STATISTICAL PROFILE

# SASKATCHEWAN COMMUNITY PROFILES

**ACRE Community in Evolution Sub-Committee**

July, 2001

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# SASKATCHEWAN COMMUNITY PROFILES

A Report for:

## ACRE Community in Evolution Sub-Committee

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# Executive Summary

The *Community in Evolution* subcommittee of the *Action Committee on the Rural Economy* (ACRE) focuses its efforts on providing a picture of what is happening in rural Saskatchewan other than "on the farm". This report was commissioned to provide background information to help inform the committee's discussions.

Much of the data are derived from the 1996 Statistics Canada Census, the most reliable information available at a detailed sub-provincial level. Other data sources are used when they are more up-to-date and reliable at a sub-provincial level.

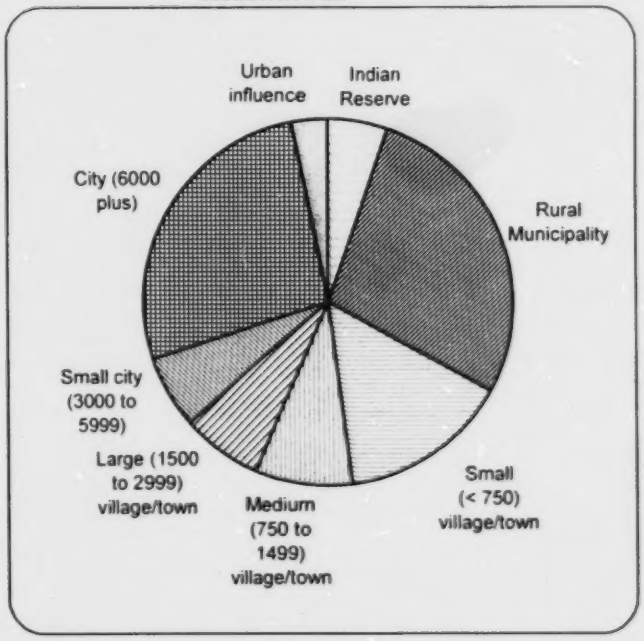
## Methodology

The research was undertaken on the population resident in "rural" Saskatchewan, defined by excluding the population in the Far North and in or near the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Defined in this way, the rural population in Saskatchewan was approximately 550,000 persons in 1996 – 55% of the provincial population.

Communities were grouped into eight categories (see Section 2) based on their population in 1996. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population were then examined for each of the eight community groups.

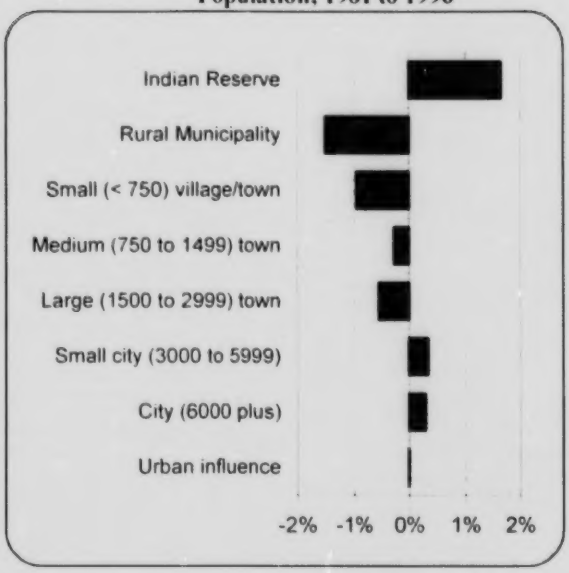
Figure 1.1 shows the two extremes in rural Saskatchewan. As a percentage of the rural population, 44% of residents live in rural municipalities or small villages/towns (population under 750). At the other end of the scale, 33% live in communities with a population of 3,000 or more.

**Figure 1.1 Distribution of Population in Rural Saskatchewan**



## Population and Demographics

**Figure 1.2 Average Annual Change in Population, 1981 to 1996**

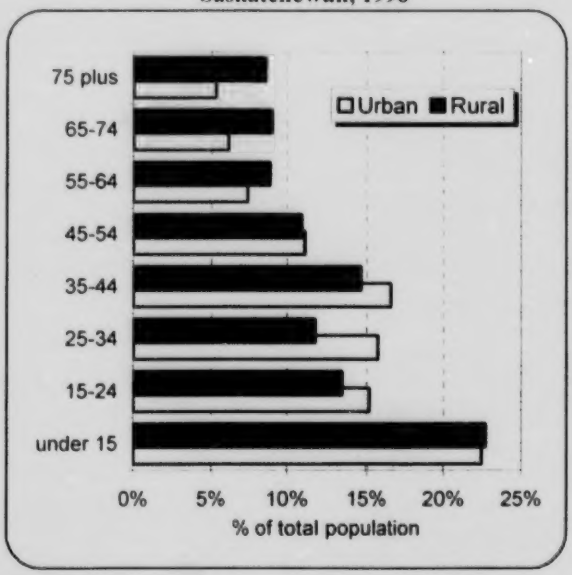



The population in rural Saskatchewan has been declining, on an almost continuous basis, since the 1950s. For decades, young people growing up on Saskatchewan's farms and in small towns and villages have left their communities for urban areas. This historical pattern continued in the 1981 to 1996 period (see Figure 1.2).

The population decline is not uniform; although there are exceptions, communities with smaller populations are declining more quickly than communities with larger populations. Communities with a population over 3,000 in 1996, grew from 1981 to 1996. The population on Reserves also increased over the period. In other words, even within rural Saskatchewan there is a trend to urbanization.

Administrative data from Saskatchewan Health seems to suggest that this trend has recently reversed. These data show that, since 1996, the population in Rural Municipalities is continuing to decline but the population of small communities is growing. If the 2001 Census data confirm this trend, then it will probably be a consequence of RM residents moving into those towns/villages. While providing for a nominal increase in population, this kind of migration does not expand the economic base of the community.

**Figure 1.3 Age Distribution, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan, 1996**




Rural Saskatchewan has, relative to urban Saskatchewan, an older population. In 1996:

- 27% of the population was 55 years of age and older compared with 19% of the urban population; and
- 40% of the population was in the 15 to 44 age group compared with 48% of the urban population.

This skewing of the age distribution is most pronounced in towns/villages with a population under 3,000 in 1996. It is not evident at all on Reserve (see Figure 1.4).

This age distribution explains many of the socio-economic characteristics of the rural population and represents a serious barrier to any economic development activity.

The Aboriginal population is an important and growing component in the provincial population. Whereas the non-Aboriginal population tends to be in older age groups and declining in size, the Aboriginal population is relatively young and getting larger.

**Figure 1.4** **Proportion of the Rural Population 55 year of age and older, 1996**

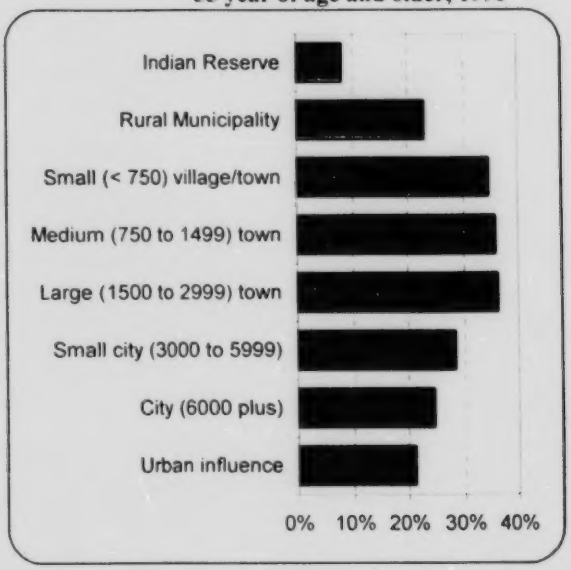
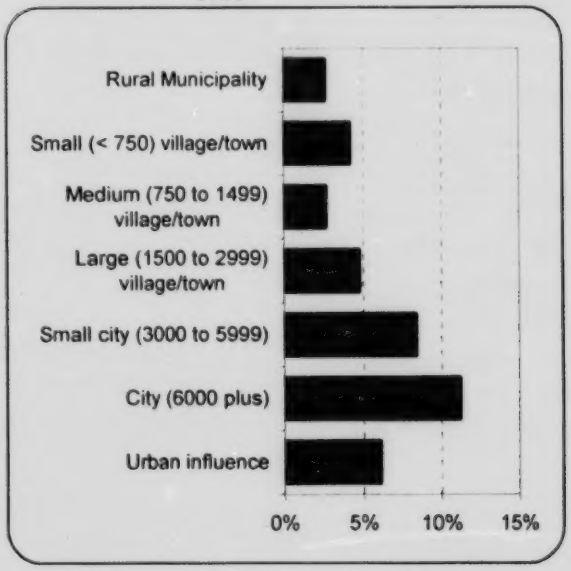



Figure 1.5 shows that, outside the Indian Reserves, the Aboriginal population is concentrated in larger urban centres. In fact, about one half of the Aboriginal population living in rural Saskatchewan lives off Reserve.

A population projection developed in Section 3.4 is based on recent migration patterns. The projection suggests that if present trends continue, the rural population will continue to decline at a rate of nearly 1% per year. The population in small and medium-sized towns and villages will continue to decline. The population in larger communities will stabilize.

As important as the overall population decline is, the aging of the rural population is arguably more important. Over the course of the next fifteen years, the fastest growing age group in Rural Saskatchewan will be those in the 50 to 64 age group. The population under the age of twenty will continue to decline.

**Figure 1.5** **Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Total Population, 1996**



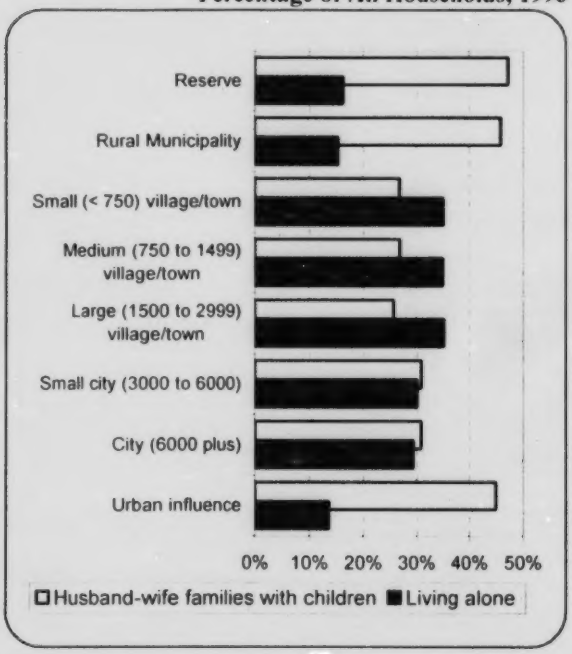
## Family Structures

The "traditional" family – a husband-wife couple with children is still very much the norm among families living in rural municipalities, in the urban influenced areas, and on Reserve.

In towns and villages, however, the dominant household type is beginning to be either a senior living alone or a husband-wife family without children. As the size of the urban centre increases, the number of lone-parent households increases and there are relatively more families with children at home.

The Reserve population is dominated by children and there is a disproportionate number of these children living in lone-parent households.

**Figure 1.6** **Selected Household Types as a Percentage of All Households, 1996**



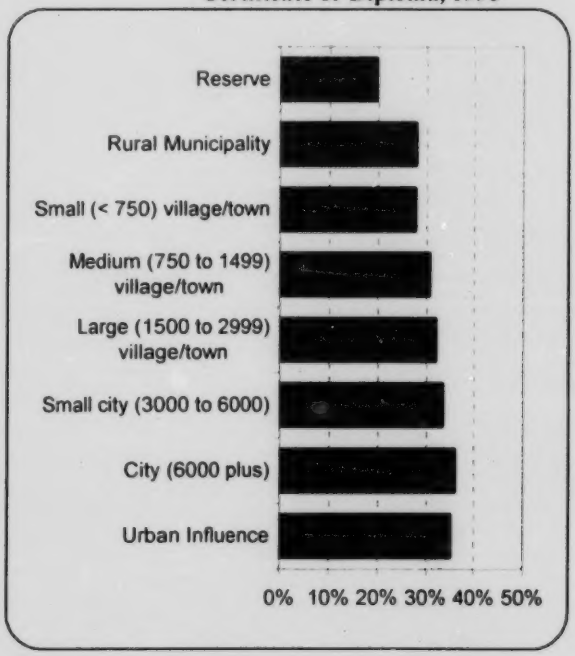

## Education, Employment, and Income

Levels of completed education are generally lower in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. Some but not all of this difference is explained by the different age distributions.

The percentage of the adult population with a post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma is lowest (20%) on Reserve and highest (36%) in cities with a population of 6,000 or more. (The equivalent figure in Regina/Saskatoon is 39%.)

Rural residents with a post-secondary education are more likely than urban residents to specialize in the trades and in the

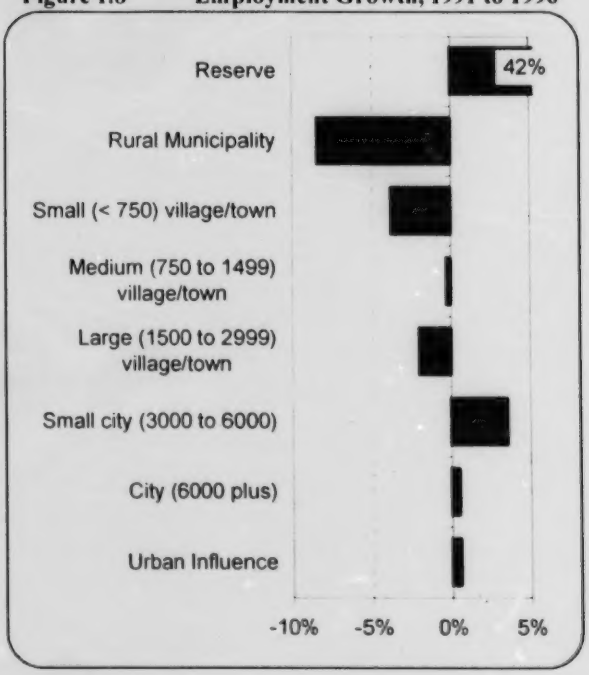
**Figure 1.7** **Percentage of the Adult Population with a Post-Secondary Degree, Certificate or Diploma, 1996**



education and health professions. They are less likely to specialize in the social or physical sciences.

Employment is arguably the most important economic indicator for the health of the rural population. The employment rate has been effectively constant in the 1980s and 1990s, confirming the view that community populations rise and fall with the availability of work. This is also confirmed by the finding that the youth employment rate in rural Saskatchewan is higher than the overall employment rate.

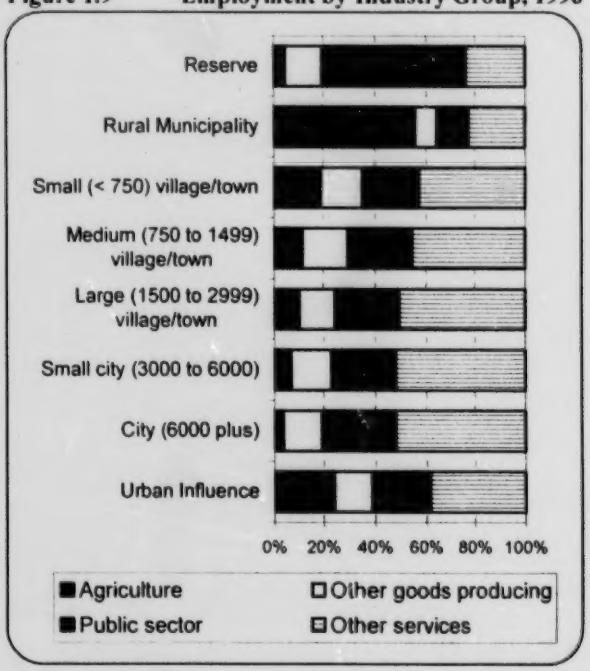
**Figure 1.8 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996**




From 1991 to 1996 when employment in Saskatchewan was effectively flat, there was employment growth in small and large cities and on Reserve. Employment declined in other rural communities, most noticeably in large towns and among residents of small towns/villages and RMs.

The goods producing sector generally, and agriculture specifically, dominate employment in rural Saskatchewan, particularly in RMs and small towns/villages. As community size increases, the service sector, both the public and private components, play an increasingly important role in the labour market.

**Figure 1.9 Employment by Industry Group, 1996**




Other findings about the labour market in rural communities are listed below.

- Employment for women increased from 1991 to 1996 and the largest gains were in the larger communities.
- The distance people travel to work tends to decrease as community size increases.

- An update of employment data since the Census suggests that the employment in small towns/villages has increased since 1996. All of the increase has happened in non-agricultural industries.
- Employment in rural Saskatchewan is more inclined, compared with urban areas, to be in the goods-producing sector, in self-employment, and in the private sector.

Income is generally a function of employment – persons with employment generally have higher incomes than those who rely on government transfer payments or earnings from investments. So it is no surprise that income patterns in rural Saskatchewan tend to follow employment patterns.

On average, rural residents earn less of their income from employment (70% in 1995) compared with urban residents (76%) and more from government transfers (18% compared with 13%). This is in spite of the fact that farm incomes were relatively high in 1995 – net cash farm income was $1.5 billion that year compared with, for example, $1.2 billion in 1999.

Figure 1.10 shows that the rural communities with the highest employment rates tend to have the highest proportion of their income from employment (i.e. earnings). In smaller communities, a greater proportion (up to 25% in small villages/towns) tends to come from governments, typically in the form of pensions, unemployment insurance, or

**Figure 1.10 Sources for Personal Income in 1995**

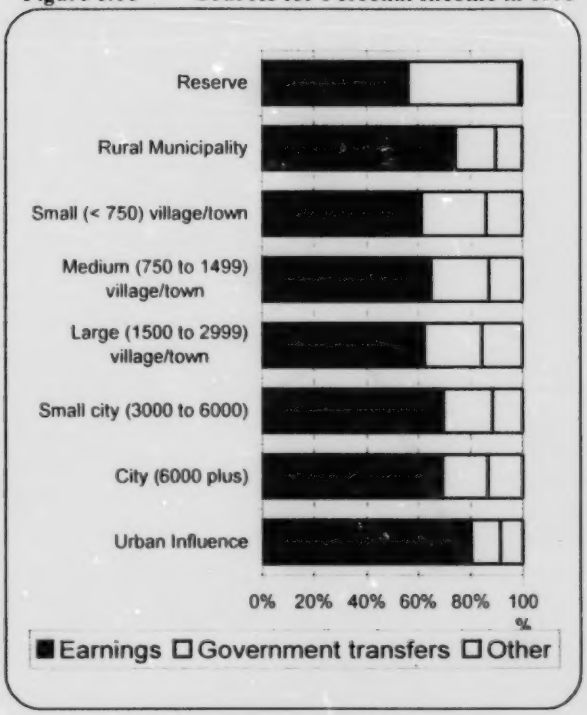
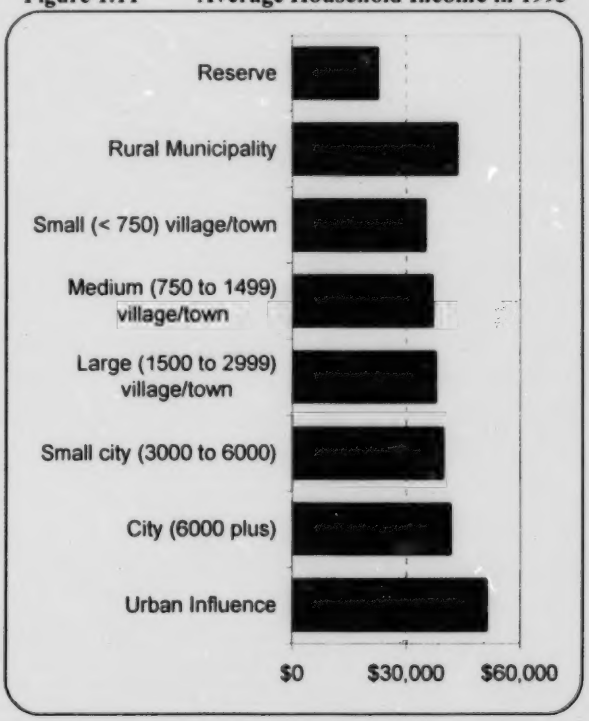



**Figure 1.11 Average Household Income in 1995**



social assistance. The population on Reserves, in particular, is heavily dependent on government transfers.

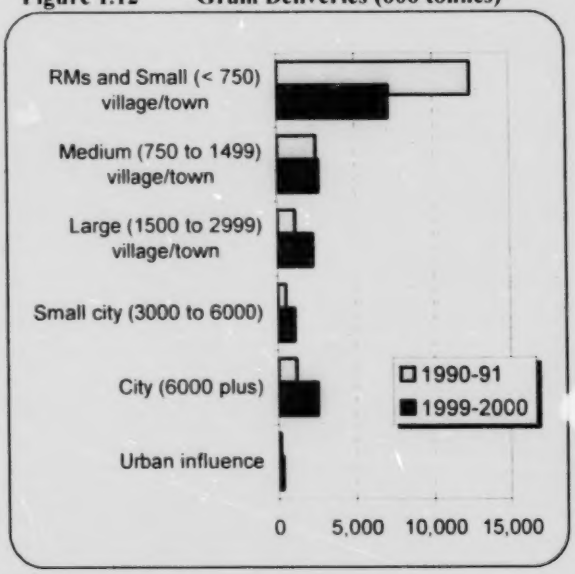
The average household income in rural Saskatchewan was $40,200 in 1995 compared with $46,700 in urban areas. Figure 1.11 shows, at the household level, that incomes are highest in communities with a high proportion of income from earnings. In particular, household incomes are highest in rural municipalities and the population in urban influenced areas.

**Infrastructure**

Limited data on the infrastructure in rural communities is presented in Chapter 8. The findings generally confirm the view that larger communities are more likely to have more or larger health and education facilities. Grain transportation facilities are also gradually shifting from smaller to larger communities.

Household Internet access is lower in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. An examination of the data suggests that age, education, and income are the reasons for this difference rather than any resistance to Internet use by rural residents.

**Figure 1.12 Grain Deliveries (000 tonnes)**




**Summary**

The findings in this report tend to confirm the widely held view that larger communities in rural Saskatchewan tend to prosper, albeit it at the expense of smaller communities in the surrounding area. The reasons for this are complex and inter-related.

One view is that the decline in the economic viability of the small farm is the root cause of the decline. As farms grew larger, farmland was concentrated in fewer hands. With fewer farms and the prospect of low incomes, young people began leaving rural areas in search of employment. The loss of this group led, in turn, to a decline in the economic activity of rural communities because people in the family formation age group spend on average, more than their older counterparts. That decline in the size of the family formation age group, together with an increasing tendency for rural residents to drive to urban centres for shopping, led to the decline of the service sector in small communities. This also led to a decline in the number of

jobs available for young people, contributing to the population decline. Farm families were forced to take off-farm income in order to provide an adequate income, further reducing the demand for employment.

Without a workforce of young well-educated people, non-agricultural industries were less inclined to invest in rural Saskatchewan so the rural economy remained dependent, to a fault, on agriculture. Finally, with the declining population, the public sector, notably hospitals and schools, were closed in favour of facilities in larger centres. These jobs also left small town Saskatchewan contributing to the decline.

The net effect of all of these inter-related events is a population in the small communities that tends to have an above-average age, lower levels of education and income, a high dependence on government transfer payments, and a declining level of public services.

**Outlook**

The view expressed above, while being consistent with the facts, is an entirely too pessimistic view of the future of rural Saskatchewan. The statistics in this report document the fact that a number of small communities are not following the pattern described above. These exceptions show that even smaller communities in rural Saskatchewan can grow, attract new industries, and retain young families. Population decline is not inevitable.

The table on the next page shows, for a selected group of economic indicators described in this report, a comparison of community types. It shows that cities and urban influenced areas tend to do better than smaller communities and rural municipalities. The data also show that size is not the only factor. Medium-sized towns/villages, with a population of 750 to 1,499 in 1996, generally ranked better than towns/villages with a population of 1,500 to 2,999.

There are other positive signs on the horizon. The ageing of the "baby boom" generation means that the labour market will become a "seller's market" in the next decade with jobs available for those who have the necessary skills. The Aboriginal population, one-half of whom live in rural Saskatchewan, are a relatively young population that is poised to move into the labour market to alleviate this shortage. This will require a substantial increase in their collective level of formal education.

The ability of Saskatchewan farmers to find a way to provide a family's income on 1,000 acres of farmland should also not be discounted.

The difficulty in reversing the long-standing pattern of population decline should not be underestimated because the decline is both the cause and the consequence of many of the challenges facing rural Saskatchewan today. The majority of the smallest of the rural communities will almost certainly decline in size but the larger communities have an opportunity to grow.

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**Summary of Socioeconomic Indicators by Community Type**

| | | Reserves | Rural RM | Small (< 750) village/ town | Medium (750 to 1499) village/ town | Large (1500 to 2999) village/ town | Small city (3000 to 6000) | City (6000 plus) | Urban Influence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual population growth, 1991 to 1996 | Value | 4.2% | -1.5% | -1.1% | -0.2% | -0.4% | 0.2% | 0.1% | -0.4% |
| | Rank | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| % of population 15 to 44 years of age in 1996 | Value | 43% | 40% | 36% | 36% | 35% | 40% | 43% | 43% |
| | Rank | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| % of households that are husband-wife families with children, 1996 | Value | 47% | 46% | 27% | 27% | 26% | 31% | 31% | 45% |
| | Rank | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| % of adults with a post-secondary education, 1996 | Value | 20% | 28% | 28% | 31% | 32% | 34% | 36% | 35% |
| | Rank | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Employment rate, 1996 | Value | 30% | 77% | 52% | 53% | 53% | 58% | 59% | 72% |
| | Rank | 8 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Employment growth from 1991 to 1996 | Value | 42% | -8% | -4% | 0% | -2% | 4% | 1% | 1% |
| | Rank | 1 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Employment in agriculture as % of total, 1996 | Value | 5% | 55% | 18% | 11% | 10% | 7% | 4% | 24% |
| | Rank | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Average household income, 1995 | Value | $22,248 | $43,480 | $35,044 | $36,917 | $37,890 | $39,614 | $41,720 | $51,058 |
| | Rank | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Household income growth, 1990 to 1995 | Value | 16% | 18% | 12% | 13% | 9% | 11% | 10% | 16% |
| | Rank | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| % of income from employment, 1995 | Value | 56% | 74% | 61% | 65% | 63% | 70% | 69% | 80% |
| | Rank | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Average school enrollment, K-12, 1998-99 | Value | n/a | 45 | 112 | 183 | 219 | 265 | 284 | 107 |
| | Rank | -- | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grain deliveries, 1999-2000 crop year (000 tonnes)* | Value | 0 | 7,149 | | 2,713 | 2,337 | 1,136 | 2,586 | 304 |
| | Rank | 7 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 |

* the data source for this information classifies the elevators according to the location of the nearest community even if, as with most inland terminals, they are located in rural municipalities.

# 1.0 Introduction and Background

The Action Committee on the Rural Economy (ACRE) is a diverse industry/citizen committee that represents numerous rural interests with a mandate to develop a comprehensive long-term vision for sustainable rural economic development. The *Community in Evolution* subcommittee of ACRE focuses its efforts on providing a picture of what is happening in rural Saskatchewan other than "on the farm".

In October of 2000, *Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food* contracted Doug Elliott from *Sask Trends Monitor* to work with the *Community in Evolution* subcommittee to conduct research on the status of the rural economy from a community perspective. This report is a summary of that research.

# 2.0 Data Sources and Methodology

Information describing the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the province as a whole is generally up to date and relatively easy to access. When examining sub-provincial areas generally and individual communities particularly, however, the range of data sources becomes quite limited. With only a few exceptions, the most reliable data comes from the Statistics Canada Census and the Census is conducted every five years so the most recent data is for 1996. Other sources that are used in this report are:

- Saskatchewan Health's count of the population with provincial health cards;
- Information compiled by Statistics Canada using a sample of personal income tax records from Revenue Canada (now called the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency);
- Business and employer counts maintained by Statistics Canada; and
- Administrative records from the Canadian Grains Commission, Saskatchewan Highways, Saskatchewan Health, and Saskatchewan Education.

A description of these data sources and comments on their limitations is included when as they are used.

**Census Data**

The data from the Census is generally very reliable because it is based on either the entire population[1] or on a very large sample of the population. Basic population counts are available for all households in the province. The age, sex, and socio-economic characteristics of the population are available only for the "non-institutional" population, that is, the population living in private dwellings. Consequently, many of the population's socio-economic characteristics exclude those living in so-called "collective" dwellings such as penitentiaries, special care homes, hotels, and group homes.

The age, sex, and family characteristics of the population are collected using the standard Census form. Other information, such as income and labour force characteristics, is based on data gathered using the "long form". The long form is distributed to every fifth household (except on Reserve where every household is included) so this is effectively a 20% sample of households in the province.

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1 Statistics Canada acknowledges that some households are missed in the Census procedures. The estimate of "undercoverage" is typically in the 1% to 2% range.

Statistics Canada uses a number of measures to ensure that the information provided on the Census is kept confidential and these measures can affect the reliability of the data used in this report. Two particular issues are of concern for the analysis that follows.

1. All data except for the population counts are suppressed for very small communities. This means that information about personal income, for example, for the population in communities with a population under 200 is generally not available.
2. Data released has been subject to a procedure called "random rounding". All of the counts at the community level are rounded to the nearest five persons so there is a statistical possibility that aggregating community-level data into groups will yield inaccurate results.

Neither of these factors will significantly affect the conclusions reached in this analysis. Nevertheless, readers should be careful when examining data for the socio-economic characteristics of the population on Reserve or in small communities.

**Methodology**

There is a generally accepted view that most of the very small rural communities in Saskatchewan will not survive over the long term. One of the fundamental research questions for this report is to determine if this view is valid and, if so, where the cutoff line between "small" and "large" is. In other words, is size the only determinant of long term viability and if so, how large does a community need to be in order to ensure its long term viability? To that end, communities and regions in the province were classified into ten groups, first according to their urban/rural character, and secondly according to their size. The following rules were used.

The population in regions and communities excluded from consideration because they don't fit the ACRE concept of "rural" are:

- The Far North, sometimes called the Northern Administrative District, and designated as Census Division #18 by Statistics Canada; and
- Regina/Saskatoon and the surrounding "bedroom" communities as defined by Statistics Canada as the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).

The remaining communities in the South were classified into eight groups according to the following criteria.

- Indian Reserves;
- Rural Municipalities (excluding those in the urban influenced area);
- Towns/villages/hamlets with a 1996 population under 750 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- Towns/villages with a 1996 population from 750 to 1,499 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- The eighteen towns/cities with a 1996 population from 1,500 to 2,999 persons;
- The eight towns/cities with a 1996 population 3,000 to 5,999 persons;
- The eight cities with population greater than 6,000 in 1996; and
- Urban influenced areas – recreational villages and the population in the RMs around the eight cities.

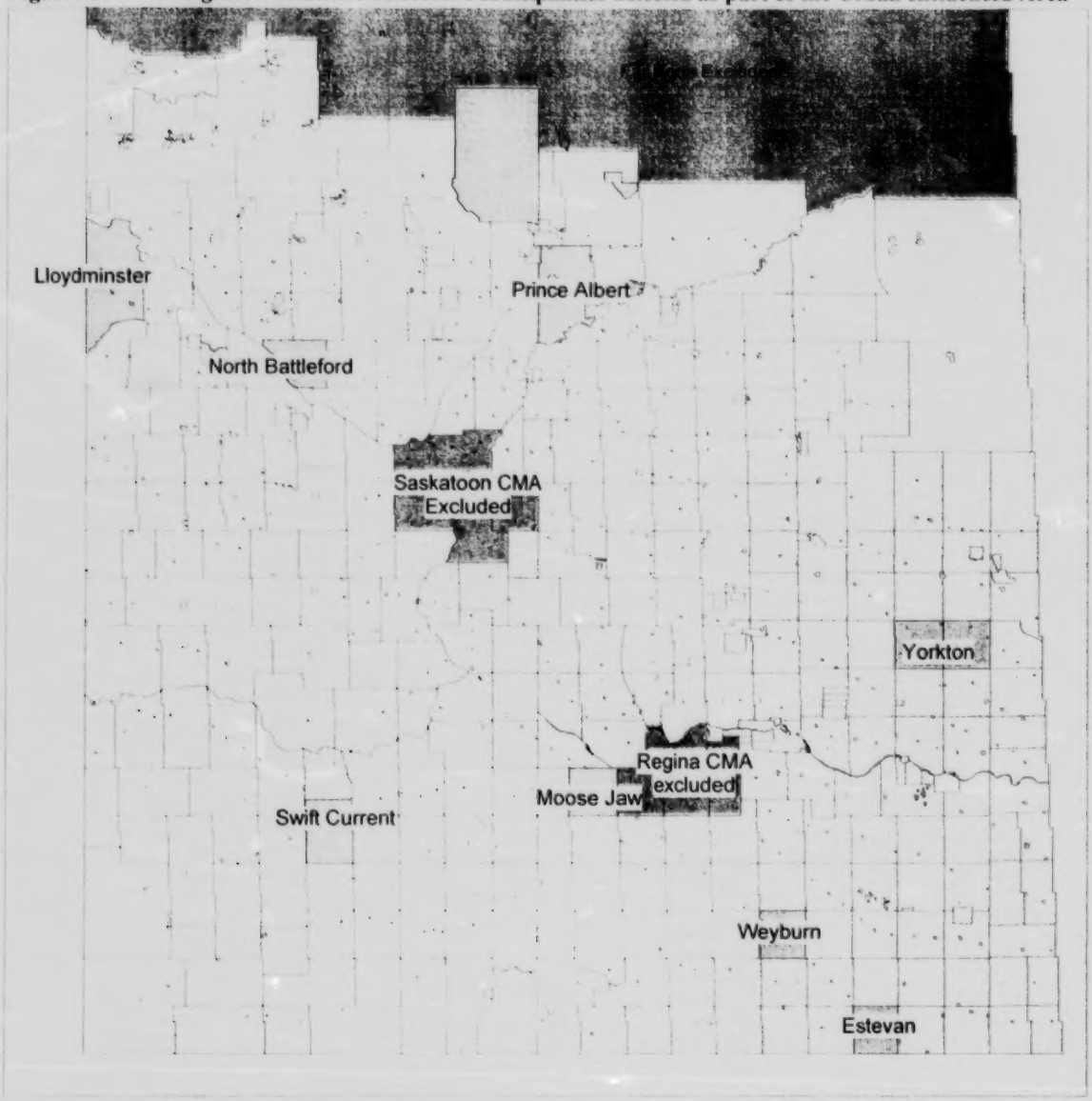
There is necessarily some overlap between categories. For example, some Reserves are within the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area; these were considered part of the CMA rather than as Reserves. Small towns/villages within the urban influenced area were classified as towns/villages. As well, the classification of "recreational villages" is a subjective measure open to interpretation.

No distinction between households in an RM and households in very small hamlets is made by Statistics Canada. Unless the hamlet is "organized" and has a sufficient number of households to constitute a separate community, the population is considered part of the RM. For example, the Chester RM #125 (population 521) includes the population of Baring (population unknown) and Peebles (population 24) whereas Glenavon (population 230) and Windthorst (population 239) are considered as separate communities. The normal cutoff between a hamlet and a village is 100 persons.

Appendix A contains a listing of all of the communities in the province according to their classification. The map in Figure 2.1 shows the extent of the Far North, the Census Metropolitan Areas around Regina and Saskatoon, and the RMs chosen to be in the urban influenced area around the eight cities.

The Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) around Regina and Saskatoon are defined by Statistics Canada. They are based on commuting patterns – if a sufficient proportion of employed persons in the RM work in the cities, the entire RM and the communities within it are considered part of the CMA. This implies that residents within the CMA "have a high degree of social and economic integration" with the city. Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.3 show the detail for the CMAs of Regina and Saskatoon.

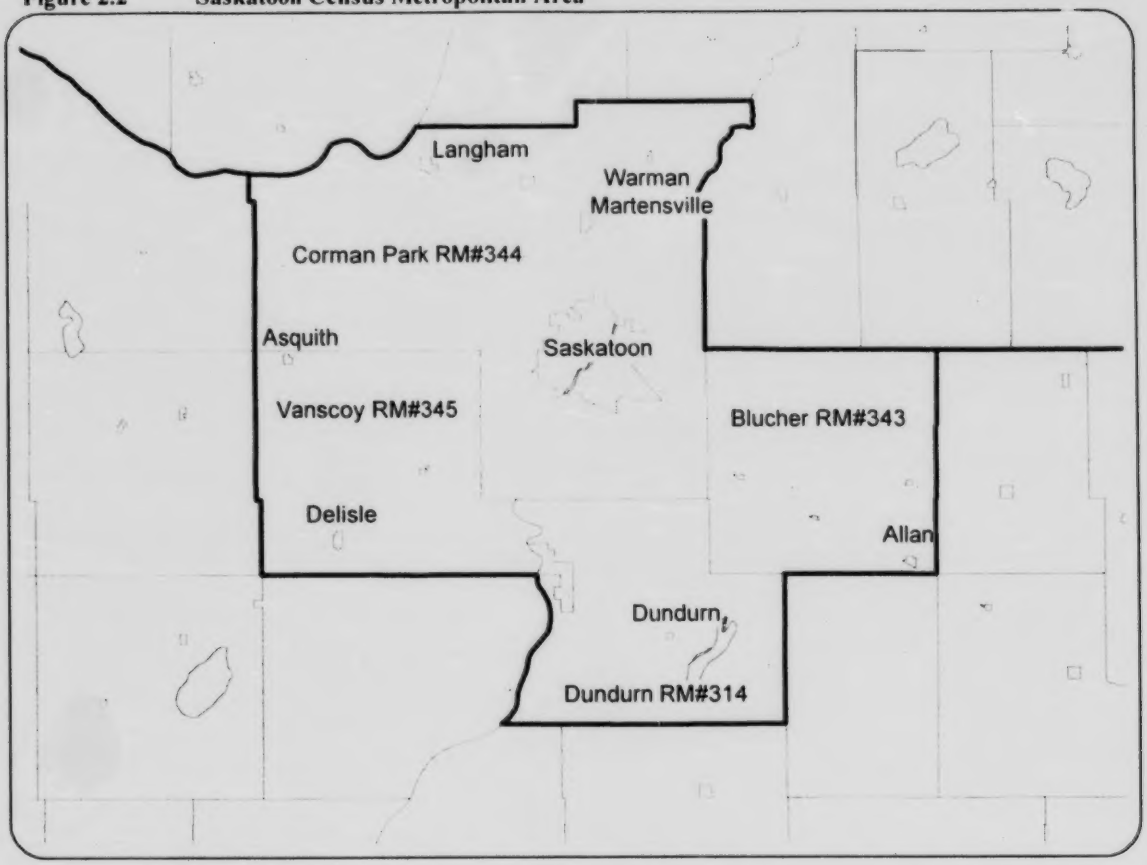
**Figure 2.1 Regions Excluded and Rural Municipalities Selected as part of the Urban Influenced Area**




This does not necessarily imply that there are no rural areas in general or farms in particular within the CMAs. In the Saskatoon CMA, there were, in 1996:

- 147 farms in the RM of Colonsay;
- 226 farms in the RM of Blucher;
- 106 farms in the RM of Dundurn;
- 1071 farms in the RM of Corman Park (although 360 were less than 120 acres); and
- 166 farms in the RM of Vanscoy.

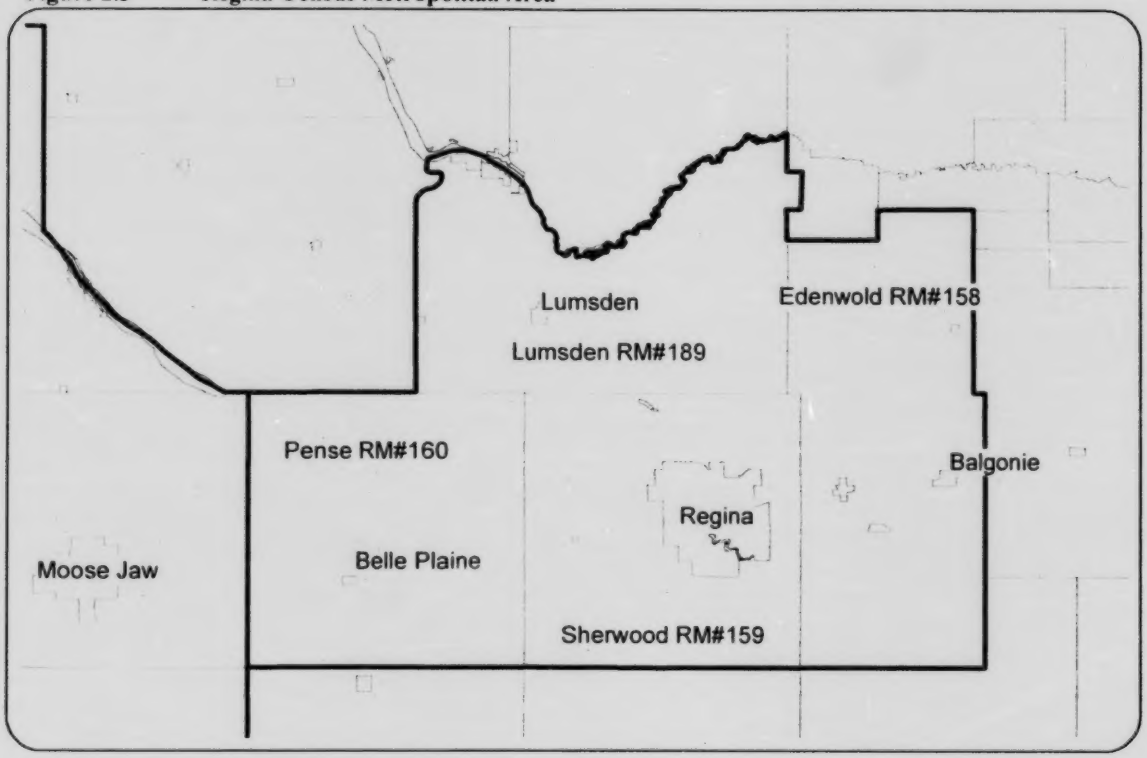
**Figure 2.2 Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area**




A substantial portion of the population living in the RMs within the CMA work in the city of Saskatoon. The proportions in 1996 were:

- 39% from the RM of Blucher;
- 24% from the RM of Dundurn;
- 53% from the RM of Corman Park; and
- 56% from the RM of Vanscoy.

**Figure 2.3 Regina Census Metropolitan Area**




In the Regina CMA, there were:

- 272 farms in the RM of Lumsden ;
- 406 farms in the RM of Edenwold;
- 205 farms in the RM of Pense; and
- 244 farms in the RM of Sherwood.

In 1996:

- 45% of workers living in the RM of Lumsden worked in Regina City;
- 53% of workers living in the RM of Edenwold worked in Regina City;
- 13% of workers living in the RM of Pense worked in Regina City; and
- 39% of workers living in the RM of Sherwood worked in Regina City.

Table 2.1 shows the number of communities and the 1996 population for each of the ten categories. The "rural" component of the population, the 547,254 persons in which we are most interested, accounts for just over one half (55%) of the province's population of 990,237 in 1996.

Within this rural group, the largest two community groups are the eight large cities with 14% of the provincial population, and the rural municipalities, with 16% of the provincial population.

The large proportion of the population living in RMs is not uniformly spread across the province. Using the number of persons per square mile as a measure of population density, Figure 2.5 shows that population densities are typically low in the Southwest corner of the province.

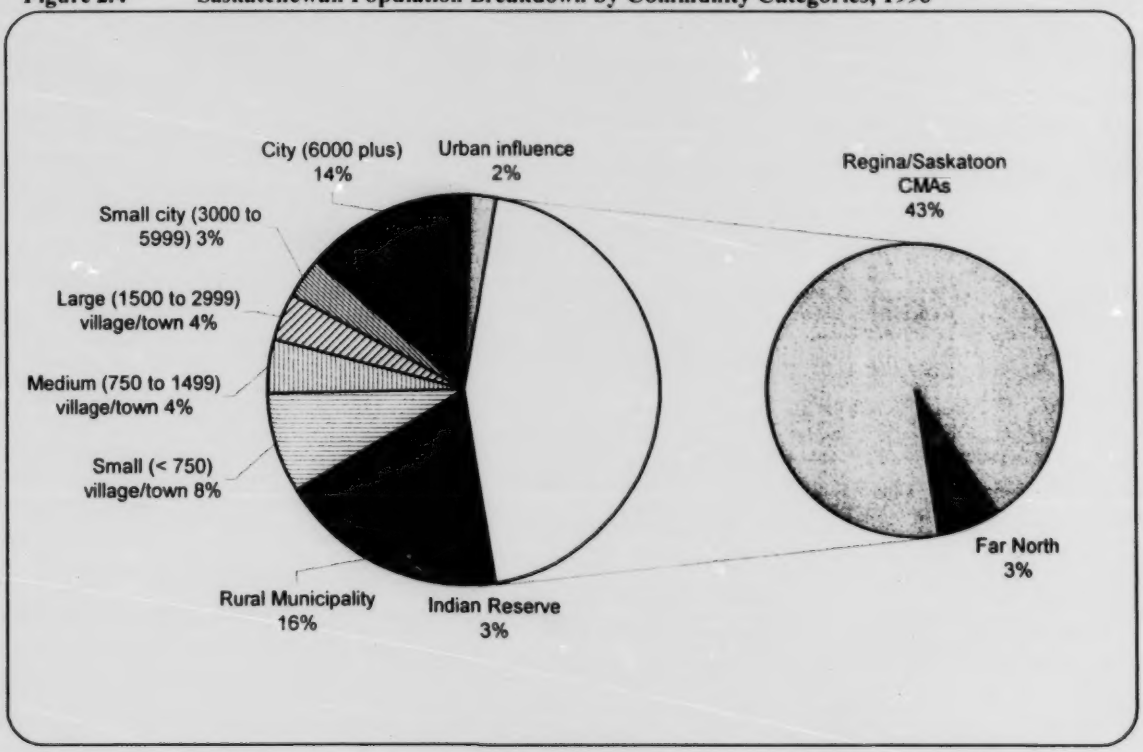
They are typically higher (more than 2 persons per square mile) near Yorkton and in a region to the east of Saskatoon and Prince Albert around Melfort and Tisdale. There are also clusters of high

**Table 2.1 Population by Category, 1996**

| | Number | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| Indian Reserves | 82 | 26,611 |
| Rural Municipalities | 279 | 161,266 |
| Small towns/villages (under 750) | 376 | 81,195 |
| Medium towns/villages (750 to 1,499) | 43 | 43,754 |
| Large towns (1,500 to 2,999) | 18 | 39,531 |
| Small cities (3,000 to 6,000) | 7 | 33,225 |
| Large cities (greater than 6,000) | 8 | 139,956 |
| Urban influenced area | 52 | 21,716 |
| **"Rural" Subtotal** | **865** | **547,254** |
| Regina/Saskatoon | 38 | 411,879 |
| Far North | 67 | 31,104 |
| **Grand total** | **970** | **990,237** |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

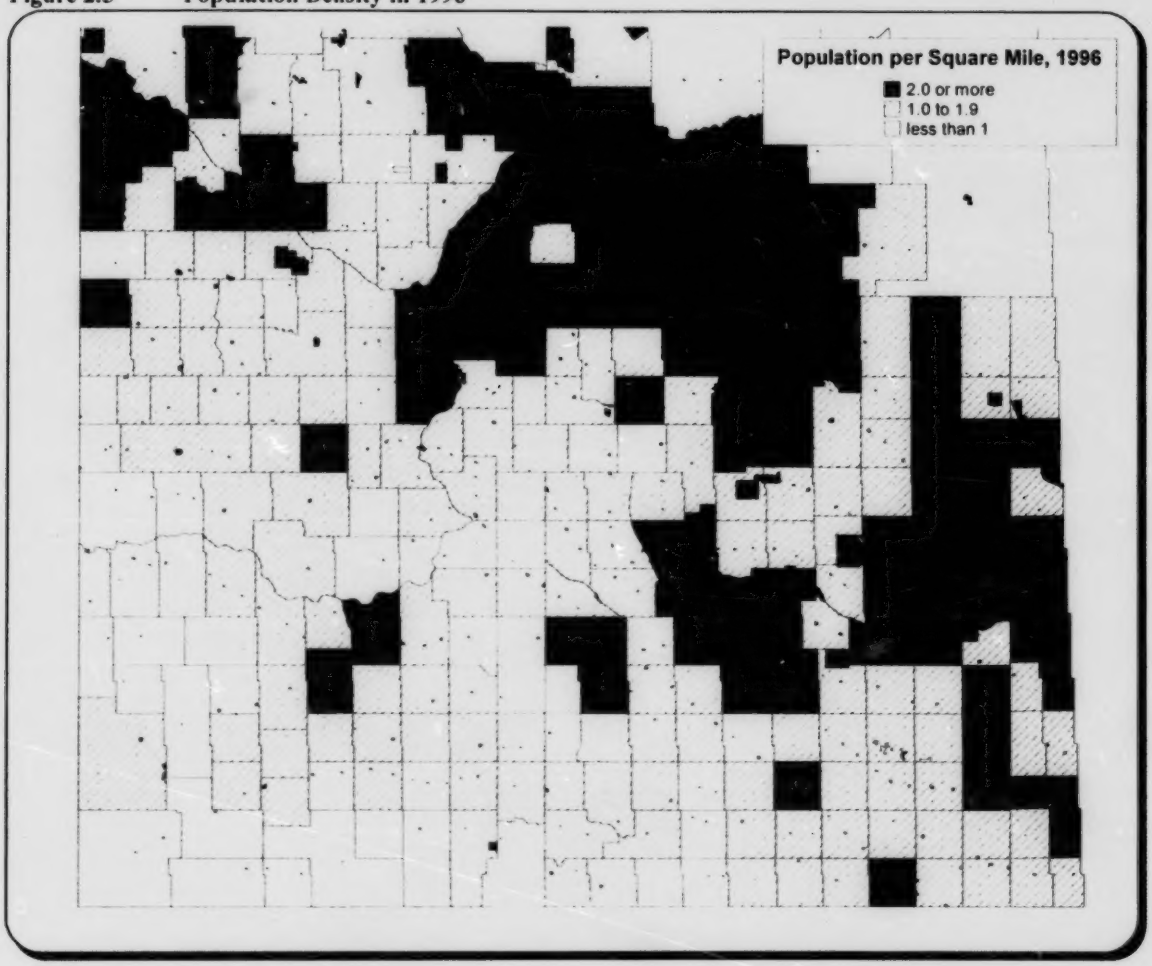
**Figure 2.4 Saskatchewan Population Breakdown by Community Categories, 1996**


City (6000 plus) 14%
Urban influence 2%
Small city (3000 to 5999) 3%
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town 4%
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town 4%
Small (< 750) village/town 8%
Rural Municipality 16%
Indian Reserve 3%
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs 43%
Far North 3%

density RMs in the Northwest and around major urban centres. Indian Reserves also tend to have high population densities.

Appendix D contains a list of Rural Municipalities in the province, the number of acres of active farmland in each, and the number and average size of farm operations.

**Figure 2.5 Population Density in 1996**



# 3.0 Population and Population Trends

This section examines the population, the population trends, and the population age structure within the ten community groupings.

Note that the communities within the groups do not change over time. We are measuring changes for these particular communities as they are classified in 1996, not changes in the category compositions over time.

## 3.1 Population Growth Rates

In this section, population trends over time are examined using both the Census population counts and Saskatchewan Health's "covered population".

### Census

Table 3.1 shows how the population of the ten community groups has changed over the fifteen years from 1981 to 1996. These population counts are from the Statistics Canada Census.

Over the fifteen years, the population in the eight "rural" groups declined by an average of 0.5% per year. Over the same period, the population in the balance of the province increased by an average of 1.1% per year; the overall provincial population increased by an average of 0.2% per year – the increase in urban Saskatchewan was enough to offset the decline in rural areas.

The decline in the rural population was not uniform over the period. In fact the rural population increased from 1981 to 1986 before falling sharply from 1986 to 1991 and then declined slowly from 1991 to 1996 (see Figure 3.1). The two largest rural groups – rural municipalities and cities – show opposite patterns. The population in RMs declined steadily over the period

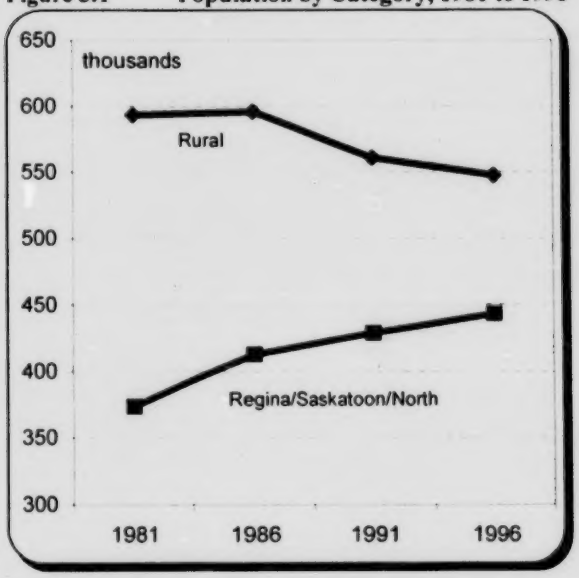
**Table 3.1 Census Population Counts by Category, 1981 to 1996**

| | Population Counts | | | | Average annual growth rates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1981 to 1996 | 1991 to 1996 |
| Indian Reserve | 20,811 | 20,016 | 21,658 | 26,611 | 1.7% | 4.2% |
| Rural Municipality | 202,905 | 193,235 | 174,024 | 161,266 | -1.5% | -1.5% |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 93,891 | 94,447 | 85,745 | 81,195 | -1.0% | -1.1% |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 45,507 | 46,497 | 44,185 | 43,754 | -0.3% | -0.2% |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 42,931 | 43,054 | 40,396 | 39,531 | -0.5% | -0.4% |
| Small city (3000 to 5999) | 31,574 | 33,599 | 32,938 | 33,225 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| City (6000 plus) | 133,815 | 142,344 | 139,415 | 139,956 | 0.3% | 0.1% |
| Urban influence | 21,728 | 22,443 | 22,117 | 21,716 | 0.0% | -0.4% |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **593,162** | **595,635** | **560,478** | **547,254** | **-0.5%** | **-0.5%** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 348,284 | 387,186 | 401,715 | 411,879 | 1.1% | 0.5% |
| Far North | 25,304 | 25,340 | 26,735 | 31,104 | 1.4% | 0.7% |
| **Provincial Total** | **966,750** | **1,008,161** | **988,928** | **990,237** | **0.2%** | **0.0%** |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

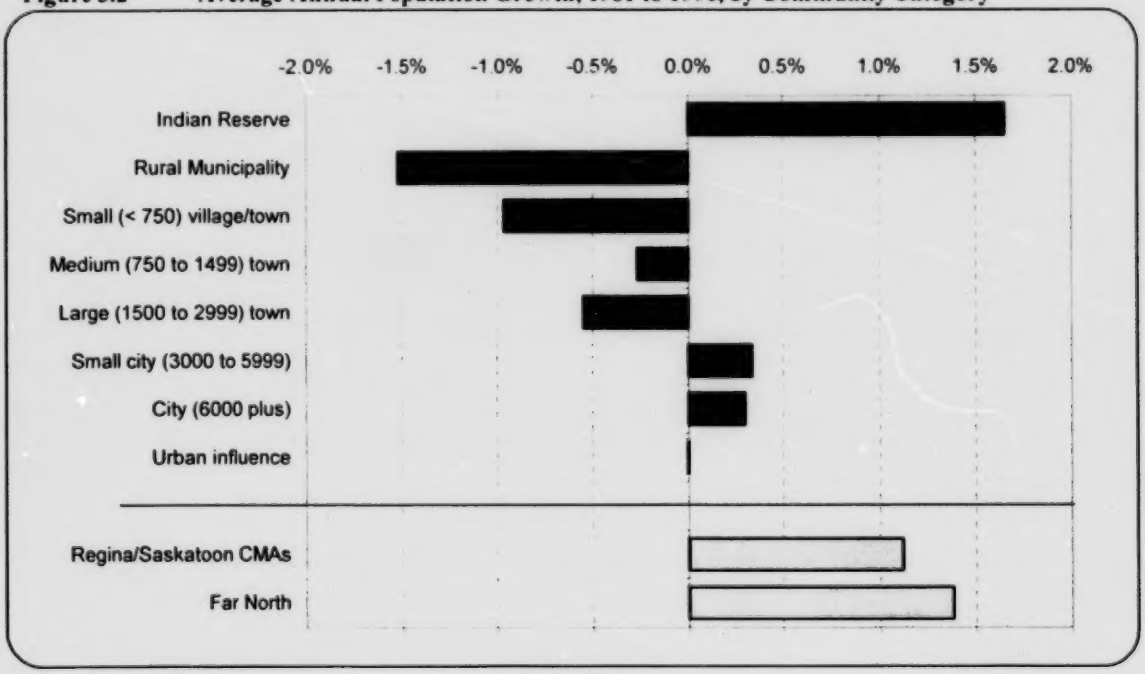
whereas the population in the eight cities increased from 1981 to 1986 and then levelled off.

**Figure 3.1 Population by Category, 1981 to 1996**




There is an underlying and consistent pattern in the how the different community groups have changed over the past fifteen years. Figure 3.2 shows the average annual population growth rates over the fifteen years from 1981 to 1996. Excluding the population on Indian Reserves, the growth rates are generally the highest for the most urban of the groups and the rates of decline the highest for the most rural. The population in the urban influenced area has been relatively static and the population on Reserve has grown quickly. In effect, Figure 3.2 is a graphic illustration of the urbanization of the province's population over the past twenty years. Communities with a population of 3,000 or more (in 1996) grew from 1981 to 1996 whereas the population in smaller communities and RMs declined.

**Figure 3.2 Average Annual Population Growth, 1981 to 1996, by Community Category**



There is also consistency within most of the categories:

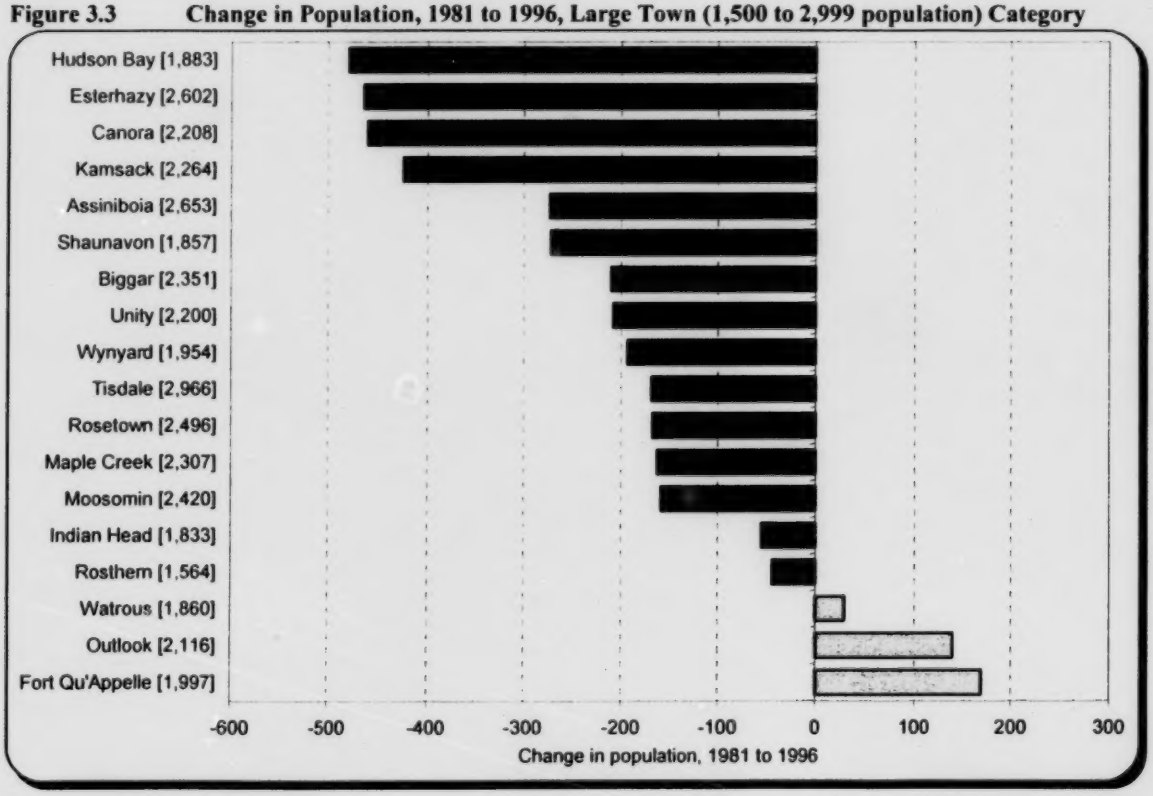
- 53 of the 61 Reserves show a population increase from 1981 to 1996;
- 265 of the 279 RMs show a population decline from 1981 to 1996;
- 316 of the 376 small (under 750 population) villages/towns show a population decline from 1981 to 1996; and
- 35 of the 43 medium towns (750 to 1,499 population) show a population decline from 1981 to 1996.

The situation in the "large town" category is more complex. The pattern of growth is somewhat at odds with the general pattern in Figure 3.2. That is, the population decline in the large towns is larger than expected because it is larger than the decline in medium sized towns. Of the eighteen communities classified as large towns, all but three declined in size from 1981 to 1996 (see Figure 3.3). Included among those with large declines are communities in the Northeast:

- Hudson Bay (declined an average of 1.5% per year);
- Canora (-1.3% per year); and
- Kamsack (-1.1% per year).

Esterhazy, which saw a major decline in economic activity related to the potash industry, also shows a sharp population decline over the period.

**Figure 3.3 Change in Population, 1981 to 1996, Large Town (1,500 to 2,999 population) Category**

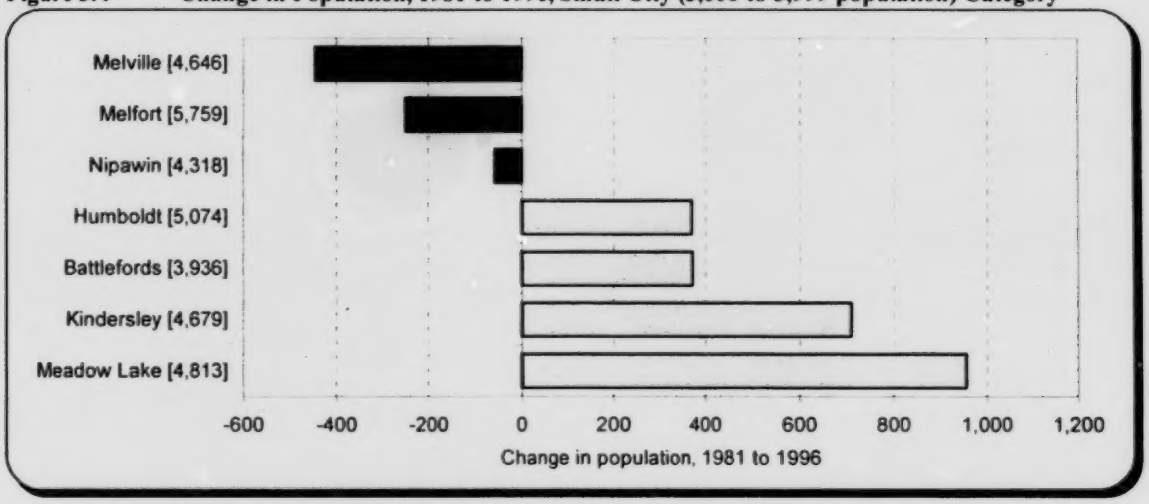


The large towns with increases were:

- Fort Qu'Appelle (average annual increase of 0.6% per year);
- Outlook (+0.5%); and
- Watrous (+0.1%).

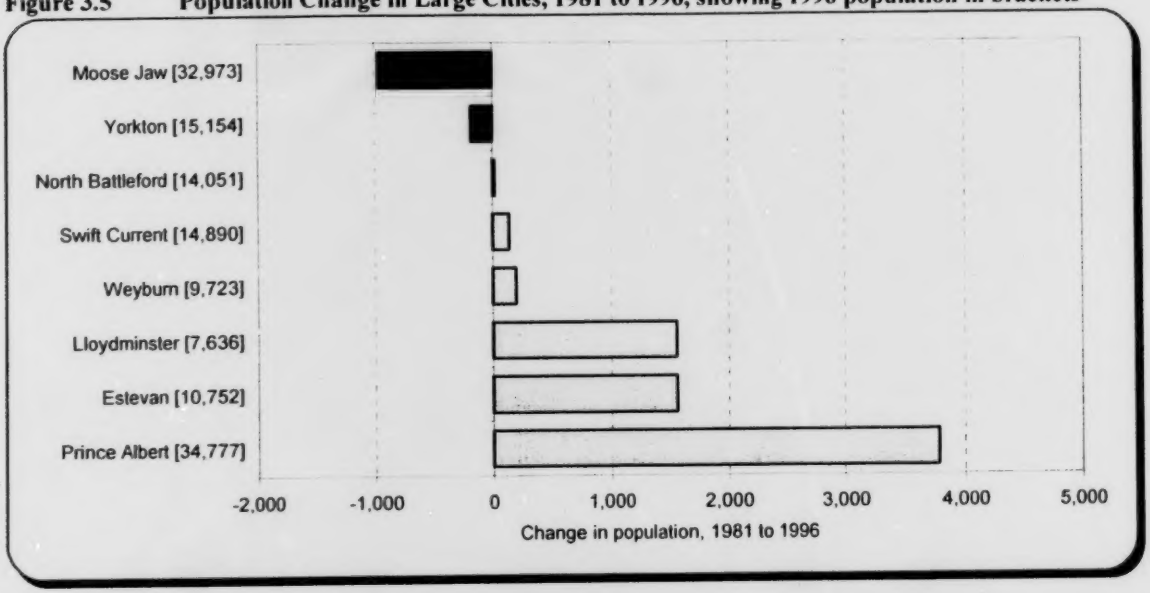
Small cities also show a wide range of growth rates ranging from a low of -0.6% per year in Melville to a high of +1.5% per year in Meadow Lake (see Figure 3.4). Strong growth in the four growing cities more than offset the declines in the five others to produce an overall increase from 1981 to 1996.

**Figure 3.4 Change in Population, 1981 to 1996, Small City (3,000 to 5,999 population) Category**




The situation for large cities is similar to that for small cities (see Figure 3.5). There was population growth in six of the eight large cities with a particularly strong increase in Prince Albert. These were more than enough to offset the relatively small declines in Moose Jaw and Yorkton.

**Figure 3.5 Population Change in Large Cities, 1981 to 1996, showing 1996 population in brackets**



**Covered Population**[2]

Although the Saskatchewan Health counts are more up-to-date than the Census, they suffer from a comparability problem over the years. Starting in 1998 and extended retroactively to 1990, an estimate of the actual residence for the Registered Indian (First Nation) population was recorded in the population counts. Prior to this change, the Registered Indian population was allocated to their home Reserve rather than their actual residence. Accordingly, long term population trends cannot be properly assessed using the covered population data. Even the more recent trends need to be interpreted carefully because the methodology for assigning location is still being refined.

For reference purposes, Table 3.2 shows the covered population for the ten community groupings using the old methodology and, since 1990, the new methodology. Because the destination for most of the migration from the Reserves was large urban centres, the biggest impact of the new methodology is in the population counts for Regina, Saskatoon, and the eight cities.

A comparison of the population counts from the Census and the Covered Population in 1996 shows general agreement in spite of the differences in methodology (see Figure 3.6). The Census found more people in RMs and in the urban influenced area (and in the Regina/Saskatoon and Far North areas). The covered population is higher in the towns/villages and cities. All of these patterns are consistent with the different methodologies used to measure the population.

Figures 3.7 through 3.16 show the covered population patterns over the past twenty years for each of the ten community groups. A number of observations can be made about these patterns.

1. The only consistent pattern over the twenty years has been the decline in the size of the population living in Rural Municipalities[3]. Excluding Registered Indians, approximately 68,000 people have moved out of the RMs over the period.

2. In the early 1980s, the provincial population was growing but almost all of the growth is accounted for by growth in large urban areas. The net outflow from the RMs coincided with an increase in the population in cities; towns and villages had relatively stable populations.

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2 The "covered population" is a count of the number of persons with a valid Health Registration card so this is, strictly speaking, not a population count. In particular, Saskatchewan residents who move out of province retain their health coverage for a period of three months and people who move into the province are not covered until they have lived here for three months. As well, members of the RCMP and the Armed Forces and inmates of Federal Penitentiaries are not included. The address on the card is updated whenever the person contacts the health services but is routinely updated for all residents every three years.

3 The data file for health registration has both a physical address and a mailing address so the figures can distinguish between those who live in a community and those who live outside the community and pick up their mail in the community. The responsibility for keeping the physical address up to date, however, largely falls to the cardholder so the accuracy of the figures is debatable.

3. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the provincial population was stable or declining because of inter-provincial out-migration. Movement out of the RMs accelerated and was matched by declines in the towns and cities; the Regina/Saskatoon population stopped growing.

4. Since the mid 1990s, there has been continued out-migration from the RMs but the towns and cities have, until recently, been growing. The population in cities and Regina/Saskatoon is growing but only slowly.

**Figure 3.6 Comparison of Census Population and Covered Population, 1996**

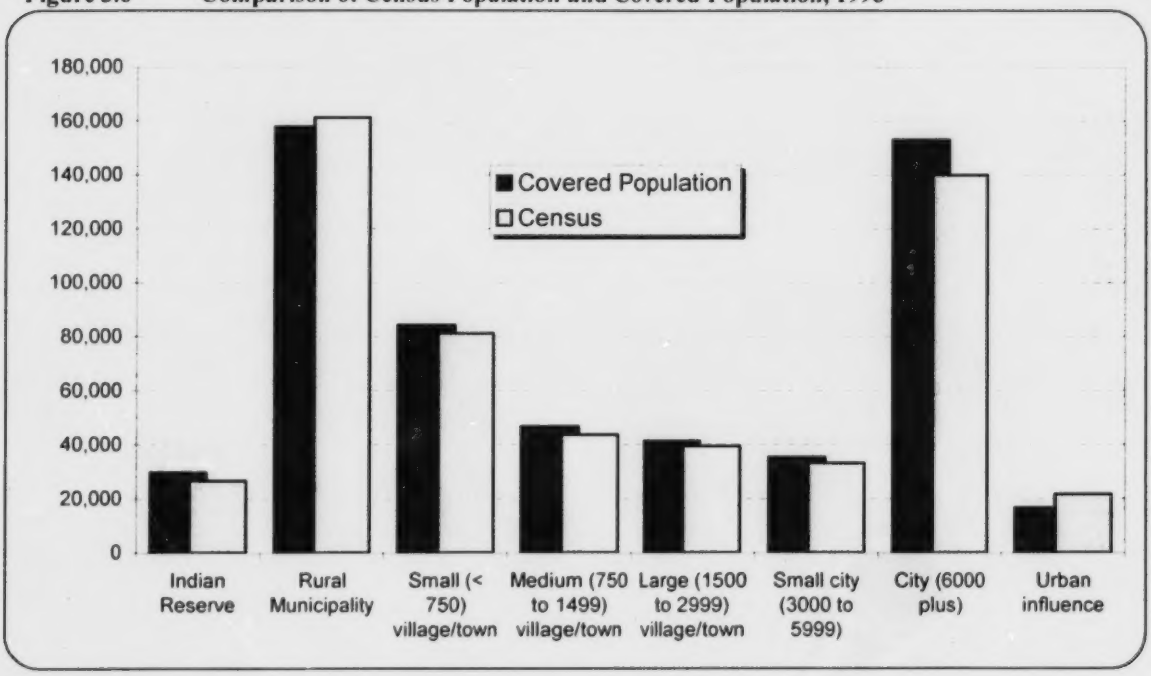


**Table 3.2 Covered Population Counts by Category, 1981 to 1996**

| | | Population Counts | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Indian Reserve | all Registered Indians | 33,175 | 39,262 | 46,800 | 59,024 | 60,373 | 63,319 | 65,818 | 65,721 |
| | on Reserve only | ... | .... | 28,155 | 29,777 | 30,149 | 27,593 | 28,299 | 33,125 |
| Rural Municipality | excluding RI | 203,216 | 194,434 | 173,500 | 157,853 | 150,815 | 143,587 | 139,751 | 135,308 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 173,670 | 157,981 | 150,944 | 145,260 | 139,798 | 135,439 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | excluding RI | 95,786 | 95,425 | 87,271 | 83,776 | 86,764 | 90,902 | 92,489 | 90,732 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 87,771 | 84,433 | 87,401 | 94,702 | 92,868 | 91,434 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) town | excluding RI | 48,144 | 48,614 | 46,772 | 46,476 | 47,727 | 49,163 | 50,006 | 48,932 |
| | including RI | ... | ... | 46,909 | 46,704 | 47,943 | 50,036 | 50,132 | 49,155 |
| Large (1500 to 2499) town | excluding RI | 44,161 | 44,606 | 41,352 | 41,023 | 41,841 | 42,788 | 43,416 | 42,747 |
| | including RI | ... | ... | 41,633 | 41,385 | 42,231 | 44,061 | 43,623 | 43,052 |
| Small city (3000 to 5999) | excluding RI | 32,863 | 35,634 | 33,891 | 34,385 | 34,798 | 35,396 | 35,827 | 35,024 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 34,027 | 35,434 | 36,050 | 36,820 | 37,315 | 36,476 |
| City (6000 plus) | excluding RI | 137,379 | 146,103 | 138,975 | 142,627 | 140,533 | 144,047 | 145,794 | 141,320 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 145,078 | 153,136 | 151,212 | 153,933 | 159,315 | 152,491 |
| Urban influence | excluding RI | 17,866 | 18,674 | 17,664 | 16,791 | 15,850 | 14,922 | 14,584 | 14,110 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 17,671 | 16,804 | 15,869 | 15,094 | 14,589 | 14,117 |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | excluding RI | 348,327 | 388,925 | 391,668 | 407,875 | 403,219 | 408,379 | 413,184 | 407,134 |
| | including RI | ... | .... | 405,550 | 428,556 | 424,577 | 428,814 | 439,623 | 430,702 |
| Far North | including RI | 29,829 | 29,681 | 32,633 | 37,721 | 38,411 | 39,430 | 40,387 | 40,734 |
| | actual | ... | .... | 30,062 | 33,341 | 33,975 | 35,620 | 35,694 | 35,775 |
| **Provincial Total** | | 990,746 | 1,041,358 | 1,010,526 | 1,027,551 | 1,020,351 | 1,031,933 | 1,041,256 | 1,021,762 |

Source: Saskatchewan Health Covered Population

**Figure 3.7 Covered Population, First Nations (Registered Indians), 1981 to 2000**

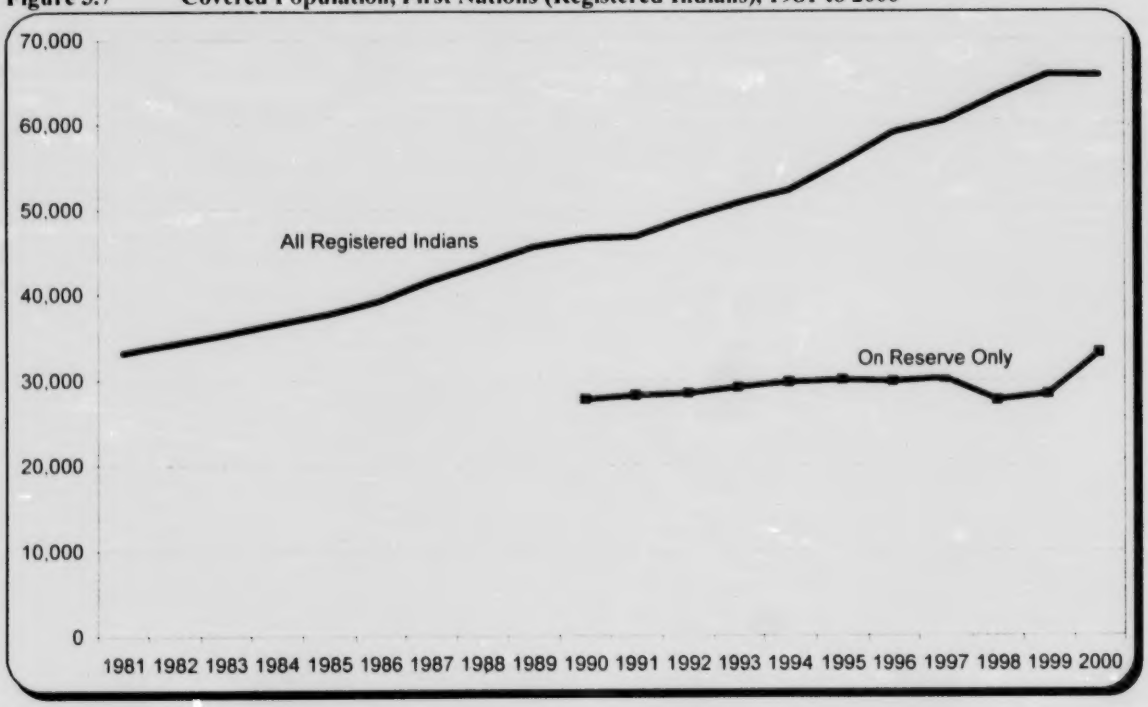



**Figure 3.8 Covered Population, Rural Municipalities, 1981 to 2000**

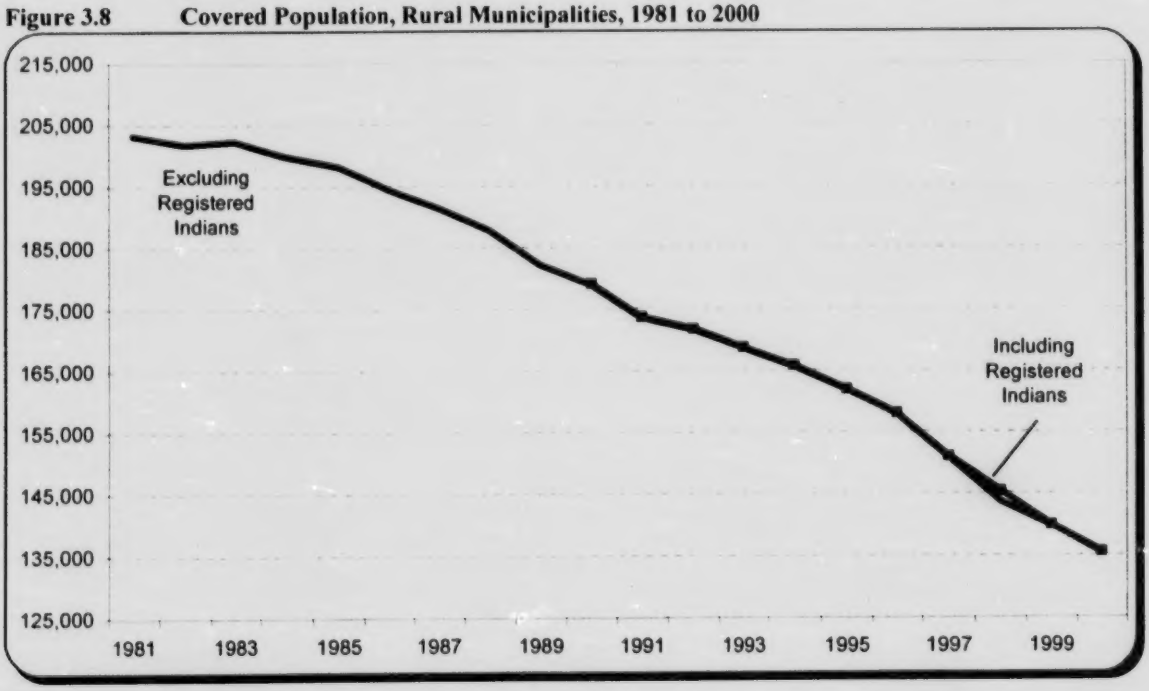


**Figure 3.10 Covered Population, Small Towns/Villages (under 750 population), 1981 to 2000**

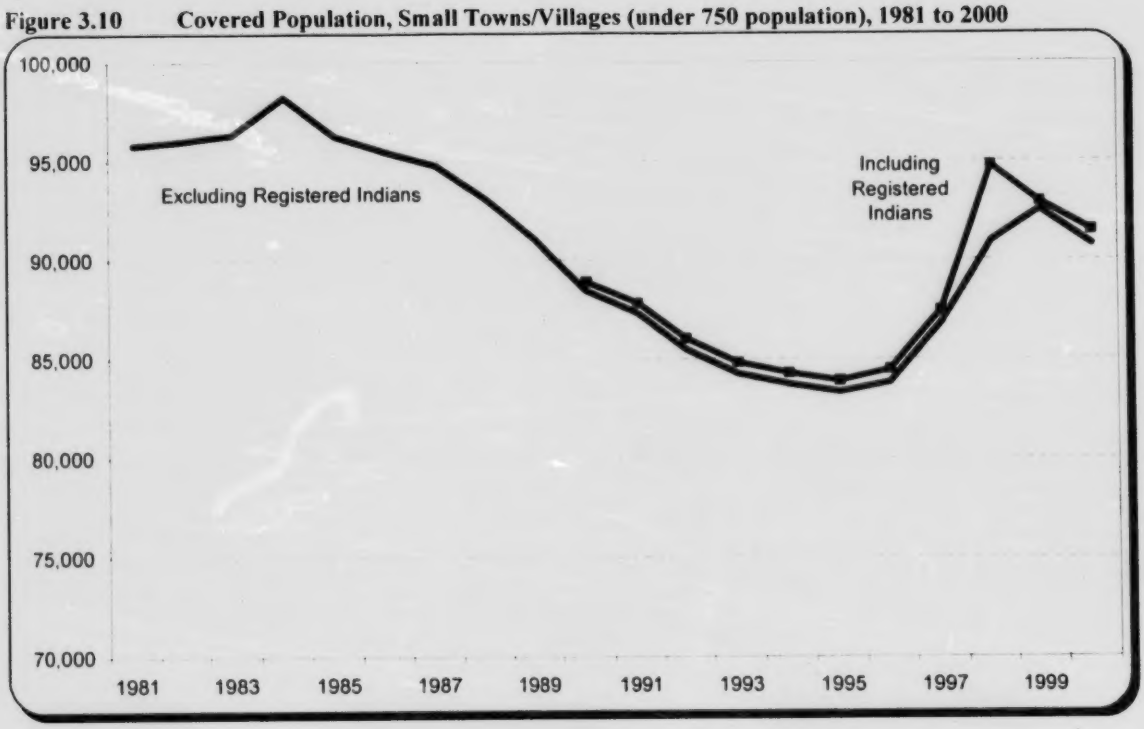



**Figure 3.9 Covered Population, Medium Towns/Villages (population 750 to 1,499), 1981 to 2000**

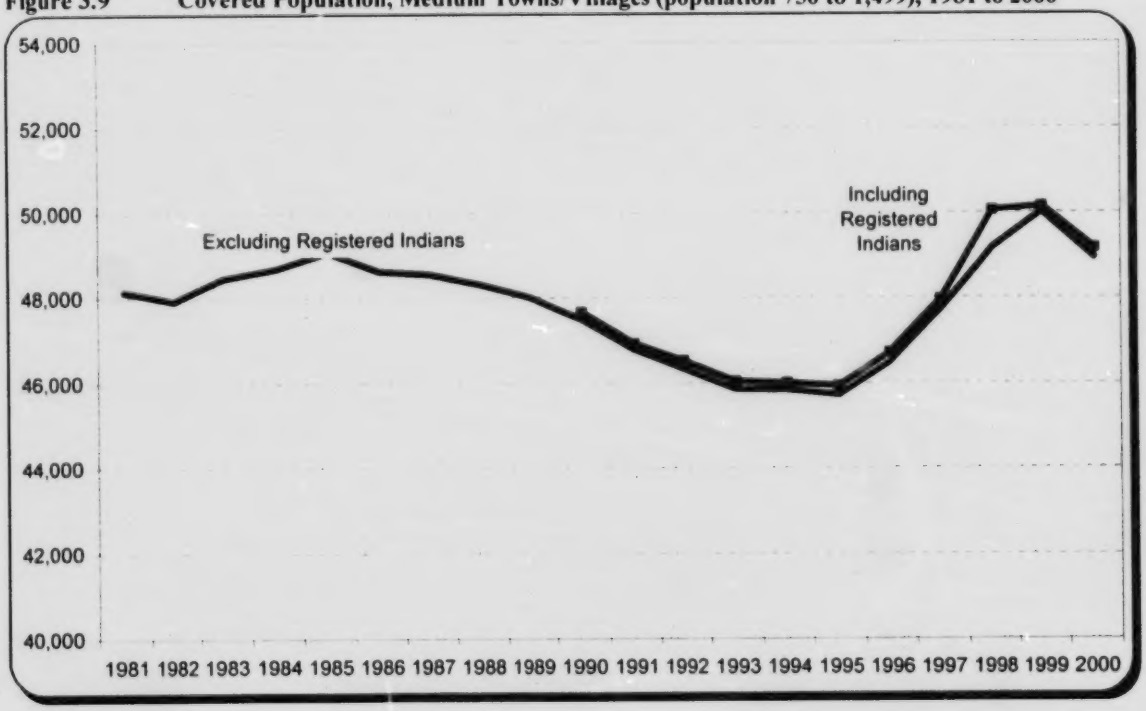


**Figure 3.12 Covered Population, Large Towns (population 1,500 to 2,999), 1981 to 2000**

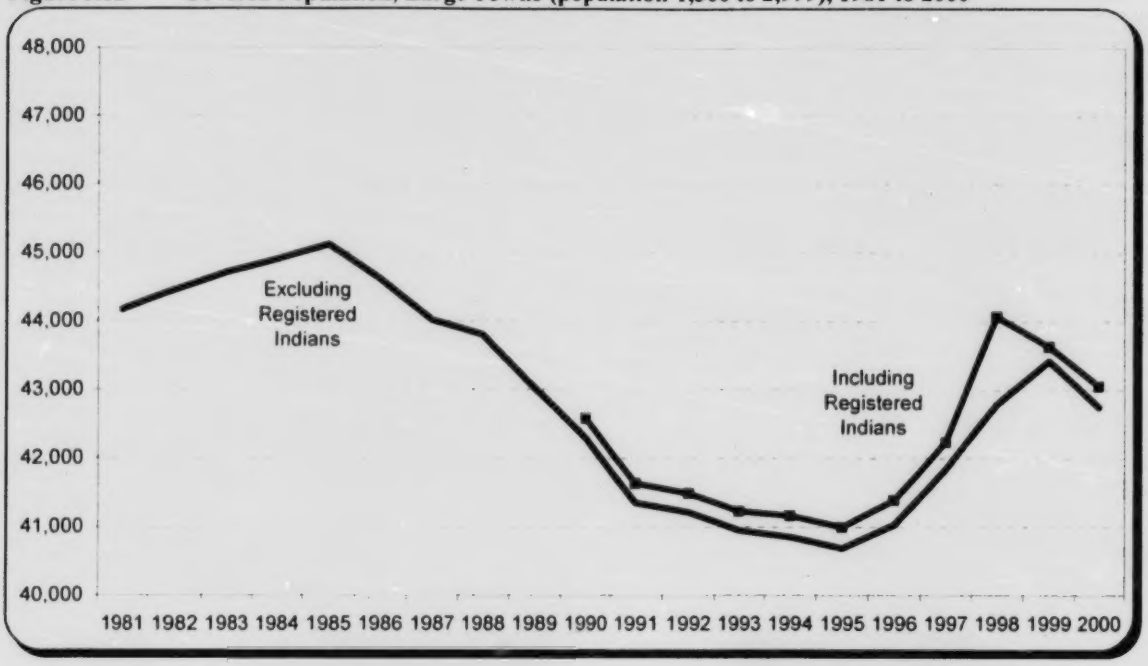



**Figure 3.11 Covered Population, Small Cities (population 3,000 to 5,999), 1981 to 2000**

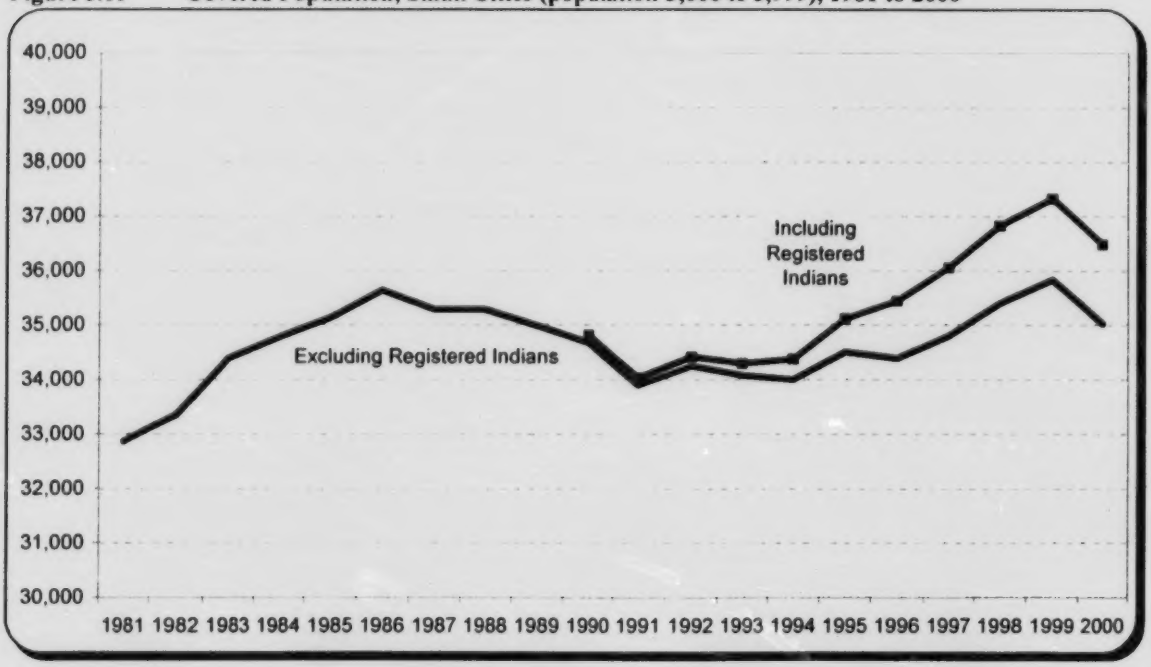


**Figure 3.13 Covered Population, Cities (population 6,000+), 1981 to 2000**

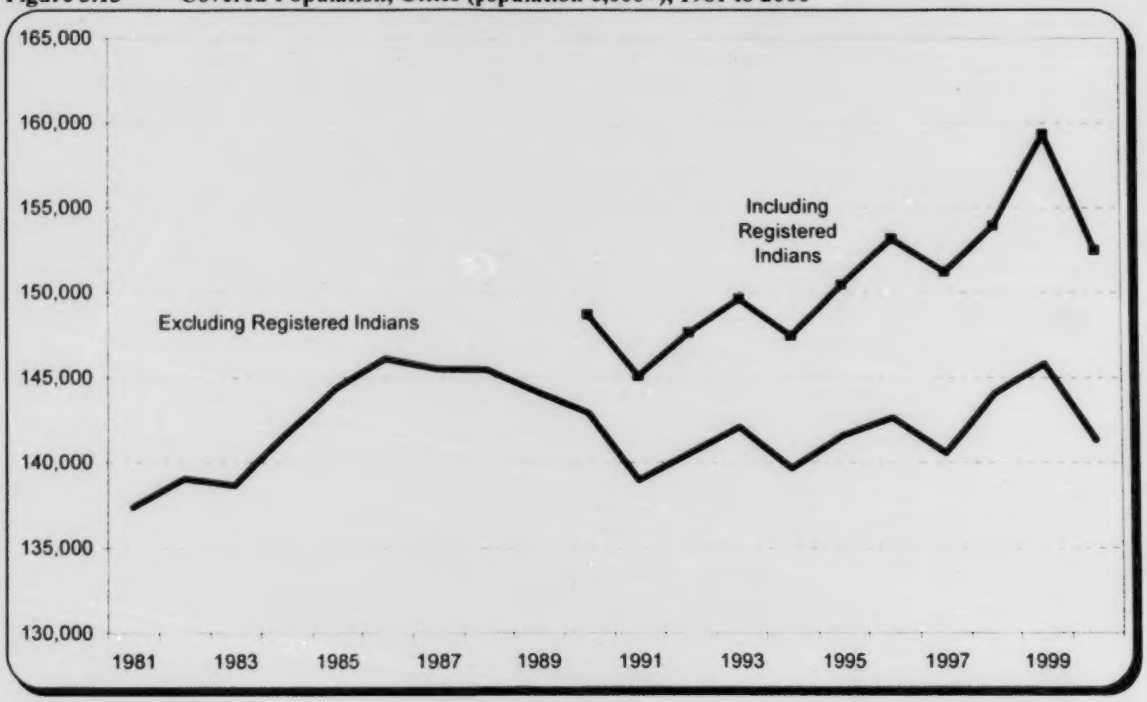



**Figure 3.14 Covered Population, Urban Influenced Areas, 1981 to 2000**

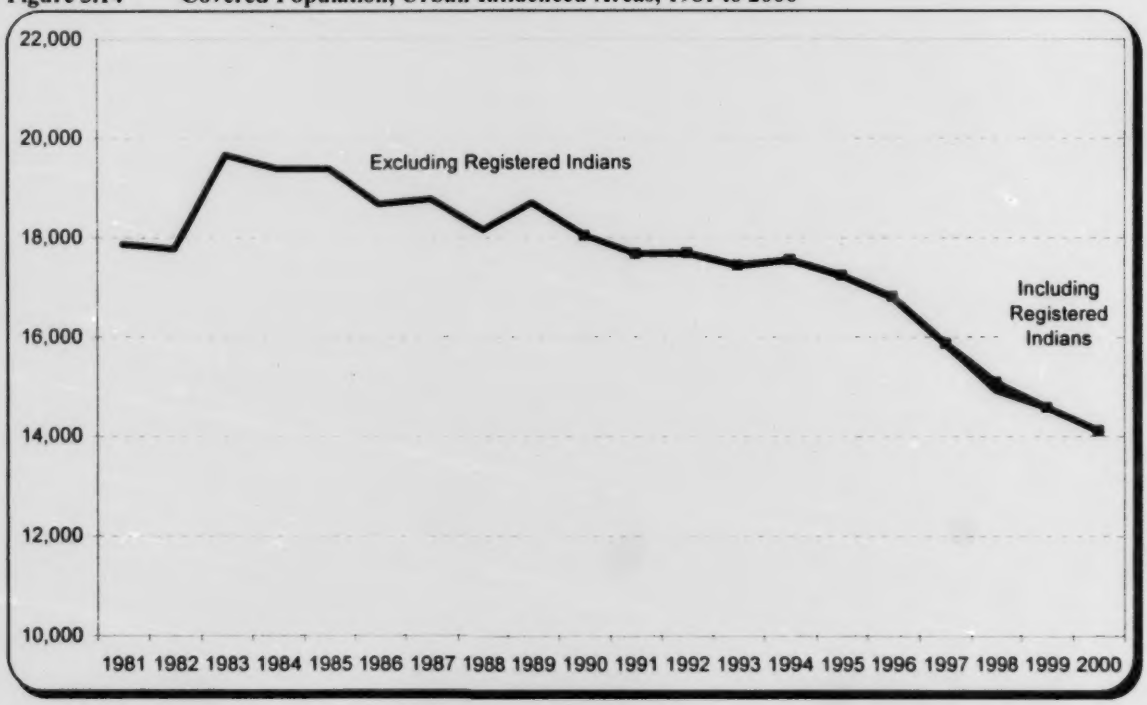


**Figure 3.15 Covered Population, Regina and Saskatoon CMAs, 1981 to 2000**

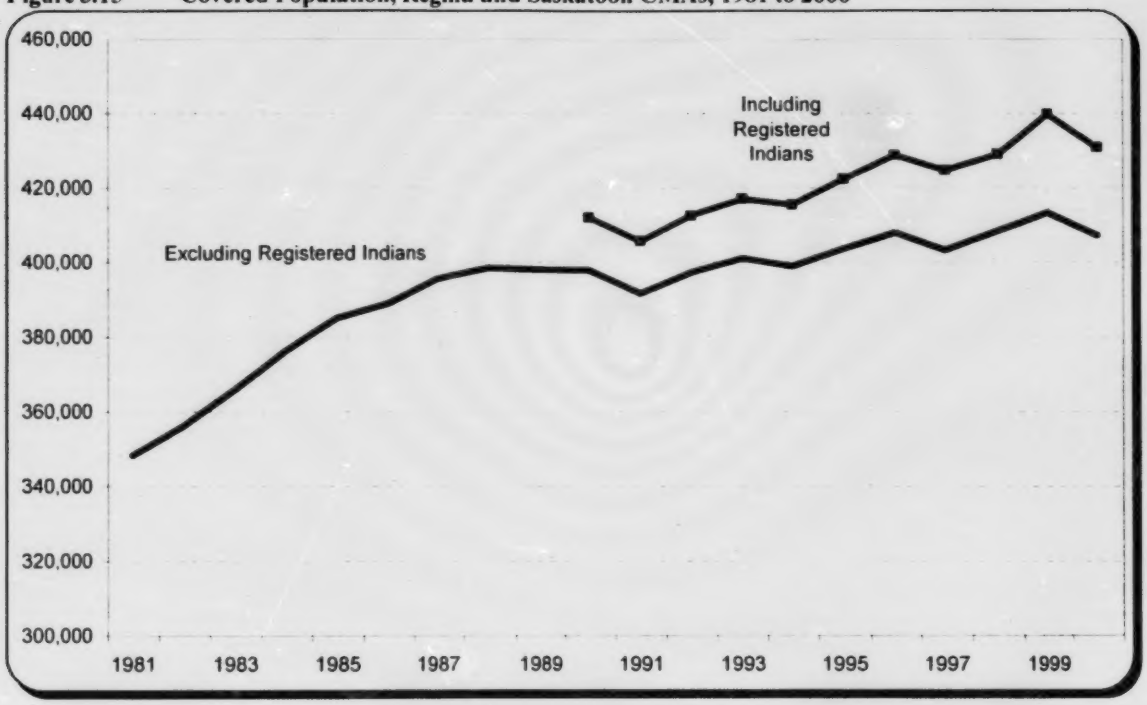
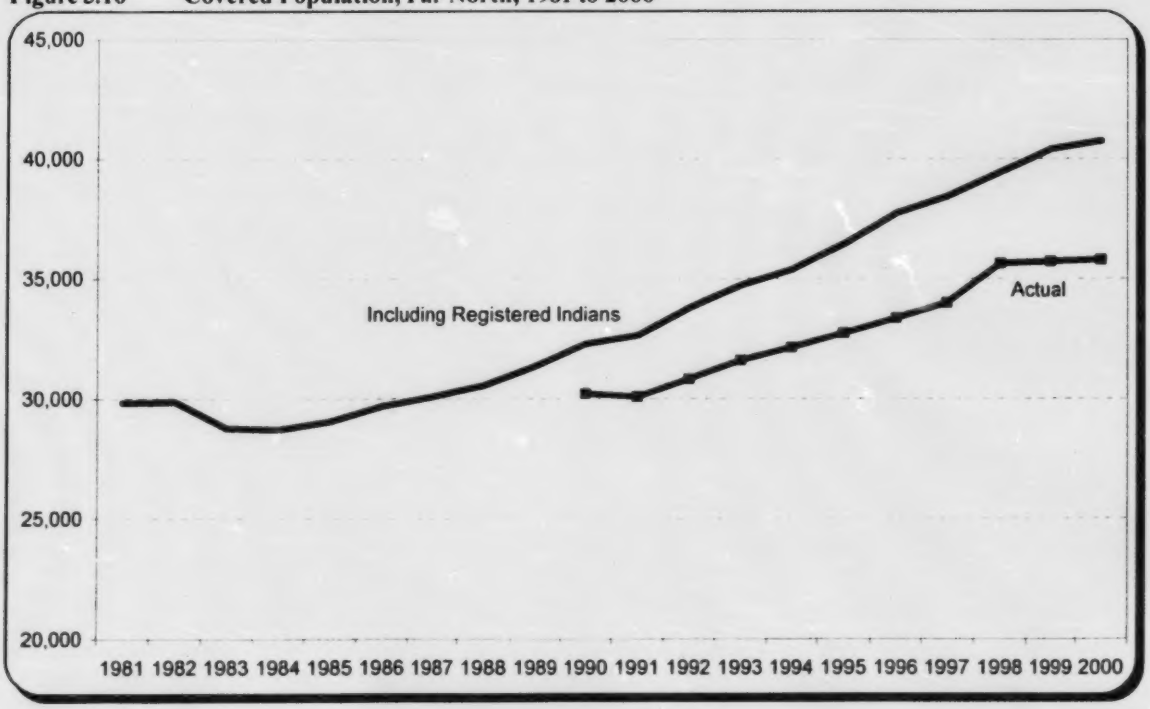



**Figure 3.16 Covered Population, Far North, 1981 to 2000**



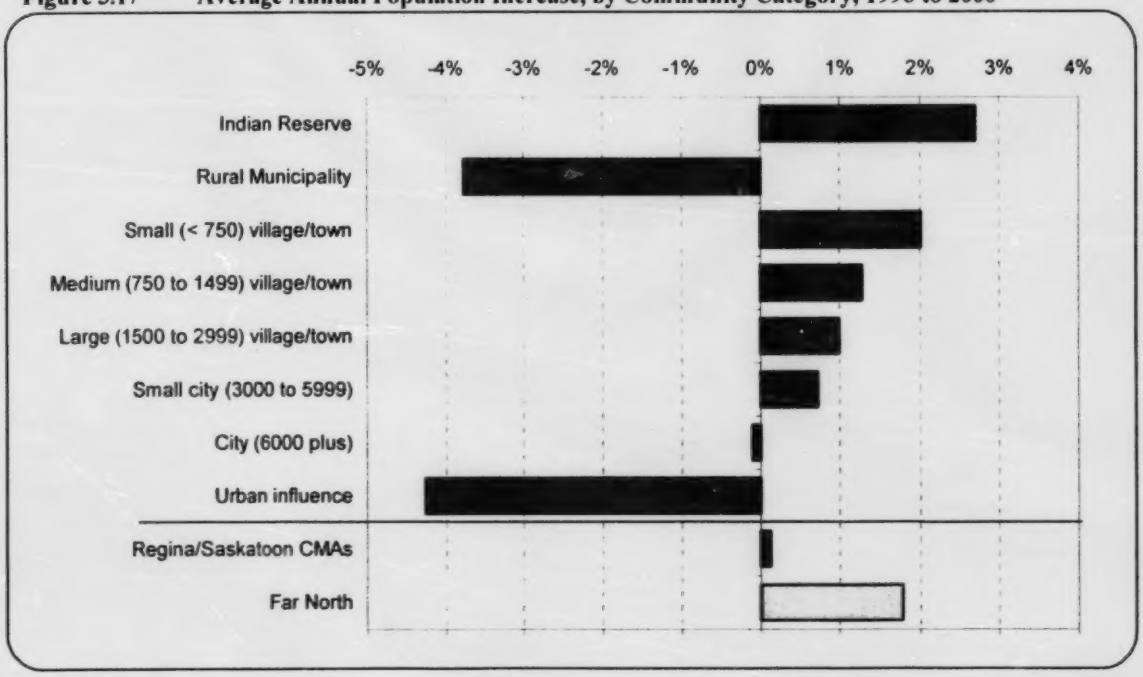
The covered population data allows an "update" of the population growth rates (shown in Figure 3.2 from 1981 to 1996) for the 1996 to 2000 period. Figure 3.17 shows the average annual population growth rates from 1996 to 2000 for the community groups.

There are some interesting patterns in Figure 3.17. Some community groups show similar patterns to the long term average. The population on Indian Reserves and in the Far North continues to increase at near their annual averages from 1981 to 1996. The population in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs continues to grow but at a lower rate. The population decline in the Rural Municipalities has apparently accelerated from a drop of 1½% per year to a drop of 4% per year.

In other community groups, an apparent reversal is occurring. The population in the urban influenced area is declining whereas it was effectively stable from 1981 to 1996. The population was growing in the more urban centres from 1981 to 1996 and the population in smaller communities was declining. For the most recent four years, the population growth rates show a reversal – the smaller the community, the more likely it is to be growing. The population in large cities (6,000 population or more), for example, has declined whereas the population in the small towns/villages (population under 750) has increased by an average of 2% per year.

Besides a true resurgence in small town Saskatchewan, there are a number of possible explanations for these findings. The most obvious is that the December 1999 update to the covered population simply moved some residents from the RMs to a nearby town or village.

**Figure 3.17 Average Annual Population Increase, by Community Category, 1996 to 2000**



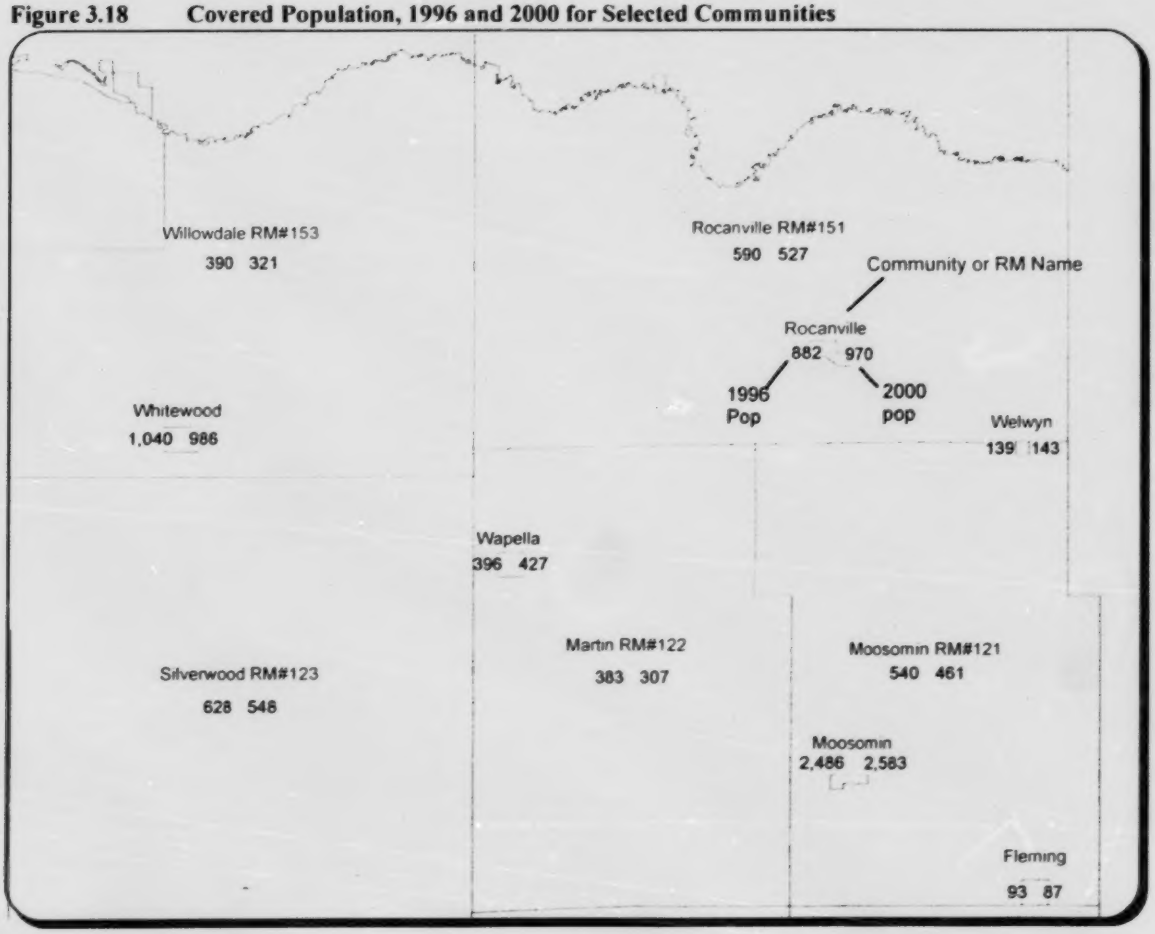
This would account for the apparent rapid decline in the RM population as well as the growth in the town/village populations. Such a scenario would imply that there is continued movement into the towns/villages by the farm operators in the surrounding RMs. Some of the data suggest this may be the case as the map of the region near the Manitoba border around Moosomin shows (see Figure 3.18).

The population of communities in the area increased:

- Rocanville – increase of 88 persons;
- Moosomin – increase of 97 persons;
- Wapella – increase of 33 persons;
- Welwyn – increase of 4 persons;

for a total of 222 persons. But the RM populations in the immediate vicinity (#121, #122, #151) declined by 218 persons so the aggregate population of the region really hasn't changed at all.

**Figure 3.18 Covered Population, 1996 and 2000 for Selected Communities**



## 3.2 Aboriginal Population

The Aboriginal population is an important and growing component within the provincial population. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population is different from the non-Aboriginal population in significant ways so it is important to take these differences into consideration when examining community populations.

In spite of its importance, there is relatively little information about this population. For the entire Aboriginal population, the 1996 Census is the only reliable source of information. Statistics Canada used a self-identity question in 1996 to determine the size of the Aboriginal population. Respondents to the Census were considered as "Aboriginal" if

- they answered "yes" to the question "Are you an Aboriginal person, that is a North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit?"; or
- if they indicated that there were Registered under *The Indian Act* or were a member of a First Nation.

Consequently, the data include all persons who self-identify as Aboriginal as well as those who are officially "registered" or "treaty" Indians. Appendix C contains more detail about sources of data for the Aboriginal and First Nations population in Saskatchewan.

Table 3.3 shows the size of the Aboriginal population in each of the community groups. Provincially, about 11% of the population is of Aboriginal identity – 7% First Nation and 4%

**Table 3.3 Aboriginal Population by Community Group, 1996**

| | Total population* | Aboriginal population | | First Nation population | Métis population | Other or combination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % of total | | | |
| Indian Reserve | 26,470 | 26,120 | 99% | 25,660 | 290 | 170 |
| Rural Municipality | 160,890 | 4,270 | 3% | 1,370 | 2,765 | 135 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 78,505 | 3,300 | 4% | 1,210 | 1,960 | 130 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 42,070 | 1,135 | 3% | 495 | 590 | 50 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 38,340 | 1,835 | 5% | 995 | 745 | 95 |
| Small city (3000 to 5999) | 32,385 | 2,730 | 8% | 1,175 | 1,500 | 55 |
| City (6000 plus) | 137,050 | 15,305 | 11% | 7,150 | 7,715 | 440 |
| Urban influence | 20,390 | 1,245 | 6% | 335 | 905 | 5 |
| **Subtotal - Rural Areas** | **536,100** | **55,940** | **10%** | **38,390** | **16,470** | **1,080** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 407,080 | 29,750 | 7% | 17,510 | 11,055 | 1,185 |
| Far North | 31,030 | 25,105 | 81% | 16,635 | 8,180 | 290 |
| **Total Population** | **974,210** | **110,795** | **11%** | **72,535** | **35,705** | **2,555** |

* restricted to the population in "occupied private dwellings" and so excludes the institutional population

Métis or a combination. The percentage of the population that is of Aboriginal identity ranges from a high of 99% on Indian Reserves to less than 3% in rural municipalities (see Figure 3.18). About one half of the Aboriginal population lives in "rural" Saskatchewan.

Within the community groups, there is a significant variation, depending on the location of the community. Communities that are close to Reserves – Fort Qu'Appelle, Rosthern, Kamsack, for example, tend to have a large Aboriginal population. Less than 1% of the population is Aboriginal in communities in the South and West – Shaunavon, Rosetown, Outlook, for example (see Figure 3.19).

The same is true for small cities and cities. The largest Aboriginal populations, relative to the total population, are in Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, and North Battleford. The smallest are in Humboldt, Weyburn, and Swift Current.

**Figure 3.19** **Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Total Population, by Community Category, 1996 Census**

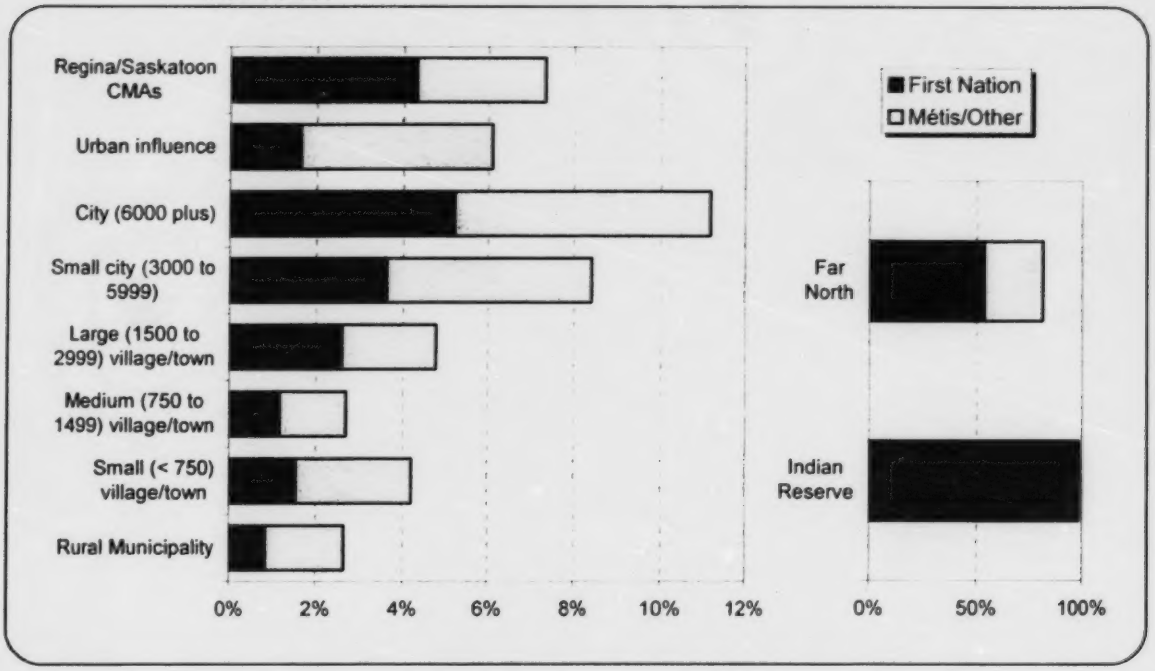


**Figure 3.20 Large Towns with an Aboriginal Population Greater than 1%, 1996**

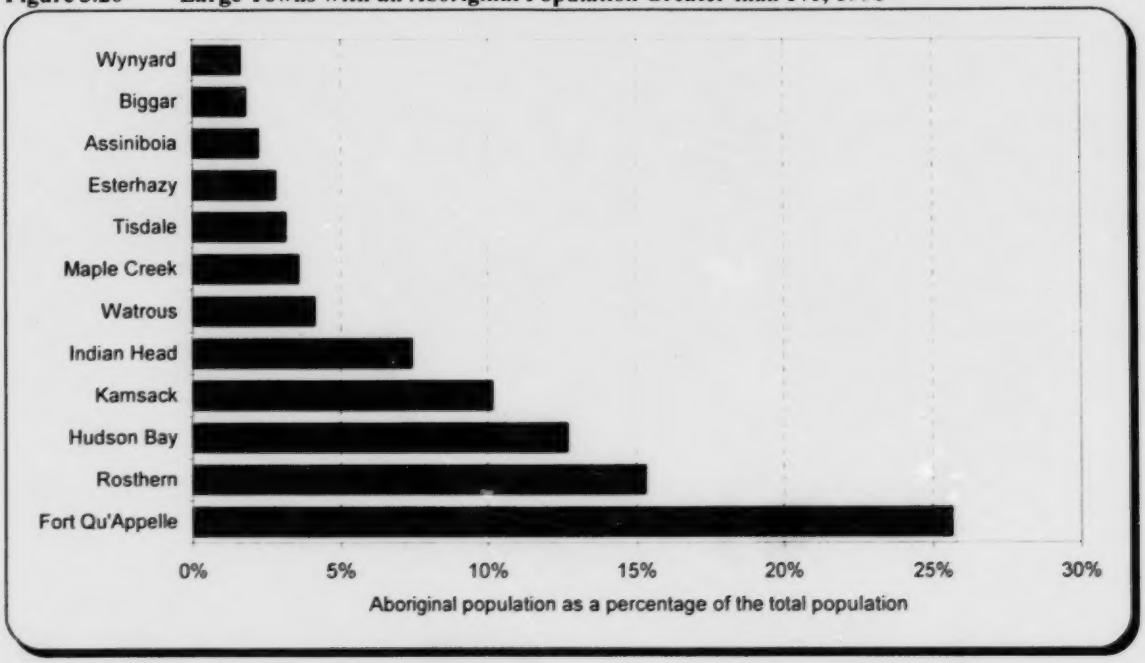
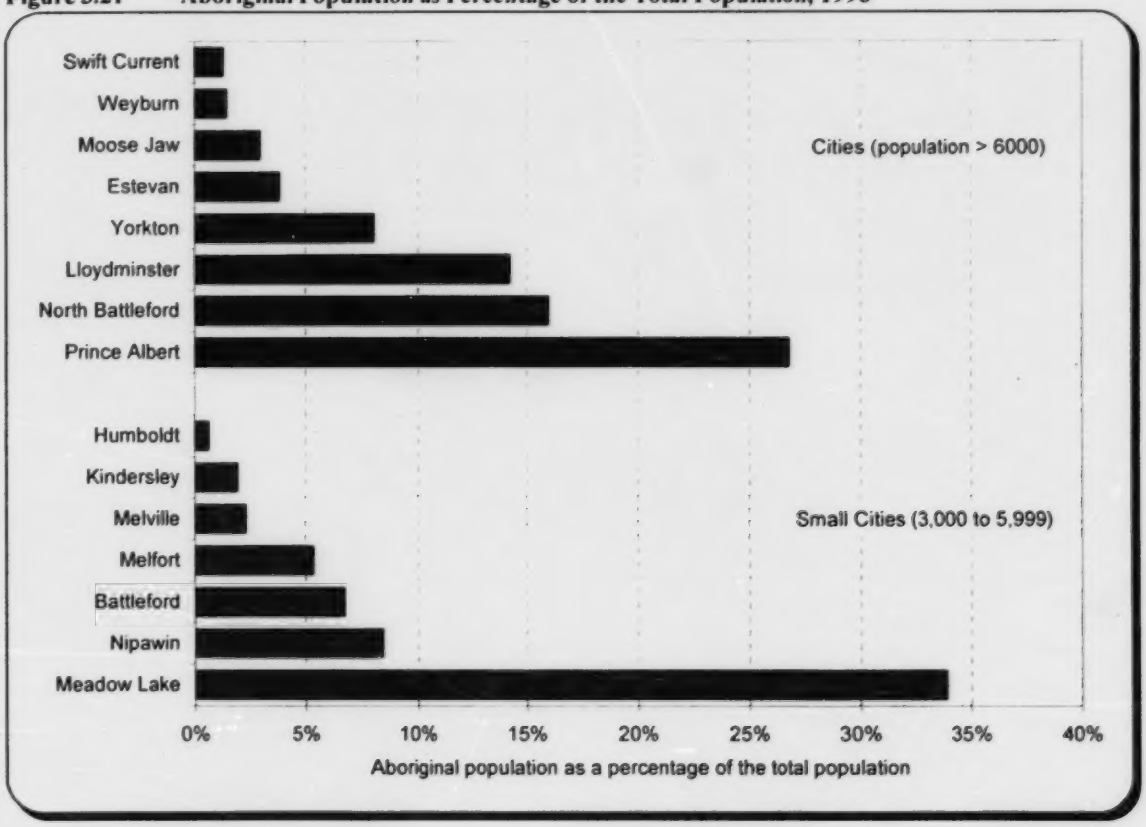



**Figure 3.21 Aboriginal Population as Percentage of the Total Population, 1996**



### 3.3 Population Age Structures

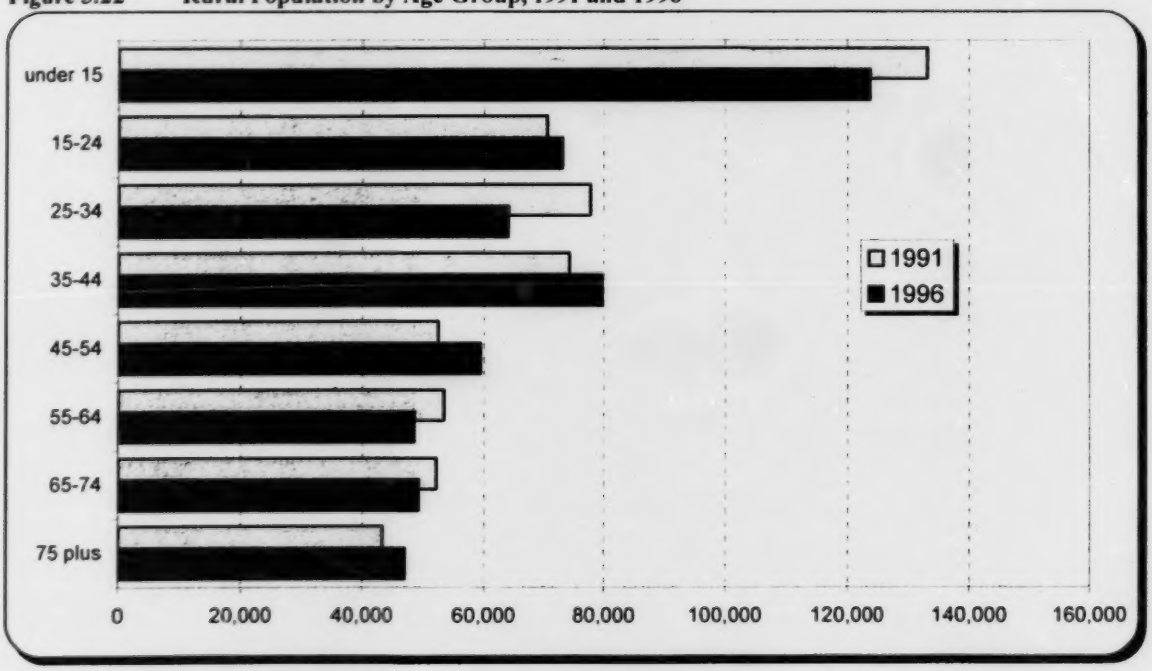
David Foote has famously remarked that "age is 80% of everything". While this is undoubtedly an exaggeration, the age structure of a population is very important because it has a significant impact on, among other things,

- future population growth;
- spending patterns and economic activity;
- the requirement for services; and
- general attitudes and outlook.

The province, as in other parts of the western world, has a "baby boom" generation, a bulge in the population age distribution. The baby boomers are usually thought of as comprising people born between 1945 and 1960 so these people are now between the ages of 40 and 55. The baby boom generation in Saskatchewan is less pronounced than in many other areas because out-migration has flattened the age structure somewhat and because the Aboriginal population has a much different age structure. Nevertheless, some of the changes in the province's age structure is a natural consequence of the aging of the baby boom generation.

Table 3.4 shows the population by age group in 1996 and the change from 1991. Over the five years, many of the baby boom generation moved from the 25 to 44 age group into the 35 to 54 age group so the figures show an increase in the size of both the 35 to 44 age group and the 45 to 54 age group compared with 1991. The number of children (under 15 years of age) in rural areas

**Figure 3.22 Rural Population by Age Group, 1991 and 1996**



declined from 1991 to 1996 as did the number of persons 25 to 34 years of age. The decline in the number of children is a simple consequence of the decline in the population in the family formation age group. There are fewer persons in the 55 to 74 than there were in 1991 and more who are 75 years of age or older.

Figure 3.23 shows that the age structure of the rural population is different from the age structure in Regina and Saskatoon. In particular, rural areas have relatively few people in the 15 to 44 age group and relatively more people ages 55 and older.

Figures 3.24 through 3.33 show the age and sex of the population in the various community categories displayed in the traditional pyramid style graphs.

**Figure 3.23 Population Distributions, 1996, Rural and Urban Regions**

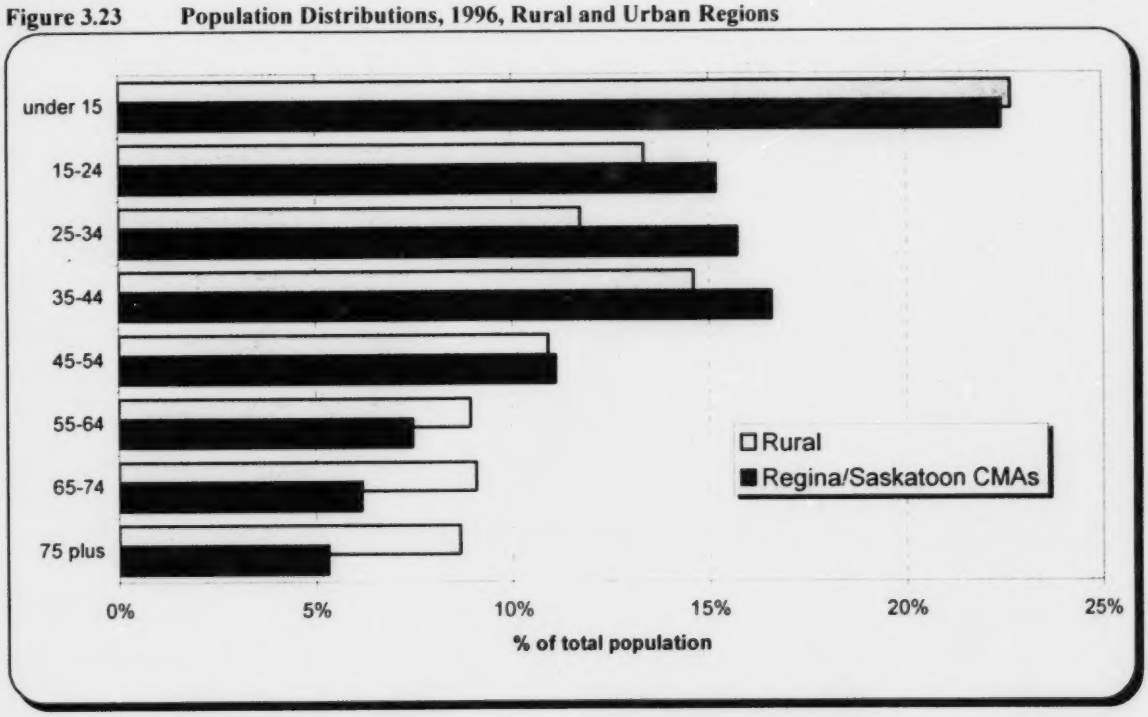


**Table 3.4 Population by Age Group and Community Group, 1996**

| | | Age Group | | | | | | | | All ages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | under 15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75 plus | |
| 1996 | Indian Reserve | 11200 | 4715 | 3800 | 2885 | 1770 | 1155 | 645 | 340 | 26,510 |
| | Rural Municipality | 37,315 | 22,420 | 15,675 | 26,810 | 22,165 | 17,575 | 13,170 | 6,465 | 161,595 |
| | Small (< 750) village/town | 16,100 | 9,080 | 8,955 | 10,575 | 7,610 | 7,195 | 9,745 | 10,850 | 80,110 |
| | Medium (750 to 1499) town | 8,500 | 5,130 | 4,905 | 5,610 | 3,975 | 3,735 | 5,055 | 6,870 | 43,780 |
| | Large (1500 to 2999) town | 7,465 | 4,610 | 4,085 | 5,160 | 3,855 | 3,450 | 4,835 | 6,040 | 39,500 |
| | Small city (3000 to 5999) | 7,255 | 4,335 | 4,390 | 4,615 | 3,190 | 2,570 | 3,170 | 3,695 | 33,220 |
| | City (6000 plus) | 31,445 | 20,040 | 19,405 | 20,610 | 13,975 | 10,875 | 11,320 | 12,250 | 139,920 |
| | Urban influence | 4,495 | 2,885 | 2,780 | 3,575 | 2,935 | 2,210 | 1,580 | 720 | 21,180 |
| | **Rural subtotal** | **123,775** | **73,215** | **63,995** | **79,840** | **59,475** | **48,765** | **49,520** | **47,230** | **545,815** |
| | Regina/ Saskatoon CMAs | 92,410 | 62,560 | 64,840 | 68,505 | 45,690 | 30,730 | 25,340 | 21,845 | 411,920 |
| | Far North | 12,050 | 5,300 | 4,995 | 3,705 | 2,245 | 1,405 | 850 | 455 | 31,005 |
| | **Provincial total** | **228,235** | **141,075** | **133,830** | **152,050** | **107,410** | **80,900** | **75,710** | **69,530** | **988,740** |
| % to total | Indian Reserve | 42% | 18% | 14% | 11% | 7% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 100% |
| | Rural Municipality | 23% | 14% | 10% | 17% | 14% | 11% | 8% | 4% | 100% |
| | Small (< 750) village/town | 20% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 9% | 9% | 12% | 14% | 100% |
| | Medium (750 to 1499) town | 19% | 12% | 11% | 13% | 9% | 9% | 12% | 16% | 100% |
| | Large (1500 to 2999) town | 19% | 12% | 10% | 13% | 10% | 9% | 12% | 15% | 100% |
| | Small city (3000 to 5999) | 22% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 10% | 8% | 10% | 11% | 100% |
| | City (6000 plus) | 22% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 100% |
| | Urban influence | 21% | 14% | 13% | 17% | 14% | 10% | 7% | 3% | 100% |
| | **Rural subtotal** | **23%** | **13%** | **12%** | **15%** | **11%** | **9%** | **9%** | **9%** | **100%** |
| | Regina/ Saskatoon CMAs | 22% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 11% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 100% |
| | Far North | 39% | 17% | 16% | 12% | 7% | 5% | 3% | 1% | 100% |
| | **Provincial total** | **23%** | **14%** | **14%** | **15%** | **11%** | **8%** | **8%** | **7%** | **100%** |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

The population pyramid for the Reserve population is heavily skewed toward the bottom with a large proportion of children. This is partly the result of higher fertility rates for the First Nation population and partly because of on-Reserve schools. Families with young children tend to stay on the Reserve so that their children can go to school there.

In the RMs, the pyramid shows a "gap" in the population 15 to 34 years of age. This is a simple consequence of the fact that most family farms are not being passed on to sons and daughters of current operators. The other noticeable feature of the population is the dominance of men in the population over 55 years of age.

The three categories of towns/villages - small, medium, and large - all show similar structures, namely:

- a relatively "block shaped" distribution across the age groups, that is, similar numbers of people in each age group;
- a preponderance of older (65 plus) persons, particularly women; and
- a slight bulge in the 35-44 age group, the natural consequence of the baby boom generation.

As we move into large communities, those with a population of 3,000 or more, the age distribution starts to become more "pyramid shaped" and the population of young adults (15 to 34) begins to increase relative to others. The dominance of women amongst seniors continues.

The population structure in the urban influenced areas is an interesting blend of the population in RMs and the population in larger centres. There are relatively few seniors and a relatively large number of children. The gap in the 15 to 34 age group remains, however, and men still outnumber women in the older age groups. This distribution is a blending of the activity in the urban influenced area - a mix of traditional farming and the expansion of the cities.

**Figure 3.24** **Population by Age and Sex, Indian Reserves, 1996**

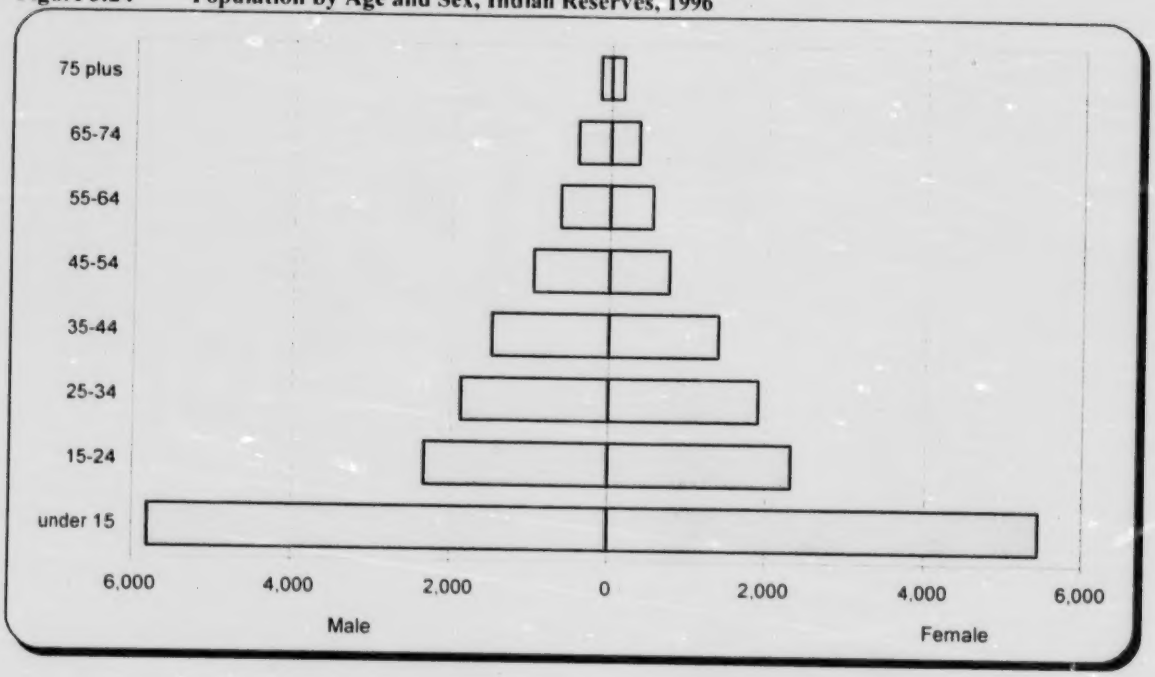



**Figure 3.25** **Population by Age and Sex, Rural Municipalities, 1996**

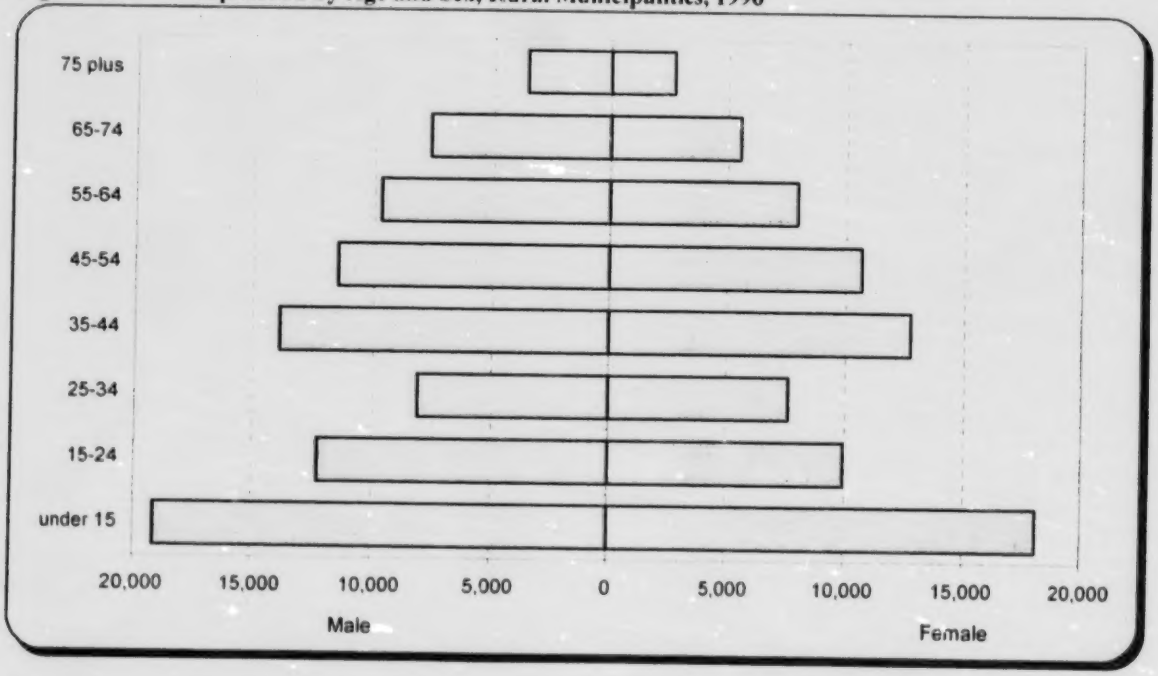


**Figure 3.26** **Population by Age and Sex, Small (population < 750) Towns/Villages, 1996**

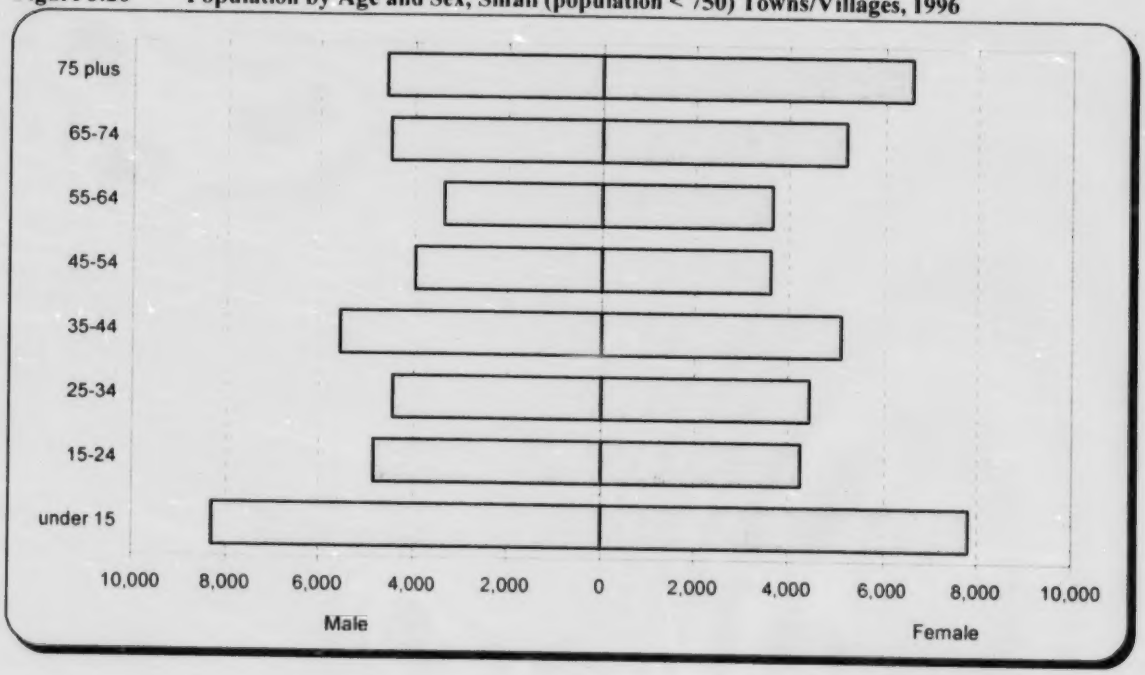



**Figure 3.27** **Population by Age and Sex, Medium (750 to 1,499 population) Towns/Villages, 1996**

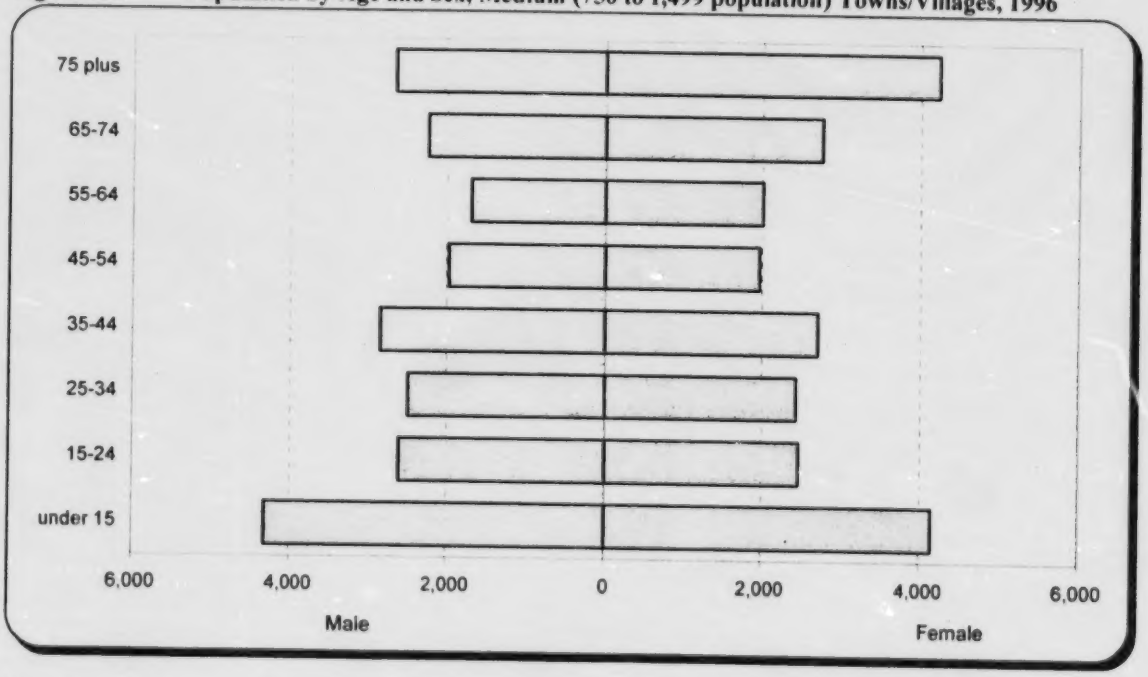


**Figure 3.28 Population by Age and Sex, Large (1,500 to 2,999 population) Towns/Villages, 1996**

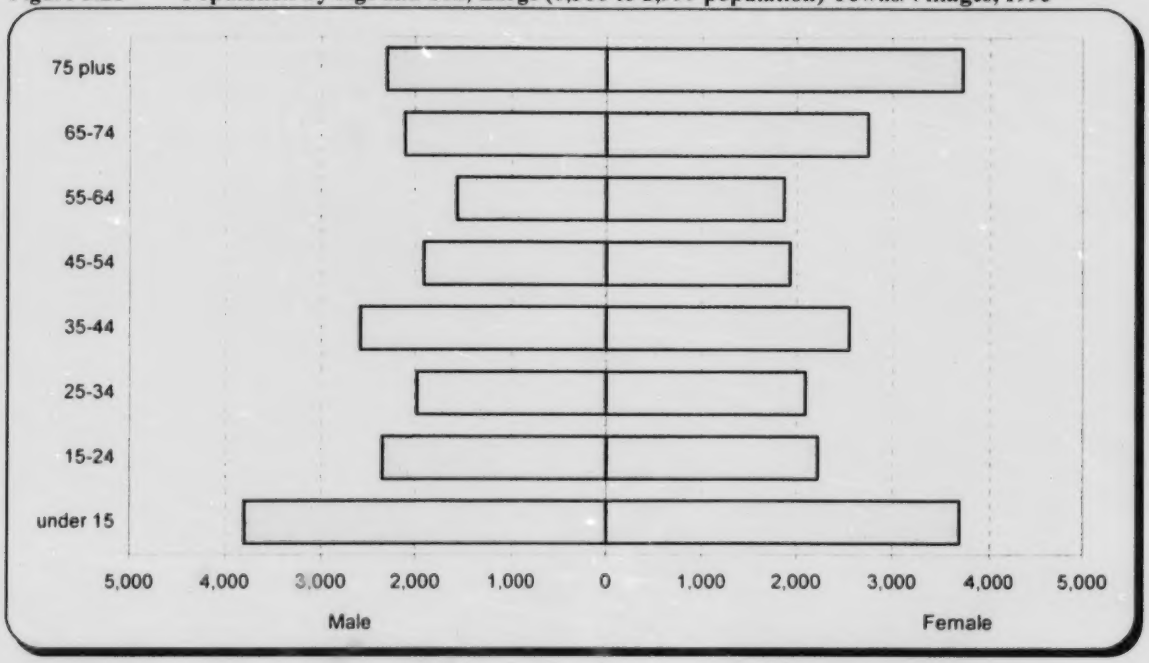



**Figure 3.29 Population by Age and Sex, Small Cities (population 3,000 to 5,999), 1996**

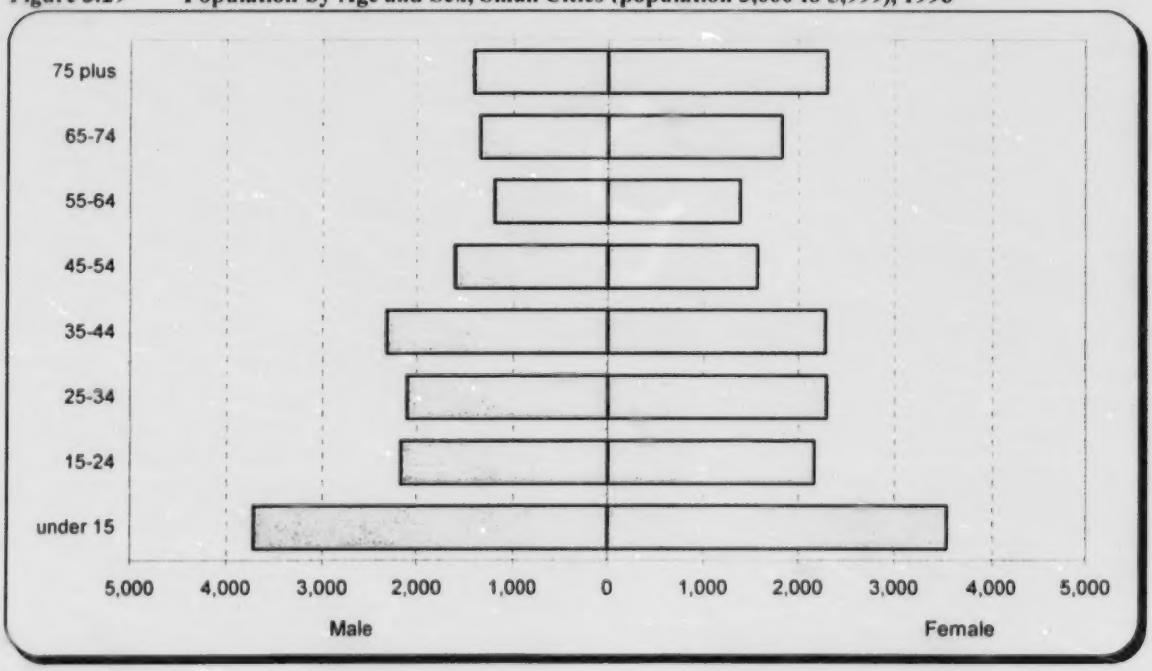


**Figure 3.30 Population by Age and Sex, Cities (population 6,000 plus), 1996**

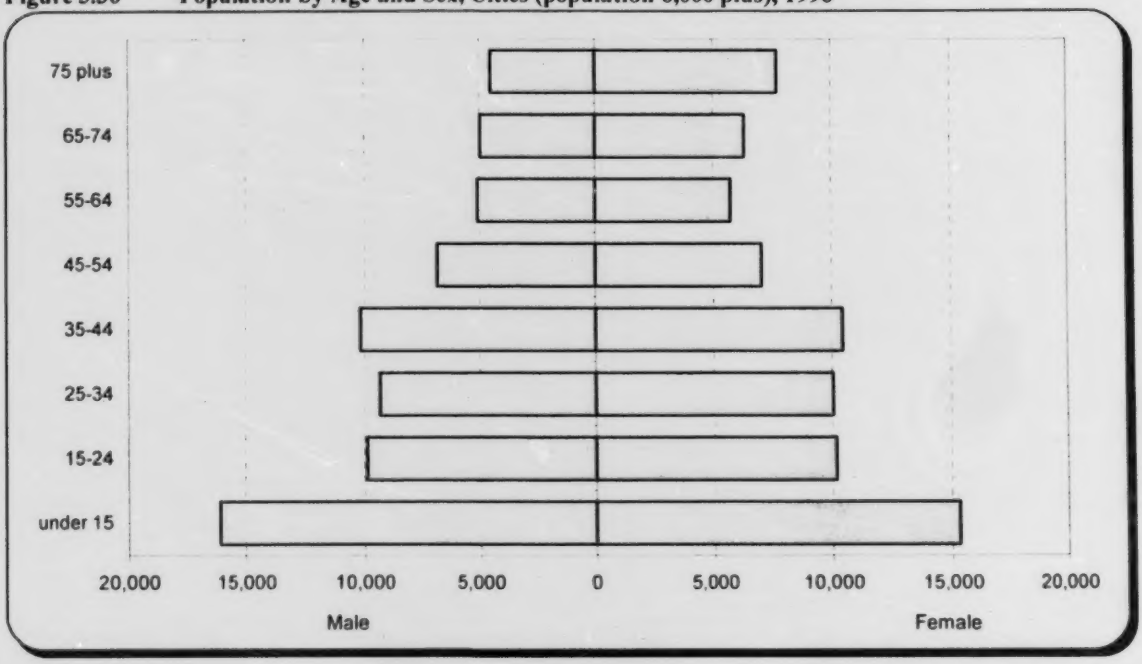
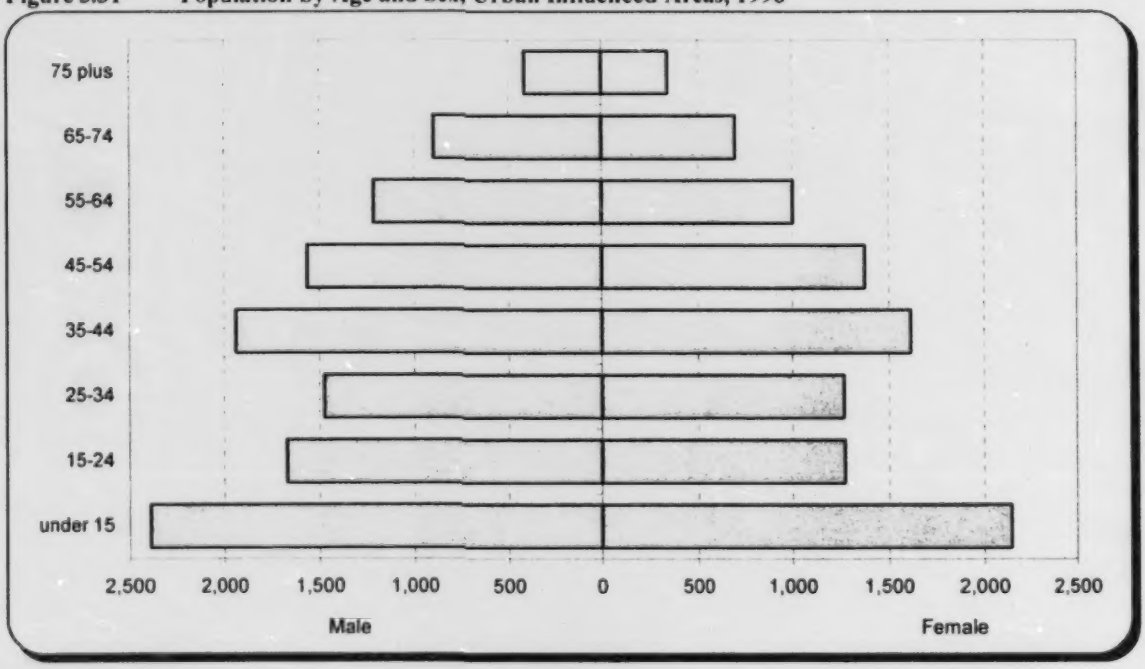



**Figure 3.31 Population by Age and Sex, Urban Influenced Areas, 1996**



## 3.4 Population Projection

In this section, the population in community groups is projected into the future using a demographic model that uses recent fertility, mortality, and migration rates. Forecasting the population for small populations is extremely difficult because these rates can change quickly; readers are cautioned that this procedure does not produce a population forecast, simply a projection of the population into the future under the assumption that current trends continue.

### Methodology

The methodology used to forecast the populations uses a cohort-survival model. In simple terms, this model assumes that, over a five-year period, and except for migration and mortality, all members of the population grow five years older. For example, if there were 500 persons aged 15-19 in 2000, then there would be 500 persons (less mortality/migration) aged 20-24 in 2005.

The number of newborns is calculated from age-specific fertility rates applied to the number of women of child-bearing age in the population. Fertility rates are based on the 1997 rates for Saskatchewan women (see Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5 Assumed Fertility Rates for Population Projection**

| | Births per 1000 women (1997) |
|---|---|
| 15 to 19 | 38 |
| 20 to 24 | 95 |
| 25 to 29 | 123 |
| 30 to 34 | 79 |
| 35 to 39 | 27 |
| 40 to 44 | 4 |
| 45 to 49 | 0 |

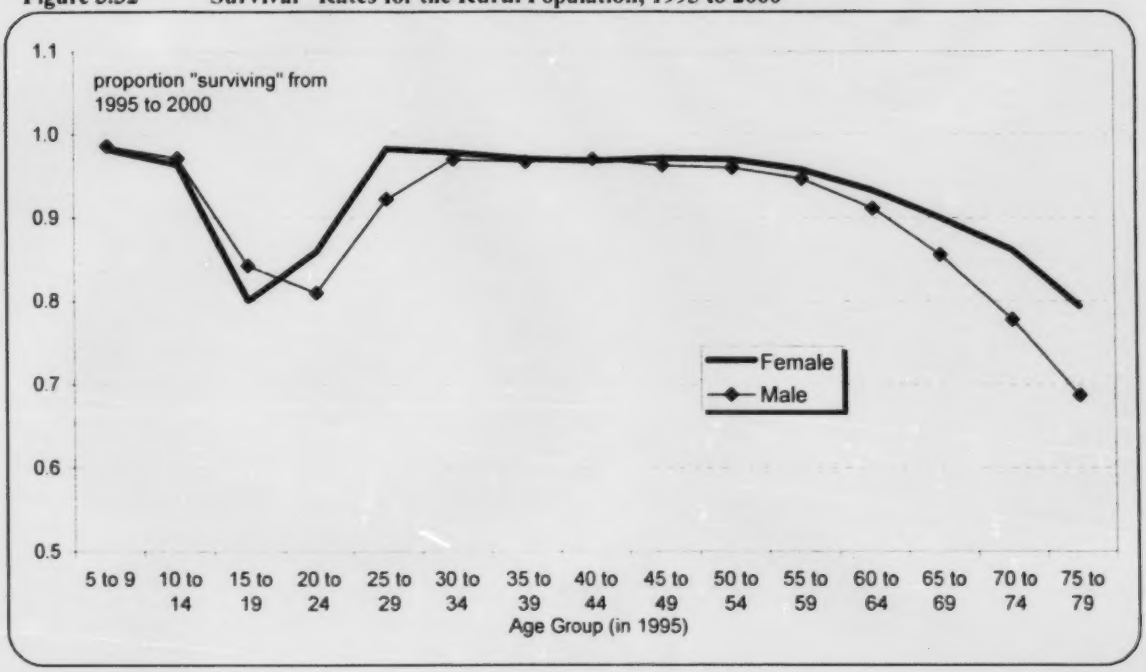
*Source: Statistics Canada Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*

The model calculates and uses historical mortality/migration rates to estimate the effect of migration. The proportion of the population in each 5-year age group is compared with the population five years ago in the younger age group. A rate greater than 1.0 indicates net in-migration in excess of mortality. The proportion who "survive" for the five years is used in the projection as a combined measure of mortality/migration. Survival rates for those under 5 years of age cannot be calculated with this method so the rates are estimated using the rates for 5-9 year olds.

### Assumptions

As an example of the survival rate calculation, Figure 3.32 shows these calculated survival rates in the rural population for the 1995-2000 period. The "dip" in the survival rates for the 15 to 24 age group is an effect of out-migration from the rural areas to other parts of the province or out of province. Over the five years, only 80% of the women who were in the 15 to 24 age group in 1995 remained in rural Saskatchewan for five more years. The low survival rates at the higher age groups are more a consequence of mortality than of migration.

**Figure 3.32 "Survival" Rates for the Rural Population, 1995 to 2000**




The net effect of this methodology is to assume that the mortality/migration pattern that was occurring over the recent past continues into the future. Saskatchewan Health's "covered population" is used to calculated these survival rates.

The discussion in Section 3.1 of this report suggests that the migration patterns calculate from the covered population may not be accurate because of the data do not accurately distinguish between the population in the communities and the population in the surrounding RMs. For this reason, the community groupings used for the population projection combine the population in the communities with the population in the surrounding RMs. This effectively removes the distinction between those who live in the communities and those that live in the Rural Municipality in which the community is located.

The rural population was classified into one of five groups according to the size of the largest community in the RM:

- the population that lives in RMs that include cities (population 6,000 plus);
- the population that lives in RMs that include small cities (population 3,000 to 5,999);
- the population that lives in RMs that include large towns (population 1,500 to 2,999);
- the population that lives in RMs that include Reserves and small or medium towns/villages (population under 1,500); and
- the population that lives in RMs that include only small or medium towns or villages (population under 1,500).

The allocation was done on a step by step basis according to the largest community in the order that the categories appear above. That is, if an RM had both a large town and a small city, it was allocated to the "small city" group. The net effect of this process is shown in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6 Community Categories Used for Population Projection**

| Category | "Covered" population in 2000 |
|---|---|
| RMs that include cities | 161,834 |
| RMs that include small cities | 46,979 |
| RMs that include large towns | 62,030 |
| RMs that include Reserves, small/medium towns/villages | 75,056 |
| RMs that include only small/medium towns/villages | 208,441 |
| Total rural population | 554,340 |

The 1995 to 2000 period was not considered to be an appropriate choice for the survival rate calculation because some of the decline in the RM population over that five year period (and the associated increase in small towns/villages) is thought to be an artifact of the way that Saskatchewan Health allocates residence in the covered population file. Accordingly, the model uses the previous ten years, that is, the average of the 1990-95 period and the 1995-2000 period to calculate these survival rates.

Other assumptions made in projecting the population are described below.

- The base population used in the model as the "starting point" is Saskatchewan Health's "covered" population as of July 2000.
- The number of male births is assumed to be 51% of the total.
- There is no ongoing improvement in mortality rates built into the model nor is there any decline in the fertility rates over time. Both of these current trends are expected to continue but the omission is not significant over the twenty-year forecast period because the effects of migration overwhelm trends in mortality and fertility rates. The effect of changing mortality and fertility rates will be felt most strongly at the upper and lower ends of the age structure. In particular, the growth in the number of seniors will be somewhat understated.

Over the longer term, fifteen or more years, the results from the model become less reliable because of the fertility rate assumption. The assumed births in the early part of the forecast period reach the family formation age group and their children are then introduced into the model, compounding any differences between actual and assumed fertility rates.

The reliability of the projection over the short term is dependent upon the reliability of the assumed migration rates. The overall level of Saskatchewan's inter-provincial migration is extremely volatile and depends on the availability of work, particularly seasonal work, both within Saskatchewan and in the neighbouring province of Alberta.

**Population in RMs that Include Cities**

Surprisingly, the projection for the population in the cities and surrounding RMs shows a decline, a trend that is contrary to experience in the 1990s. Rather than an increase, the population is projected to decline by 0.3% per year over the forecast period.

A closer examination of the data indicates that the decline is a consequence of the drop in the size of the 20 to 34 year old population between 1995 and 2000. The projection has extended this decline in the size of the critical family formation age group into the future. If there is a reversal in that flow, then the population of cities will increase rather than decline over the forecast period.

On balance, the model's assumptions may be unduly pessimistic about the total population in cities. The changes in the age structure of the population are more reliable. Over the forecast period, the population gradually shifts from those 20 to 49 years of age to those in the 50 to 64 age group and then, later in the forecast period, to those 65 years and older.

**Table 3.7 Population Projection for RMs that Include Cities (population 6,000 plus)**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 160,740 | 161,629 | 161,834 | 159,554 | 156,985 | 154,431 | 151,742 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.3% | -0.3% | -0.3% | -0.4% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 12,923 | 12,213 | 10,899 | 9,434 | 9,331 | 9,348 | 9,107 |
| 5 to 19 | 36,394 | 37,237 | 36,758 | 34,490 | 30,979 | 28,343 | 26,873 |
| 20 to 34 | 39,574 | 35,490 | 32,278 | 32,823 | 33,501 | 33,121 | 30,998 |
| 35 to 49 | 28,245 | 32,619 | 35,408 | 33,518 | 30,025 | 27,069 | 27,473 |
| 50 to 64 | 19,834 | 19,388 | 21,435 | 24,792 | 28,986 | 31,124 | 29,426 |
| 65 and older | 23,770 | 24,682 | 25,056 | 24,497 | 24,162 | 25,426 | 27,865 |

**Population in RMs that Include Cities**

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A closer examination of the data indicates that the decline is a consequence of the drop in the size of the 20 to 34 year old population between 1995 and 2000. The projection has extended this decline in the size of the critical family formation age group into the future. If there is a reversal in that flow, then the population of cities will increase rather than decline over the forecast period.

On balance, the model's assumptions may be unduly pessimistic about the total population in cities. The changes in the age structure of the population are more reliable. Over the forecast period, the population gradually shifts from those 20 to 49 years of age to those in the 50 to 64 age group and then, later in the forecast period, to those 65 years and older.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
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| Under 5 | 12,923 | 12,213 | 10,899 | 9,434 | 9,331 | 9,348 | 9,107 |
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| 35 to 49 | 28,245 | 32,619 | 35,408 | 33,518 | 30,025 | 27,069 | 27,473 |
| 50 to 64 | 19,834 | 19,388 | 21,435 | 24,792 | 28,986 | 31,124 | 29,426 |
| 65 and older | 23,770 | 24,682 | 25,056 | 24,497 | 24,162 | 25,426 | 27,865 |

**Figure 3.33 Population Projection, RMs that Include Cities**

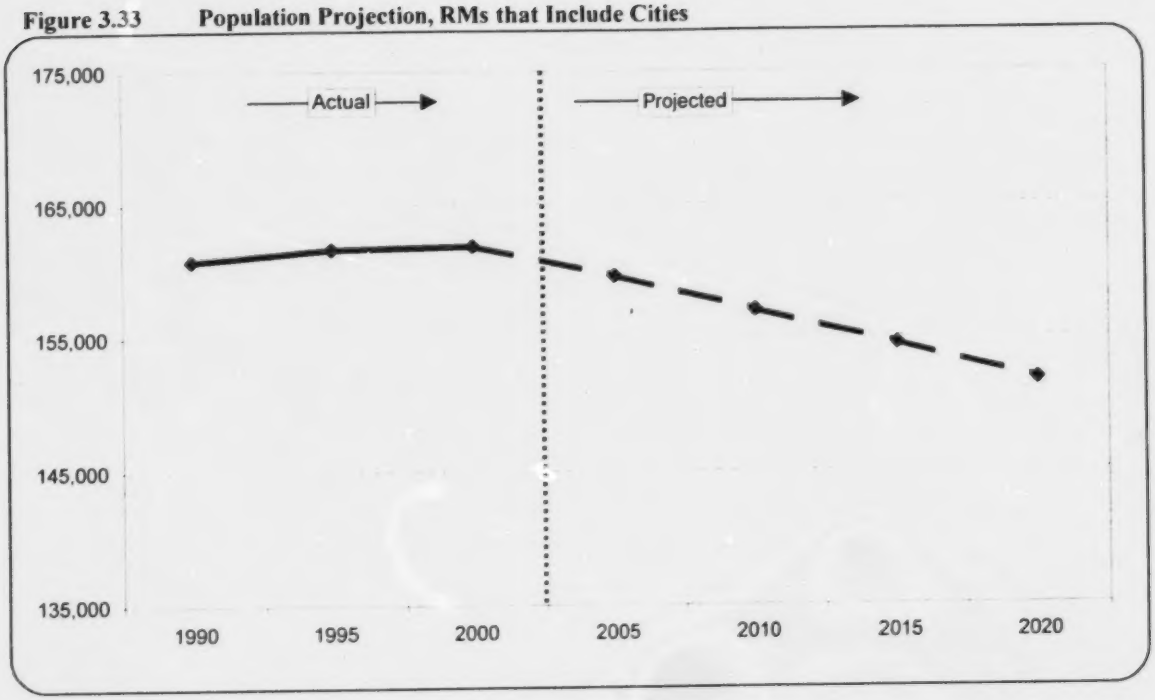
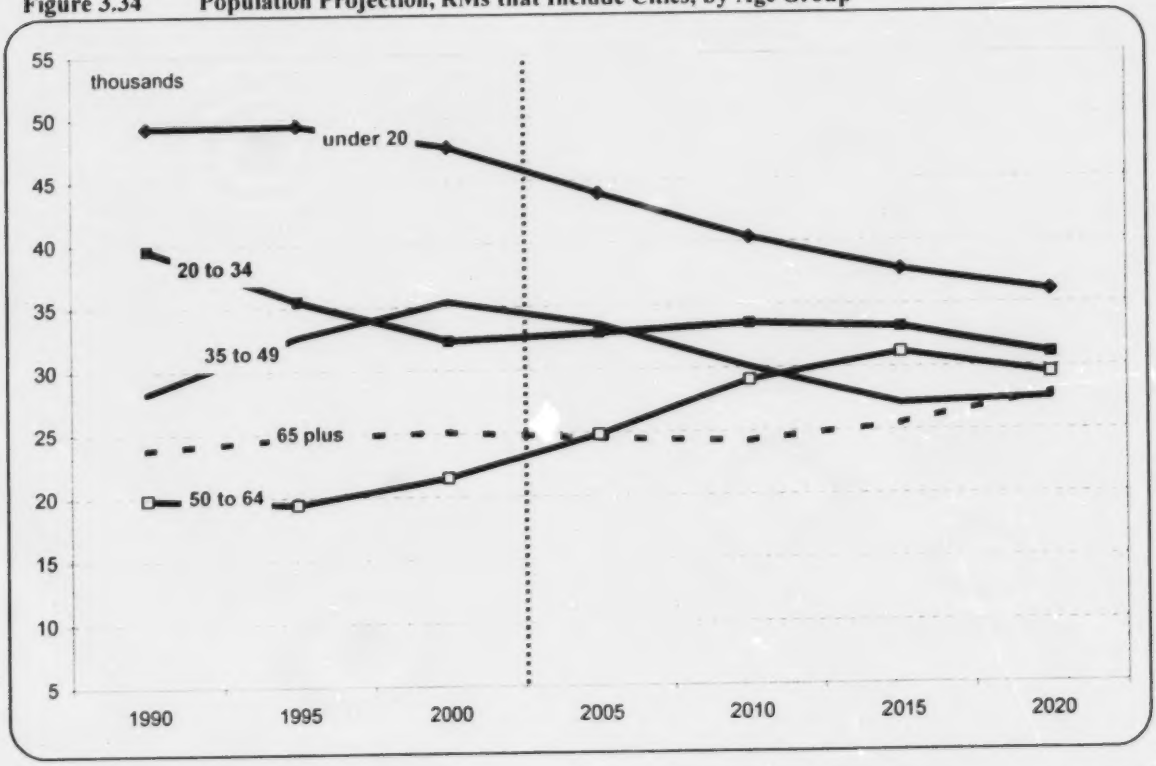



**Figure 3.34 Population Projection, RMs that Include Cities, by Age Group**



## Population in RMs that Include Small Cities

The population in the RMs that include small cities is also projected to decline from 2000 to 2020 even though it increased from 1995 to 2000. The rate of decline – 0.4% per year – is slightly higher than the growth rate forecast for the city population.

As with the city group, there is a marked increase in the size of the population in the 50 to 64 age group over the next ten years.

**Table 3.8 Population Projection for RMs that Include Small Cities**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 47,268 | 46,740 | 46,979 | 46,089 | 45,125 | 44,227 | 43,408 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.2% | 0.1% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 3,834 | 3,320 | 3,018 | 2,643 | 2,587 | 2,580 | 2,539 |
| 5 to 19 | 11,034 | 10,973 | 10,909 | 10,179 | 9,016 | 8,221 | 7,791 |
| 20 to 34 | 10,594 | 9,344 | 8,580 | 8,565 | 8,708 | 8,468 | 7,897 |
| 35 to 49 | 8,085 | 9,200 | 10,071 | 9,499 | 8,452 | 7,628 | 7,600 |
| 50 to 64 | 5,945 | 5,820 | 6,389 | 7,510 | 8,769 | 9,413 | 8,878 |
| 65 and older | 7,776 | 8,083 | 8,012 | 7,693 | 7,591 | 7,918 | 8,703 |

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| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.2% | 0.1% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% | -0.4% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 3,834 | 3,320 | 3,018 | 2,643 | 2,587 | 2,580 | 2,539 |
| 5 to 19 | 11,034 | 10,973 | 10,909 | 10,179 | 9,016 | 8,221 | 7,791 |
| 20 to 34 | 10,594 | 9,344 | 8,580 | 8,565 | 8,708 | 8,468 | 7,897 |
| 35 to 49 | 8,085 | 9,200 | 10,071 | 9,499 | 8,452 | 7,628 | 7,600 |
| 50 to 64 | 5,945 | 5,820 | 6,389 | 7,510 | 8,769 | 9,413 | 8,878 |
| 65 and older | 7,776 | 8,083 | 8,012 | 7,693 | 7,591 | 7,918 | 8,703 |

**Figure 3.35 Population Projection, RMs than Include Small Cities**

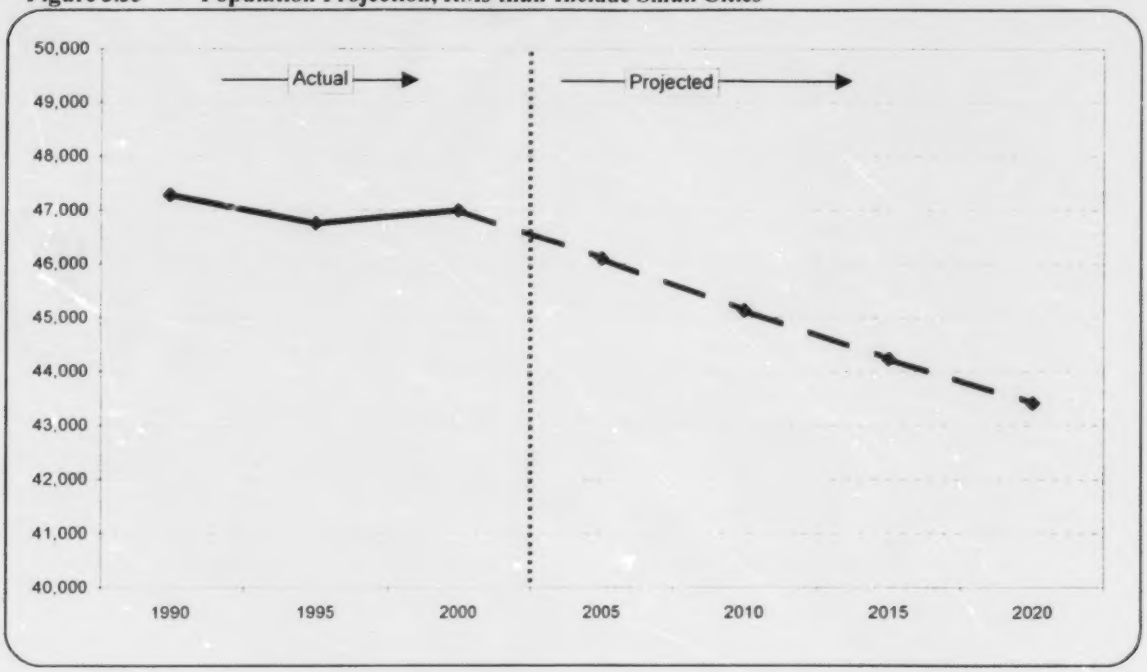
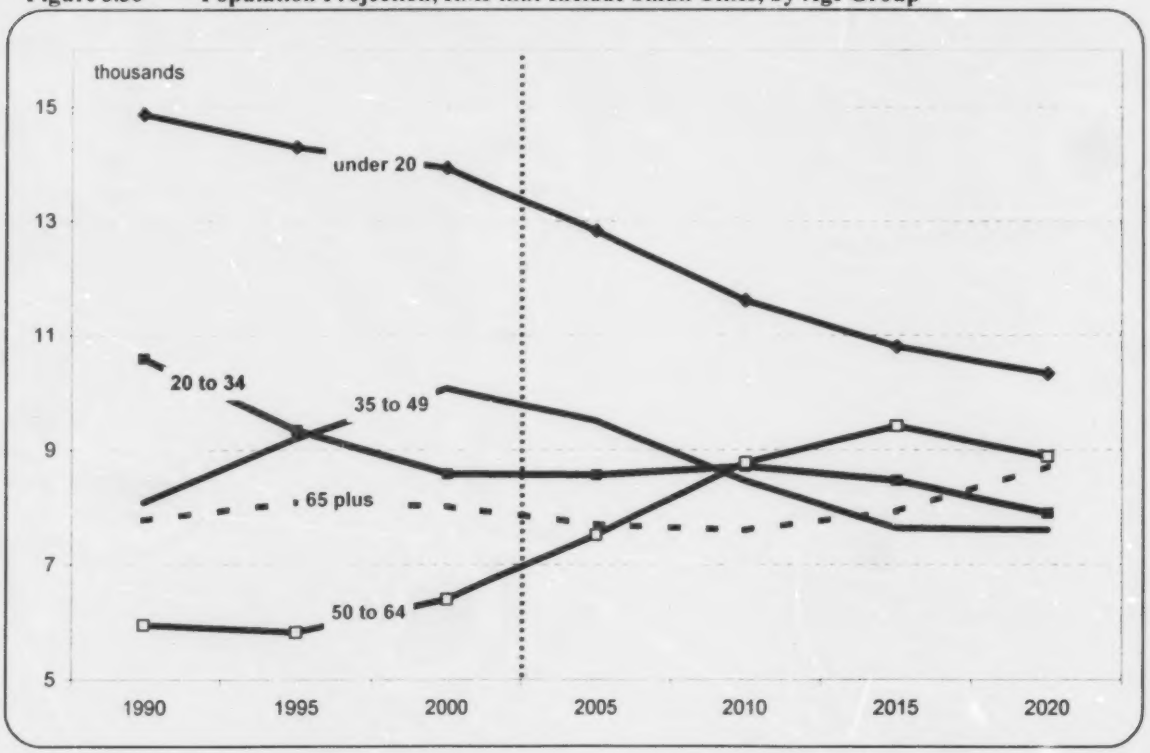



**Figure 3.36 Population Projection, RMs that Include Small Cities, by Age Group**



## Population in RMs that Include Large Towns

The projection for RMs than include the large towns shows an average annual decline of 0.6% over the next twenty years.

As with the other community types, the population in the 50 to 64 age group grows rapidly over the short term.

**Table 3.9 Population Projection for RMs that Include Large Towns**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 64,067 | 61,535 | 62,030 | 60,334 | 58,658 | 57,173 | 55,783 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.8% | 0.2% | -0.6% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -0.5% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 4,370 | 3,664 | 3,590 | 3,230 | 3,174 | 3,116 | 2,970 |
| 5 to 19 | 14,361 | 13,712 | 13,563 | 12,497 | 11,359 | 10,618 | 10,117 |
| 20 to 34 | 12,711 | 10,635 | 10,221 | 10,322 | 10,169 | 9,660 | 8,907 |
| 35 to 49 | 10,688 | 11,825 | 12,604 | 11,703 | 10,408 | 9,430 | 9,515 |
| 50 to 64 | 8,878 | 8,442 | 9,189 | 10,429 | 11,816 | 12,352 | 11,484 |
| 65 and older | 13,059 | 13,257 | 12,863 | 12,153 | 11,732 | 11,997 | 12,790 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 64,067 | 61,535 | 62,030 | 60,334 | 58,658 | 57,173 | 55,783 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.8% | 0.2% | -0.6% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -0.5% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 4,370 | 3,664 | 3,590 | 3,230 | 3,174 | 3,116 | 2,970 |
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**Figure 3.37 Population Projection, RMs that Include Large Towns**

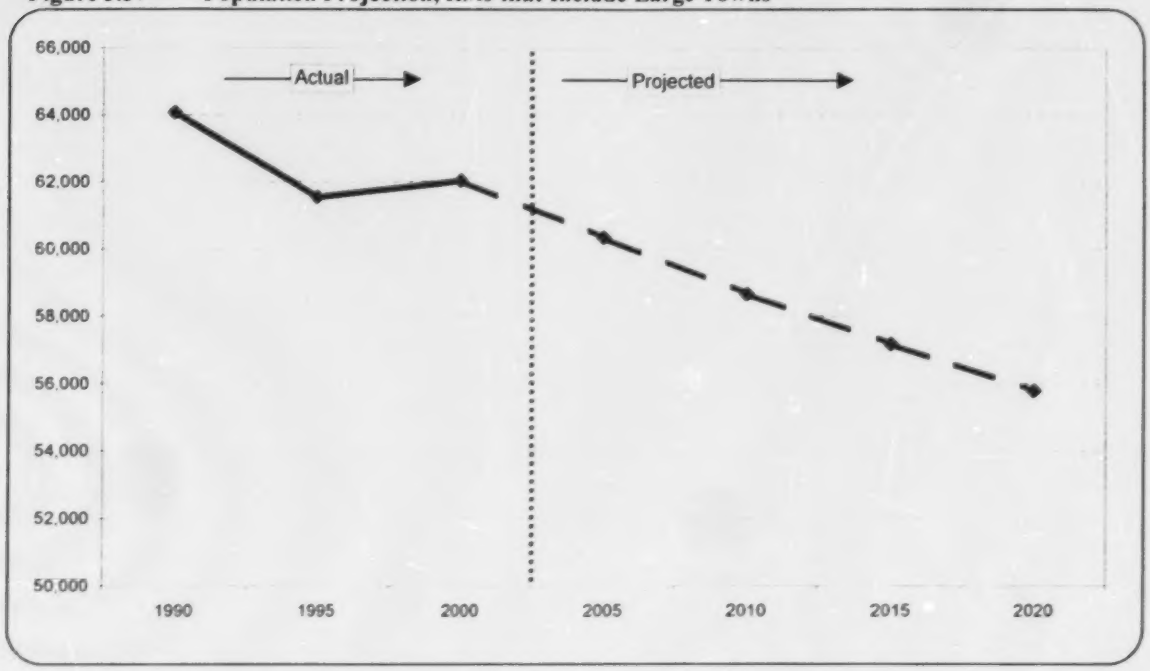
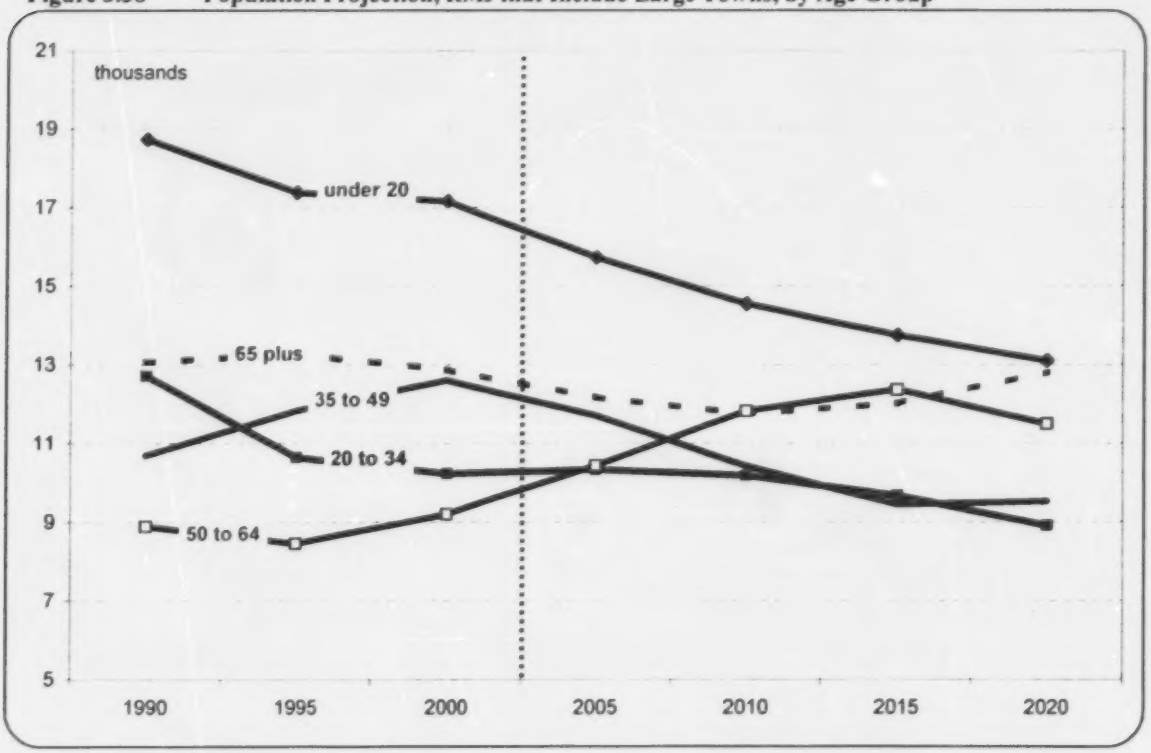



**Figure 3.38 Population Projection, RMs that Include Large Towns, by Age Group**



**Population in RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages**

In spite of the relative youth of the Registered Indian population living on Reserve, the population in RMs that include Reserves as well as small/medium towns/villages is projected to decline by 0.8% per year.

The population of young people (under 20) remains large in this group although the rate of decline is quite pronounced.

**Table 3.10** **Population Projection for RMs that Include Reserves, Small and Medium (population under 1,500) Towns/Villages**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 76,492 | 74,983 | 75,056 | 72,156 | 69,209 | 66,363 | 63,628 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.4% | 0.0% | -0.8% | -0.8% | -0.8% | -0.8% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 6,701 | 6,135 | 5,617 | 3,934 | 3,855 | 3,797 | 3,654 |
| 5 to 19 | 21,151 | 20,560 | 20,306 | 18,912 | 16,108 | 13,615 | 11,804 |
| 20 to 34 | 15,672 | 14,033 | 13,494 | 13,248 | 13,044 | 12,648 | 11,747 |
| 35 to 49 | 12,583 | 13,810 | 14,506 | 13,922 | 12,804 | 11,975 | 11,730 |
| 50 to 64 | 9,897 | 9,641 | 10,319 | 11,707 | 13,062 | 13,522 | 12,976 |
| 65 and older | 10,488 | 10,804 | 10,814 | 10,434 | 10,335 | 10,806 | 11,716 |

**Population in RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages**

In spite of the relative youth of the Registered Indian population living on Reserve, the population in RMs that include Reserves as well as small/medium towns/villages is projected to decline by 0.8% per year.

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**Table 3.10** **Population Projection for RMs that Include Reserves, Small and Medium (population under 1,500) Towns/Villages**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
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| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.4% | 0.0% | -0.8% | -0.8% | -0.8% | -0.8% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 6,701 | 6,135 | 5,617 | 3,934 | 3,855 | 3,797 | 3,654 |
| 5 to 19 | 21,151 | 20,560 | 20,306 | 18,912 | 16,108 | 13,615 | 11,804 |
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**Figure 3.39 Population Projection, RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages**

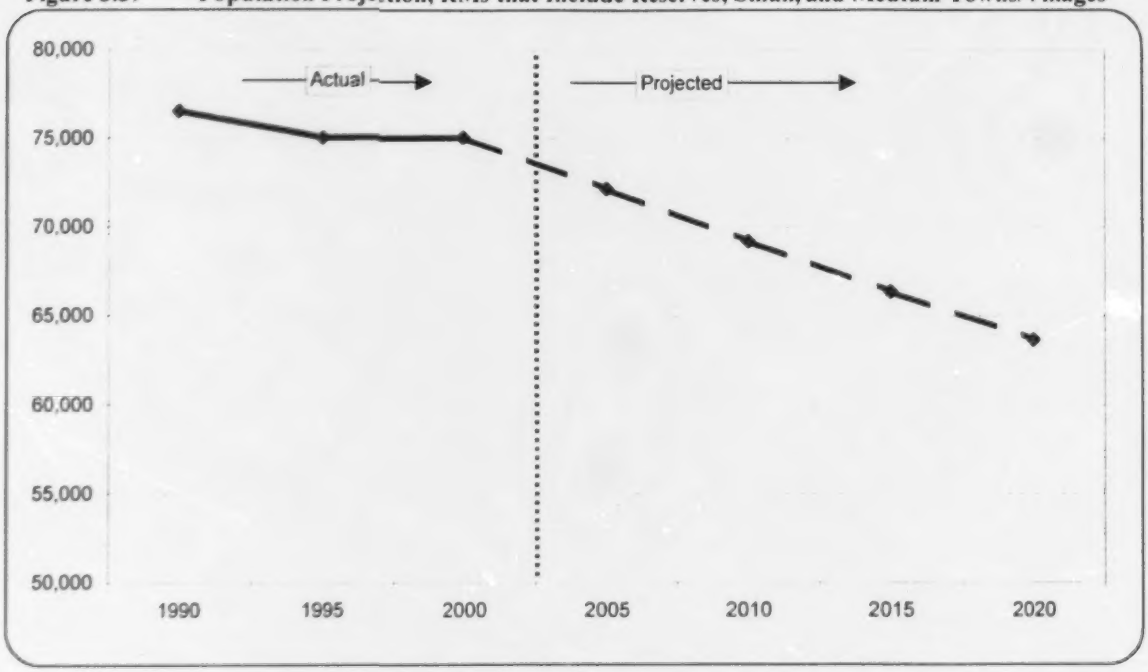
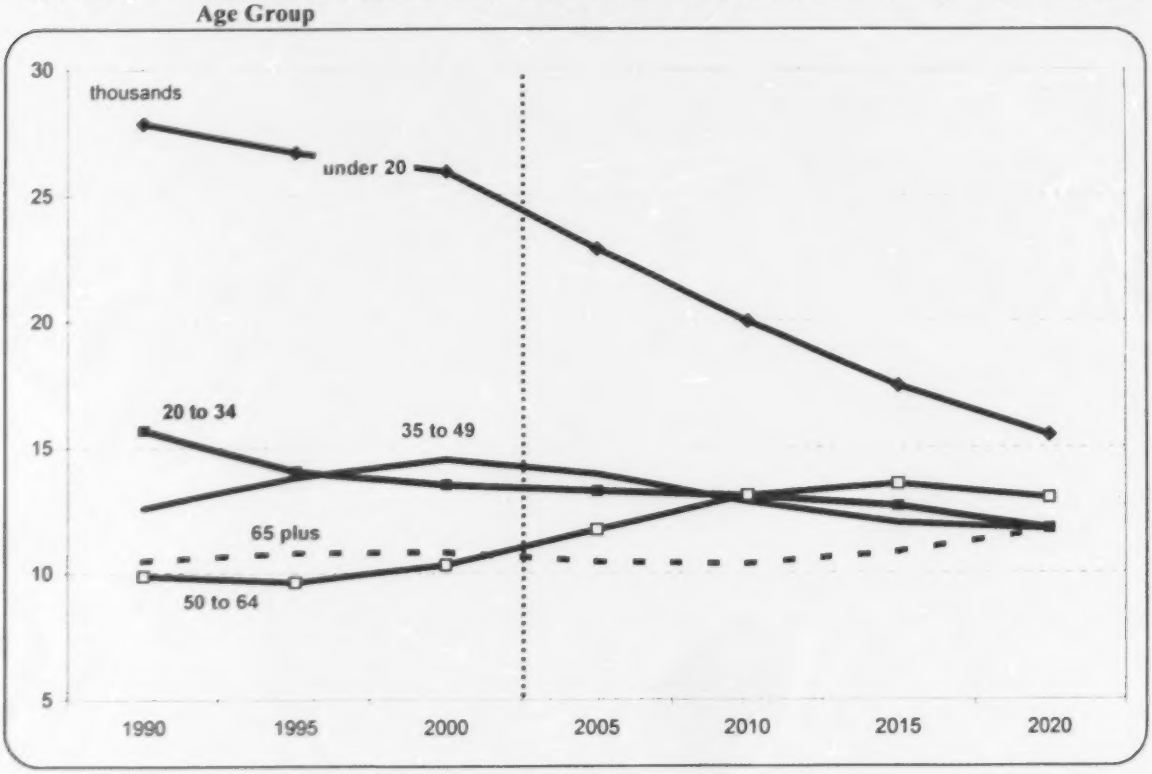



**Figure 3.40 Population Projection, RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages, by Age Group**



## Population in RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages

Among RMs than include only small and medium towns/villages, the rate of population decline is 1.6% per year over the forecast period. The forecast has effectively extended the trend to out-migration of young people from these kinds of communities. By 2010, the population in the 50 to 64 age group is projected to increase to the extent that it is larger than the population of those under 20 years of age.

**Table 3.11** **Population Projection for RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages (population under 1,500)**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 237,862 | 219,682 | 208,441 | 192,541 | 177,947 | 164,707 | 152,046 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -1.6% | -1.0% | -1.6% | -1.6% | -1.5% | -1.6% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 15,729 | 12,042 | 10,242 | 9,534 | 9,013 | 8,279 | 7,180 |
| 5 to 19 | 56,983 | 52,090 | 45,994 | 37,701 | 31,780 | 28,463 | 26,524 |
| 20 to 34 | 46,177 | 36,515 | 34,054 | 33,203 | 30,864 | 26,283 | 21,545 |
| 35 to 49 | 42,560 | 45,240 | 452,629 | 38,975 | 32,118 | 28,331 | 27,762 |
| 50 to 64 | 35,844 | 32,758 | 33,555 | 37,290 | 40,592 | 40,151 | 34,220 |
| 65 and older | 40,569 | 41,037 | 38,967 | 35,838 | 33,579 | 33,200 | 34,815 |

## Population in RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages

Among RMs than include only small and medium towns/villages, the rate of population decline is 1.6% per year over the forecast period. The forecast has effectively extended the trend to out-migration of young people from these kinds of communities. By 2010, the population in the 50 to 64 age group is projected to increase to the extent that it is larger than the population of those under 20 years of age.

**Table 3.11** **Population Projection for RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages (population under 1,500)**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 237,862 | 219,682 | 208,441 | 192,541 | 177,947 | 164,707 | 152,046 |
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| 50 to 64 | 35,844 | 32,758 | 33,555 | 37,290 | 40,592 | 40,151 | 34,220 |
| 65 and older | 40,569 | 41,037 | 38,967 | 35,838 | 33,579 | 33,200 | 34,815 |

**Figure 3.41** **Population Projection, RMs that Include only Small/Medium Towns/Villages**

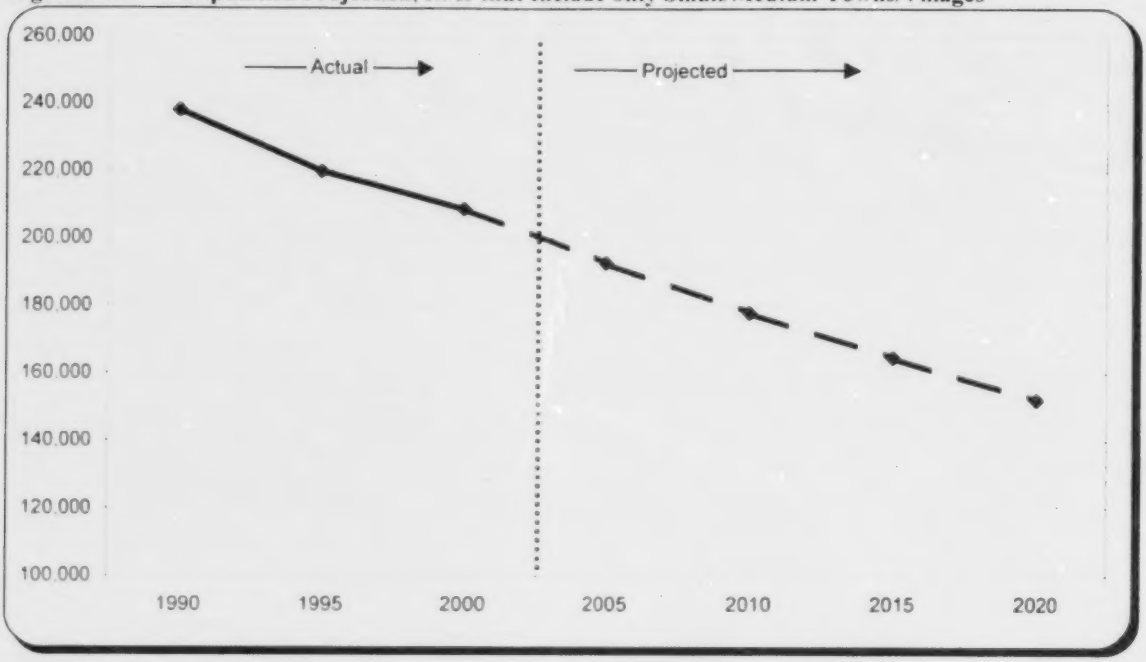
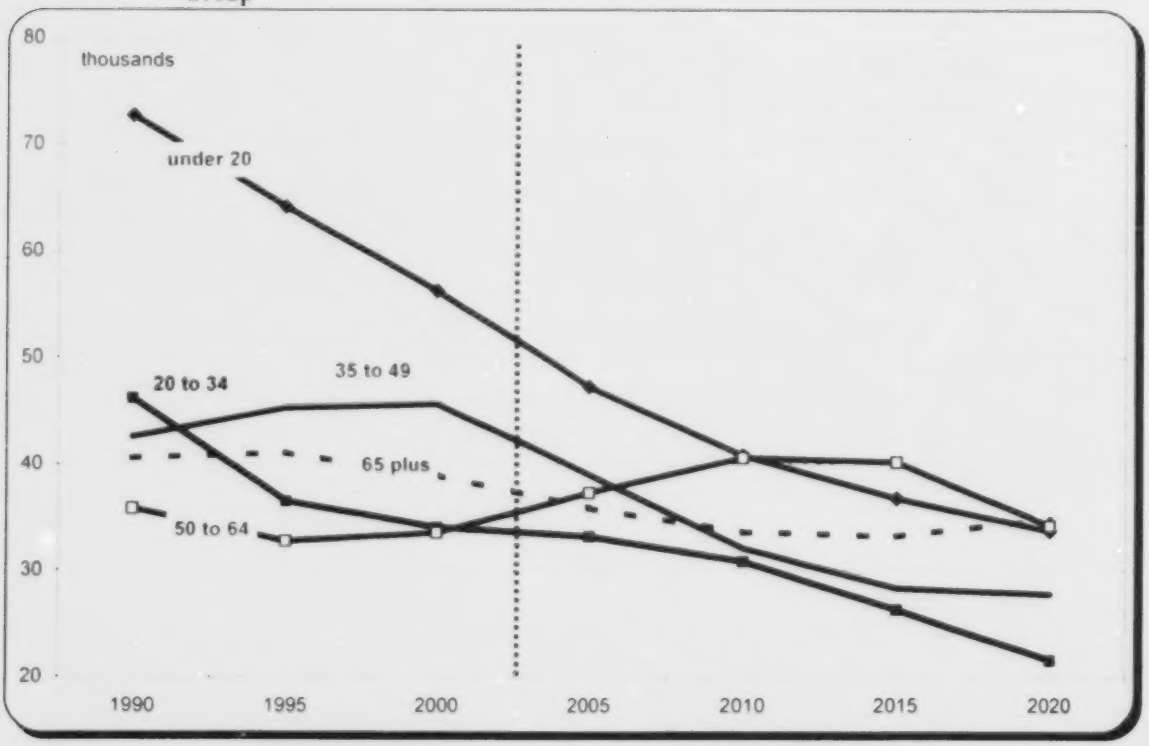



**Figure 3.42** **Population Projection, RMs that Include only Small/Medium Towns/Villages, by Age Group**



## Total Rural Population

When the rural population (that is, the population excluding the Far North and the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs) is combined[4], the population is projected to decline over the next twenty years at 0.8% to 0.9% per year, approximately the same rate as was evident early in the 1990s.

The population will shift decisively into older age groups. In 2000, 47% of the population is under the age of 35 and 32% is 50 years of age or older. By 2020, these proportions are projected to change to 42% under 35 and 40% 50 years of age or older.

There is also a shift in the location of residents over the forecast period (see Figure 3.45). Essentially the population living in Rural Municipalities that include only smaller communities declines; the population in RMs that contain larger communities also declines but not as quickly. By the end of the projection period, the population in RMs that include cities is as large as the population living in RMs than include only small/medium towns/villages.

**Table 3.12 Population Projection, Rural Areas Combined**

| | Actual | | | Projected | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| **Total** | 586,429 | 564,569 | 554,340 | 530,674 | 507,923 | 486,902 | 466,606 |
| Annual growth rate | ... | -0.8% | -0.4% | -0.9% | -0.9% | -0.8% | -0.8% |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 43,557 | 37,374 | 33,366 | 28,774 | 27,959 | 27,120 | 25,450 |
| 5 to 19 | 139,923 | 134,572 | 127,530 | 113,780 | 99,242 | 89,260 | 83,109 |
| 20 to 34 | 124,728 | 106,017 | 98,627 | 98,160 | 96,287 | 90,180 | 81,095 |
| 35 to 49 | 102,161 | 112,694 | 118,218 | 107,617 | 93,808 | 84,433 | 84,079 |
| 50 to 64 | 80,398 | 76,049 | 80,887 | 91,729 | 103,226 | 106,563 | 96,984 |
| 65 and older | 95,662 | 97,863 | 95,712 | 90,615 | 87,401 | 89,347 | 95,890 |

[4] To arrive at the combined population, the separate rural populations are summed. This produces a slightly different population than would be projected if the aggregate rural population was projected as a group.

## Total Rural Population

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| 35 to 49 | 102,161 | 112,694 | 118,218 | 107,617 | 93,808 | 84,433 | 84,079 |
| 50 to 64 | 80,398 | 76,049 | 80,887 | 91,729 | 103,226 | 106,563 | 96,984 |
| 65 and older | 95,662 | 97,863 | 95,712 | 90,615 | 87,401 | 89,347 | 95,890 |

[4] To arrive at the combined population, the separate rural populations are summed. This produces a slightly different population than would be projected if the aggregate rural population was projected as a group.

**Figure 3.43 Population Projection, Aggregate Rural Population**

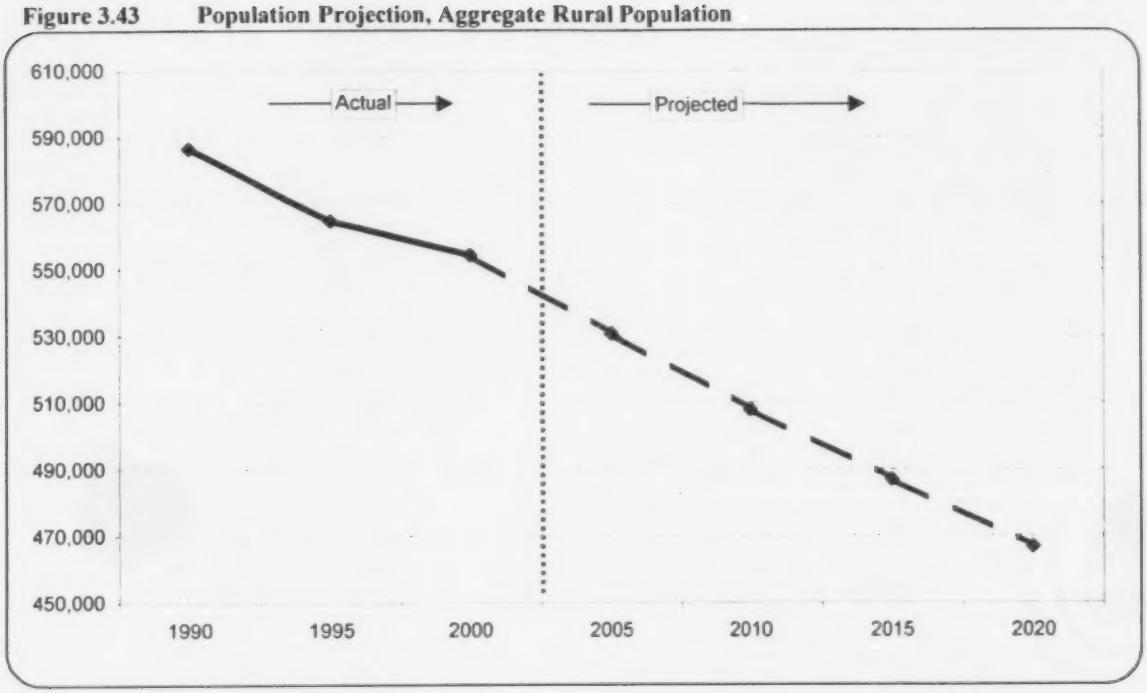



**Figure 3.44 Population Projection, Aggregate Rural Population, by Age Group**

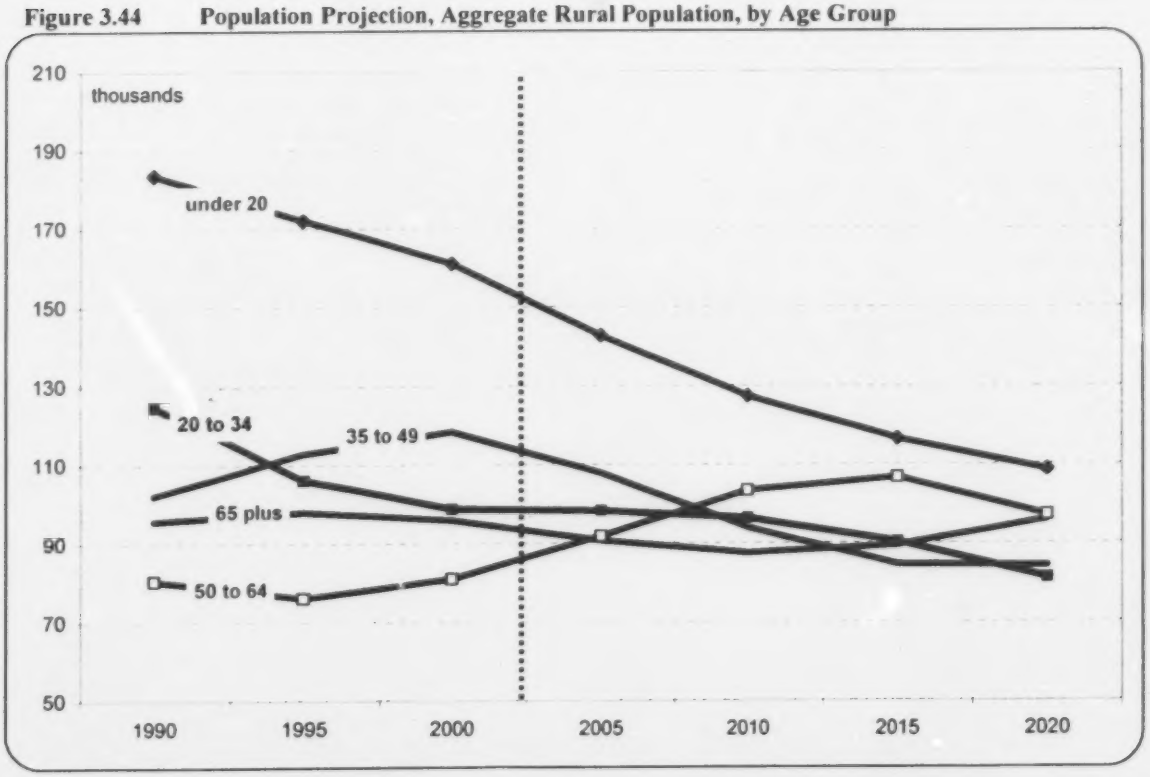
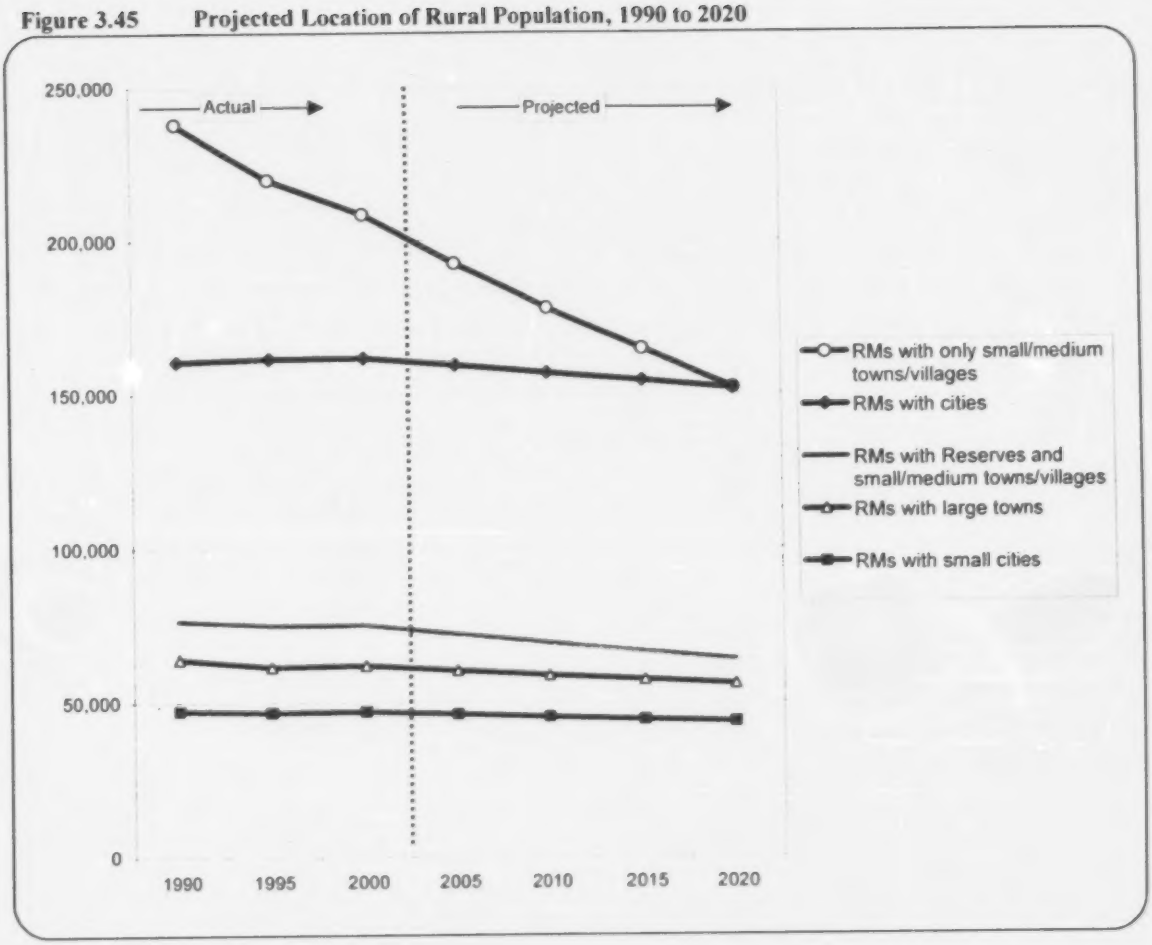


**Figure 3.45 Projected Location of Rural Population, 1990 to 2020**



## 3.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. The population in rural Saskatchewan is declining even with the broad definition of rural used in this report (essentially everywhere except Regina/Saskatoon and the Far North). From 1981 to 1996, the "rural" population declined by 0.5% per year on average resulting in an overall loss of 46,000 people in the course of those fifteen years. In contrast the provincial population increased by an average of 0.2% per year over the period.

2. The amount of population decline is strongly related to the degree of "ruralness", with the largest percentage declines in the population living in rural municipalities and the largest percentage increases in communities with a population of 3,000 or more. In other words, within rural Saskatchewan, there has been a population shift from rural to urban centres.

3. While the population changes generally follow these patterns, there are always exceptions in particular communities. Some larger centres (Melville, Moose Jaw, for example) showed population declines from 1981 to 1996. Some smaller communities (Fort Qu'Appelle, Outlook, for example) show population increases.

4. Saskatchewan Health's "covered population" can be used to update population change to 2000. These data suggest that there has been population growth in smaller towns and villages over the last few years. This increase is probably coming at the expense of the population in the surrounding RMs, either because of changes in the methodology used to compile the statistics or because farmers are increasingly living in nearby towns and villages.

5. Approximately one half of the Aboriginal population lives in rural Saskatchewan. The highest proportion of Aboriginal people tend to be in communities near Reserves (e.g. Fort Qu'Appelle and Meadow Lake) or large centres (e.g. North Battleford, Prince Albert).

6. Although the "baby boom" generation is not as pronounced in Saskatchewan as it is elsewhere, the age structure of the rural population is still influenced by this age cohort. From 1991 to 1996, the number of rural residents 35 to 54 years of age increased whereas the number 25 to 34 years of age declined.

7. Relative to urban areas, the rural population has a disproportionately large number of persons 55 and older and a disproportionately small number 15 to 44 years of age. The on Reserve population is dominated by young people.

8. A population projection based on constant fertility rates and the migration/mortality pattern experienced during the 1990s suggests that the rural population wiil continued to decline at approximately 0.8% per year. Much of the decline will take place among the population living in Rural Municipalities that include only small and medium towns/villages .

9. The fastest growing age group over the next 10 to 15 years will be those in the 50 to 64 age group.

# 4.0 Household Composition

This section describes the living arrangements for the population in rural Saskatchewan.

Statistics about households and family structures are complicated by the different conceptual models of what makes up a "family" and by the variety of living arrangements present in today's society. Traditionally, statistics about family status have focussed on marital status whereas relationships within the family structure or household are usually more important.

The census provides data about family structures for the "non-institutional" population living in private households, that is, those who do not live in institutions or collective households such as corrections facilities, school residences, nursing homes, or group homes. The exclusion of special care homes is particularly significant when looking at living arrangements for seniors.

There are two basic classifications of living arrangements used for individuals in the census — unattached individuals and "families". Unattached individuals are those who live alone or who live with persons unrelated or distantly related to them. Families, on the other hand, are broken down into "census families", close to what we sometimes call the "nuclear" family or into "economic families" which are close to what we call extended families. There may be more than one kind of family living in a single household and more than one household in a single physical structure or dwelling. Apartments and basement suites are, for example, considered as separate dwellings.

A family is therefore defined as "a now-married couple or a couple living common-law, with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married daughter or son living at home". Besides traditional husband-wife families, this definition includes same-sex couples, lone-parent families, and "blended" families. Most extended families, however, would be considered as two separate census families in the Statistics Canada definition.

**Household Size**

Measured in terms of the number of people, most recent trends in family structures and the aging of the population tend to produce smaller households.

- The increase in the number of seniors often leads to more widows/widowers living alone.
- The tendency for families to have fewer children makes for smaller households.
- The aging of the "baby boom" generation produces smaller households as the children leave the parental home, creating two small households rather than one large one.
- The increase in the number of lone parent families tends to reduce the average family size because lone parent families, by definition, are smaller than two-parent families.

Households in rural Saskatchewan tend to be slightly larger than those in Regina and Saskatoon. In 1996, there were an average of 2.6 persons per household in rural Saskatchewan compared with 2.5 persons per household in the Regina/Saskatoon CMAs. In terms of persons per household, the largest households in rural Saskatchewan are on Reserve with an average of 4.2 persons per household in 1996. The next largest are among the RM populations including those living in the urban influenced areas. Urban centres have smaller households, on average, with the persons per household ranging from 2.2 to 2.5 persons per household.

The average household in rural Saskatchewan declined slightly in size from 1991 to 1996. In 1991 there were 2.64 persons per household; in 1996 there were 2.57 persons per household. Figure 4.1 shows that the decline occurred in each of the community groups.

**Figure 4.1 Average Number of Persons per Household, 1991 and 1996**

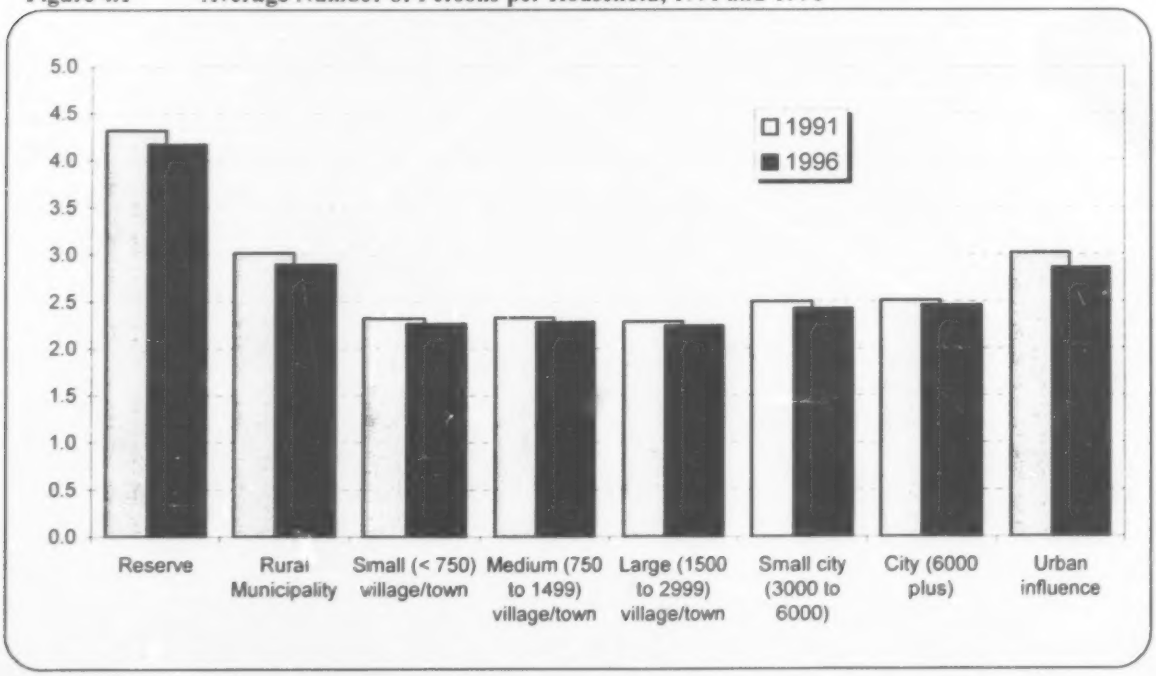


**Figure 4.2 Persons per Household in 1996, Rural Areas**

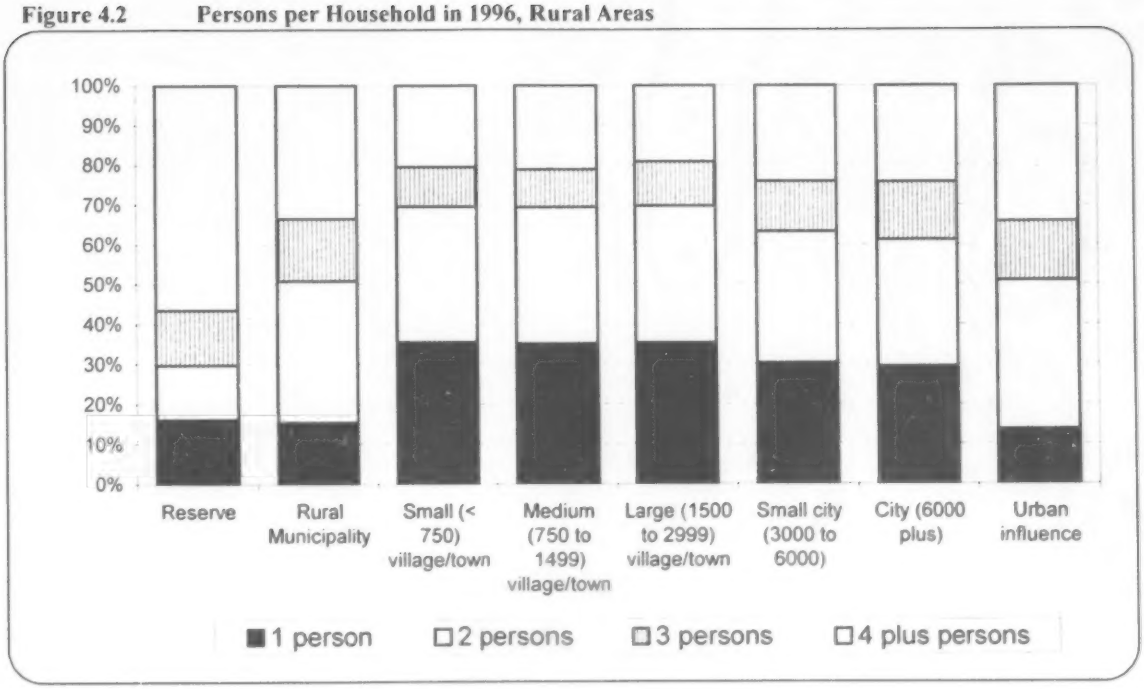



Figure 4.2 shows that the smaller household sizes in the towns/villages is a simple consequence of more single person households – typically one third of all households - and fewer households with four or more persons. The larger households on Reserve and in Rural Municipalities is a consequence of more large (4 or more) households and relatively few single person households.

## Family Type

The most common type of family in rural Saskatchewan is still the husband-wife family with children at home. In 1996, 34% of families households were comprised of this kind of family. The second most common type is the husband-wife family without children, the so-called "empty nesters". Figure 4.3 shows that compared with urban areas, rural regions tend to have more husband-wife families without children and fewer single parent families.

**Figure 4.3 Distribution of Family Types, Urban and Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

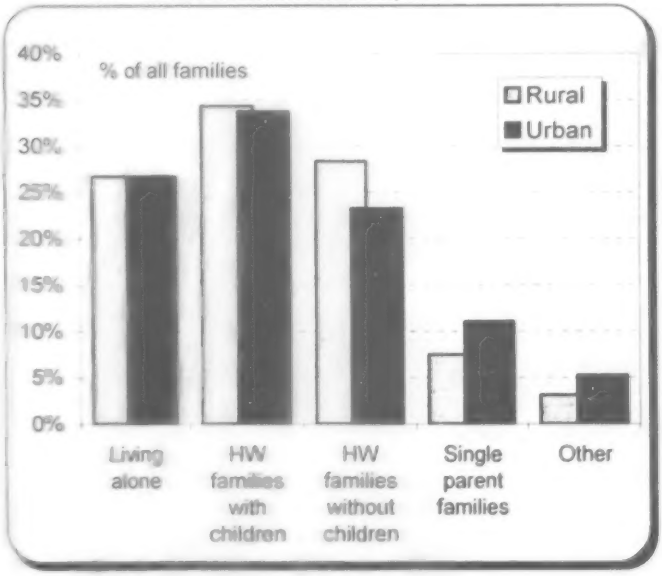
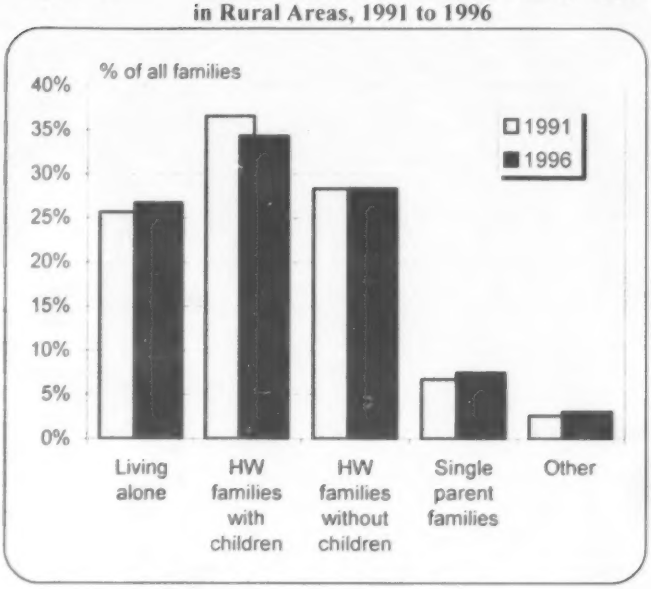


Figure 4.4 shows that in the five years from 1991 to 1996, there has been an increase in the proportion of single parent households in rural Saskatchewan and an increase in the proportion of single person households. The proportion of husband-wife families with children has declined.

**Figure 4.4 Change in the Distribution of Family Types in Rural Areas, 1991 to 1996**




The proportion of husband-wife families with children is much higher in three community groups (see Figure 4.5), namely the Reserve population and those living in rural municipalities including the urban influenced areas. In the towns and villages, persons living alone are much more common, accounting for as many as 40% of the households.

Single parent families are more common in the larger towns and cities and on Reserve.

**Figure 4.5 Distribution of Family Types by Community Category, 1996**

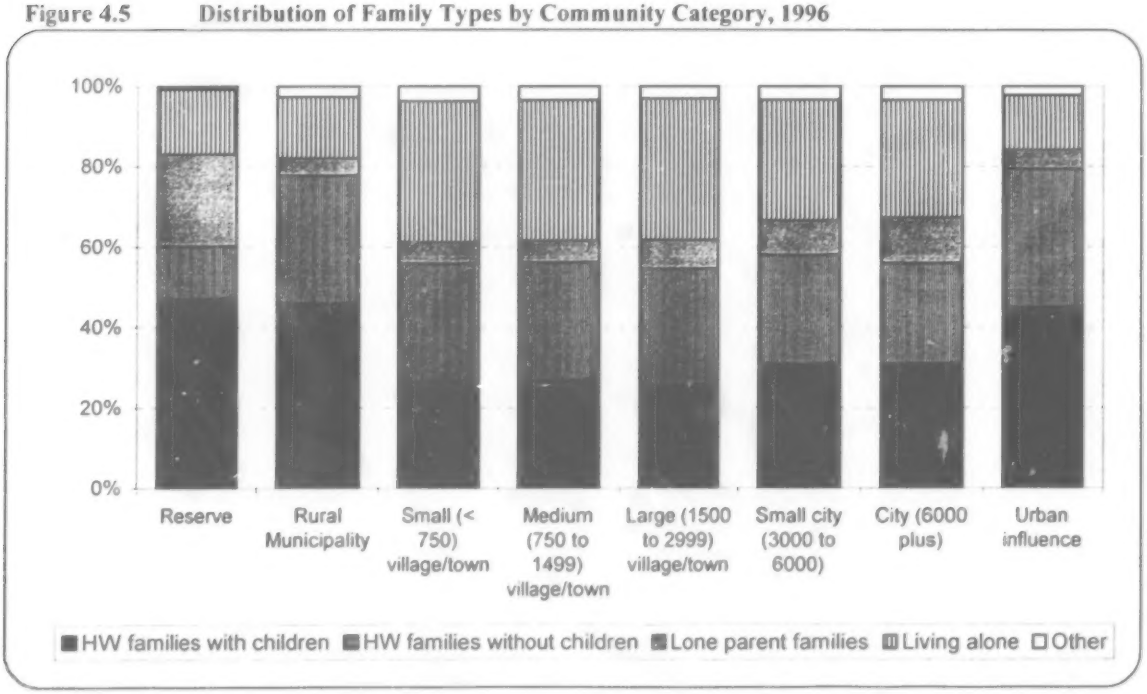


**Table 4.1 Households in 1996, Average Size and Family Type**

| | Number of households in 1996 | | | | | Persons per household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 person | 2 persons | 3 persons | 4 plus persons | Total | |
| Reserve | 1,025 | 865 | 870 | 3,580 | 6,334 | 4.2 |
| Rural Municipality | 8,185 | 18,795 | 8,305 | 17,795 | 54,104 | 2.9 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 12,010 | 11,570 | 3,370 | 6,935 | 34,642 | 2.3 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 6,410 | 6,260 | 1,715 | 3,860 | 18,381 | 2.3 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 5,975 | 5,825 | 1,875 | 3,245 | 17,082 | 2.2 |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | 3,975 | 4,350 | 1,670 | 3,175 | 13,303 | 2.4 |
| City (6000 plus) | 16,190 | 17,560 | 8,020 | 13,425 | 55,605 | 2.5 |
| Urban influence | 960 | 2,620 | 1,035 | 2,400 | 7,120 | 2.6 |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **54,730** | **67,845** | **26,860** | **54,415** | **206,571** | **2.6** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 42,470 | 49,690 | 24,895 | 41,715 | 160,395 | 2.5 |
| Far North | 1,105 | 1,545 | 1,225 | 4,100 | 8,063 | 3.8 |
| **Provincial total** | **98,305** | **119,080** | **52,980** | **100,230** | **375,029** | **2.6** |

| | Number of households in 1996 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Living alone | HW families with children | HW families without children | Single parent families | Other | Total |
| Reserve | 1,025 | 2,980 | 820 | 1,445 | 40 | 6,310 |
| Rural Municipality | 8,185 | 24,585 | 17,080 | 2,270 | 1,385 | 53,505 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 12,010 | 9,160 | 9,975 | 1,775 | 1,275 | 34,195 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 6,410 | 4,920 | 5,370 | 990 | 625 | 18,315 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 5,975 | 4,360 | 4,890 | 1,210 | 525 | 16,960 |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | 3,975 | 4,075 | 3,580 | 1,125 | 440 | 13,195 |
| City (6000 plus) | 16,190 | 17,020 | 13,895 | 6,220 | 1,890 | 55,215 |
| Urban influence | 960 | 3,170 | 2,425 | 335 | 155 | 7,045 |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **54,730** | **70,270** | **58,035** | **15,370** | **6,335** | **204,740** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 42,470 | 53,595 | 36,950 | 17,580 | 8,295 | 158,890 |
| Far North | 1,105 | 3,875 | 1,240 | 1,610 | 125 | 7,955 |
| **Provincial total** | **98,305** | **127,740** | **96,225** | **34,560** | **14,755** | **371,585** |

## Children Living at Home

There were, in 1996, 177,850 never-married children living at home in rural Saskatchewan, a somewhat lower number than in 1991. Figure 4.6 shows that there are fewer young children (under 15) and more older children living at home.

Figure 4.7 shows that households with older children at home tend to be in rural municipalities. Those with younger children tend to be on Reserves. The age distribution for children living at home is similar in rural and urban areas of the province.

**Figure 4.6** **Age of Children Living at Home, 1991 and 1996, Rural Saskatchewan**

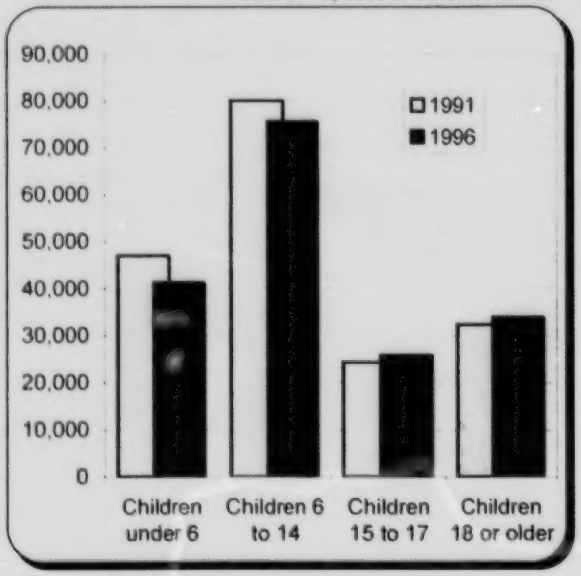
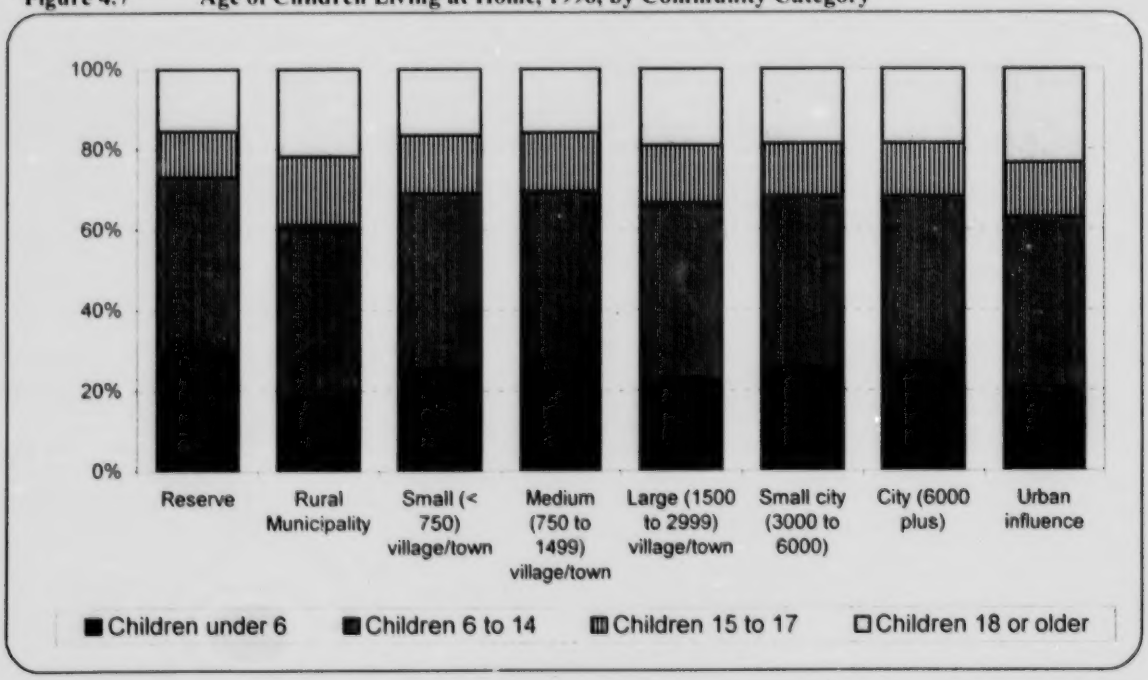


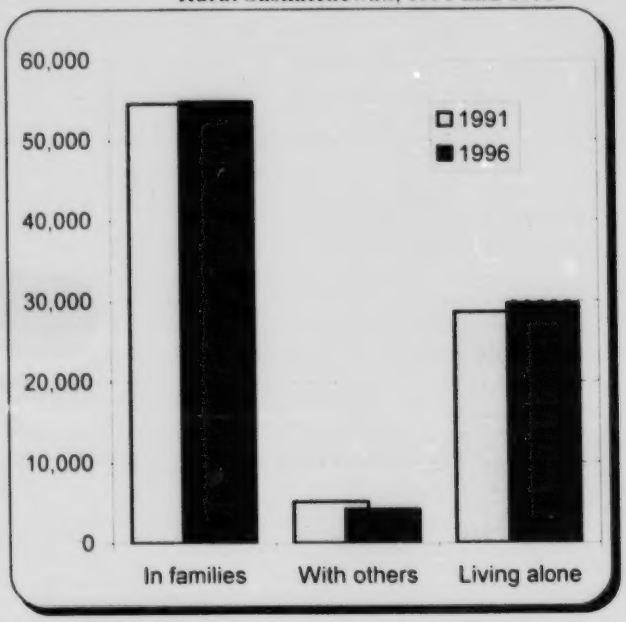

**Figure 4.7** **Age of Children Living at Home, 1996, by Community Category**



## Seniors Living Arrangements

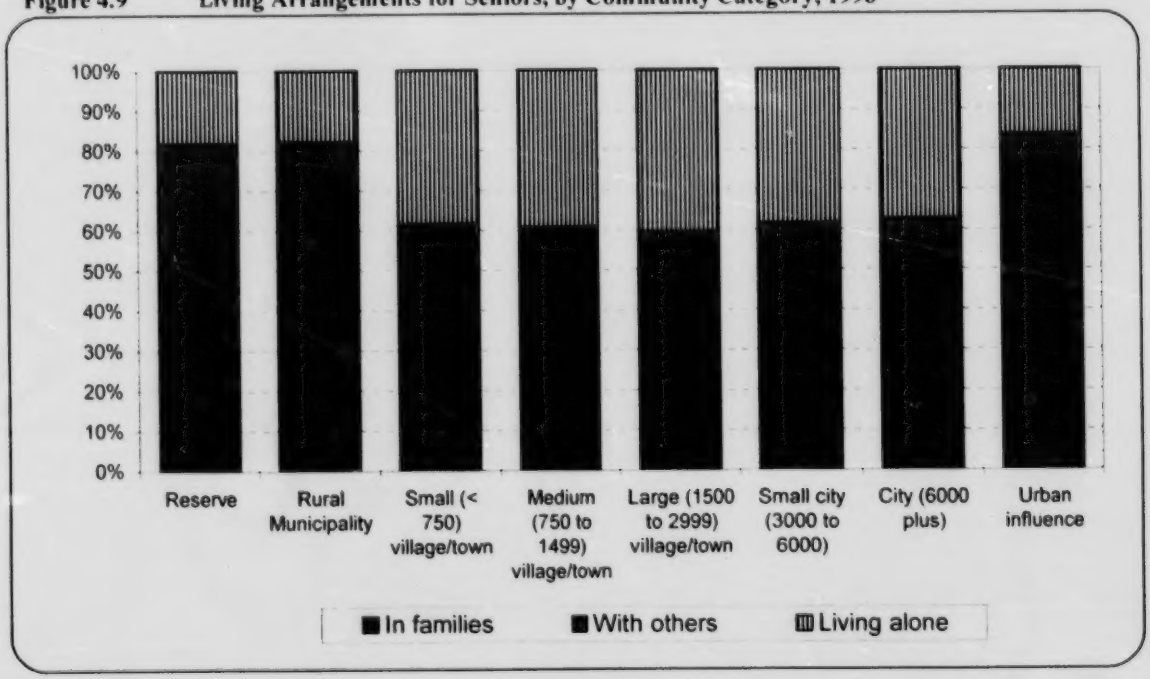
The census data on living arrangements excludes the population living in special care homes so these statistics cover only seniors (ages 65 and older) who are living in private households. In 1996, the majority of seniors were still living with their spouse ("in families" in Figure 4.8). There has been a slight increase since 1991 in the number who are living alone and a slight decline in the number who are living with other persons – a category that includes both relatives (other than the spouse or children) and non-relatives.

**Figure 4.8** **Living Arrangements for Seniors in Rural Saskatchewan, 1991 and 1996**




There is virtually no difference in the living arrangements for seniors in rural Saskatchewan and those in urban Saskatchewan. There is, however, a difference in the different kinds of rural communities. Figure 4.9 shows that seniors in urban centres are much more likely to be living

**Figure 4.9** **Living Arrangements for Seniors, by Community Category, 1996**



alone (approximately 40% are doing so) than those in rural municipalities or the urban influenced areas. On Reserves, a relatively large proportion of seniors are living with persons other than their immediate family.

**Table 4.2 Living Arrangements for Children and Seniors, Saskatchewan, 1996**

| | Never-married Sons/Daughters living at home | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | under 6 | 6 to 14 | 15 to 17 | 18 or older | Total |
| Reserve | 3,640 | 5,440 | 1,415 | 1,925 | 12,335 |
| Rural Municipality | 10,465 | 24,330 | 9,715 | 12,400 | 57,455 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 5,605 | 9,735 | 3,235 | 3,670 | 22,660 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 3,055 | 5,445 | 1,810 | 1,940 | 12,320 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 2,510 | 4,725 | 1,560 | 2,080 | 10,895 |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | 2,655 | 4,405 | 1,345 | 1,930 | 10,345 |
| City (6000 plus) | 12,000 | 18,515 | 5,865 | 8,330 | 44,710 |
| Urban influence | 1,445 | 3,010 | 960 | 1,660 | 7,130 |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **41,375** | **75,605** | **25,905** | **33,935** | **177,850** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 35,215 | 54,640 | 16,620 | 28,695 | 135,255 |
| Far North | 4,285 | 6,055 | 1,480 | 2,520 | 14,415 |
| **Provincial total** | **80,875** | **136,300** | **44,005** | **65,150** | **327,520** |
| | **Number of seniors** | | | | |
| | living in families | living with relatives | living alone | living with non-relatives | Total |
| Reserve | 565 | 240 | 185 | 30 | 1,040 |
| Rural Municipality | 13,910 | 955 | 3,235 | 150 | 18,395 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 11,380 | 425 | 7,475 | 200 | 19,705 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 6,045 | 250 | 4,115 | 65 | 10,505 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 5,510 | 240 | 3,950 | 70 | 9,790 |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | 3,520 | 135 | 2,355 | 120 | 6,150 |
| City (6000 plus) | 12,325 | 730 | 8,025 | 375 | 21,450 |
| Urban influence | 1,585 | 90 | 340 | 65 | 2,095 |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **54,840** | **3,065** | **29,680** | **1,075** | **89,130** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 26,180 | 1,815 | 14,650 | 680 | 43,330 |
| Far North | 770 | 200 | 230 | 30 | 1,300 |
| **Provincial Total** | **81,790** | **5,080** | **44,560** | **1,785** | **133,760** |

**Summary**

The "traditional" family – a husband-wife couple with children is still very much the norm among families living in rural municipalities. So the population decline in rural municipalities that was described in Chapter 3 is a simple consequence of fewer households; the decline in the average number of persons per household is not a significant factor. Household structures in the urban influenced areas tend to be similar to those in rural municipalities.

In towns and villages, however, the dominant household type is beginning to be either a senior living alone or a husband-wife family without children. As the size of the urban centre increases, the number of lone-parent households increases and there are relatively more families with children at home.

## 5.0 Education Levels

The 1996 Statistics Canada Census has relatively detailed information about the highest level of completed education for adults (15 years of age and older) in the province. Additional information is available about how many young people (15 to 24 years of age) were attending school at the time of the census. In this section, that information from 1991 and 1996 is supplemented with recent enrolment figures published by Saskatchewan Education.

There are no reliable data sources for the extent of on-the-job training, specific skills courses, or for short courses on specific topics such as life-skills training, computer software training, or "recreational" learning. Most short community college courses are, therefore, not considered in this section.

## 5.1 School Attendance

Respondents to the Census were asked if they had attended school, either high school, a university, or a technical school, in the eight months prior to the Census. For the 1996 Census, then, we are measuring the number of people who attended school on either a full-time or a part-time basis during the 1995-96 school year.

These data are not particularly helpful in smaller communities that do not have ready access to a technical college or university. Young people simply cannot attend university or SIAST while they are living in most parts of rural Saskatchewan.

As Figure 5.1 shows, the Census found that 58% of young adults (15 to 24 years of age) attended school during the 1995-96 school year. Of those attending school, over 90% were attending on a full-time basis. The proportion has dropped from 59% in 1991 and there is no good explanation for the decline when a formal education is, more than ever, an important prerequisite for employment. A stronger labour market in the mid 1990s may have led some young people to go to work directly from high school rather than go on to post-secondary education.

The drop from 59% to 58% also occurred in rural areas although there are variations by community size. The largest decline was in large towns where 57% were going to school in 1996 compared with 63% in 1991. The on Reserve population and the population in the urban influenced area were the only community categories to register an increase over the five years.

The relatively high proportion of youth living in rural municipalities who are attending school merits comment. There are two reasons for this proportion to be higher than for young people in other community types. Firstly, they are in all likelihood, predominantly in the younger half of the 15 to 24 age group and therefore still attending high school. Secondly,

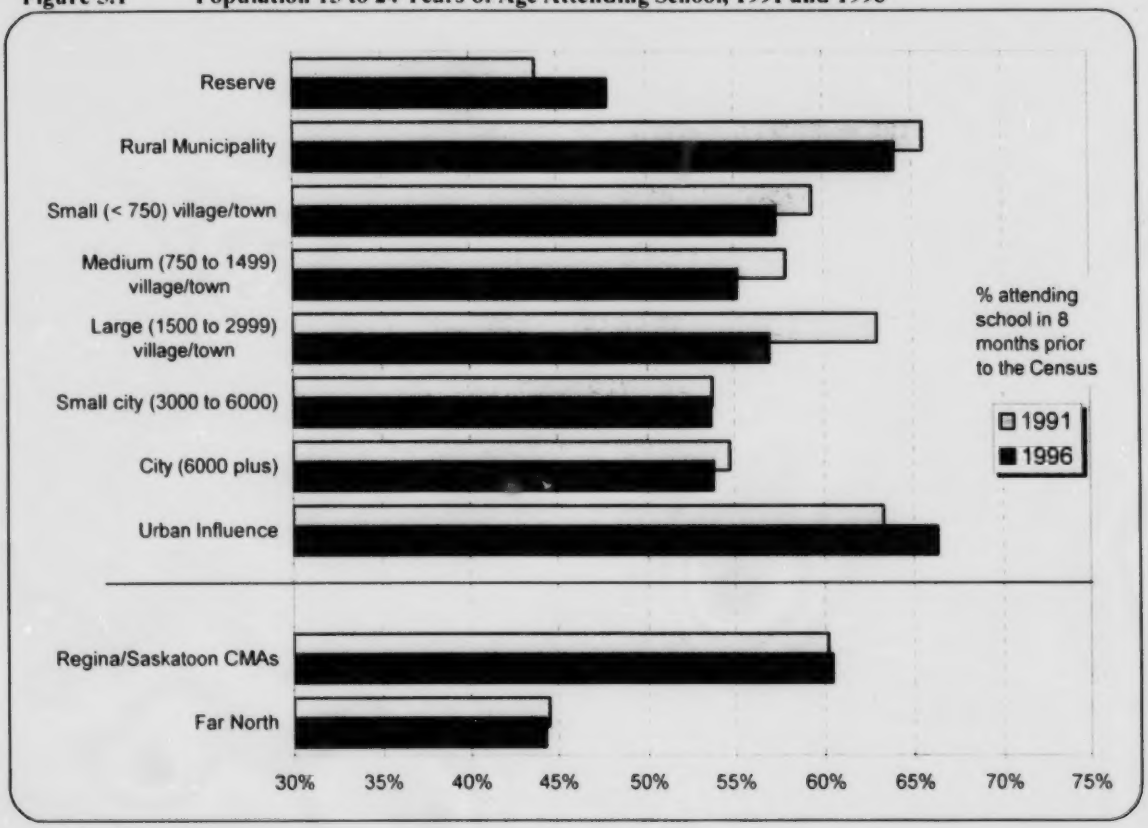
**Table 5.1 School Attendance in 1995-96, Persons Aged 15 to 24**

| | Number in 1996 | Percent in school | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1991 | 1996 |
| Indian Reserves | 3,995 | 44% | 48% |
| Rural Municipalities | 22,790 | 66% | 64% |
| Small towns/villages (under 750) | 8,630 | 59% | 57% |
| Medium towns/villages (750 to 1,499) | 4,480 | 58% | 55% |
| Large towns (1,500 to 2,999) | 4,280 | 63% | 57% |
| Small cities (3,000 to 6,000) | 4,135 | 54% | 54% |
| Large cities (greater than 6,000) | 19,140 | 55% | 54% |
| Urban influence | 2,875 | 63% | 66% |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **70,325** | **59%** | **58%** |
| Regina/Saskatoon | 61,895 | 60% | 60% |
| Far North | 5,020 | 45% | 44% |
| **Grand total** | **137,240** | **59%** | **58%** |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

the common practise of students returning from university to help on the farm will keep the proportion higher than among young people living in larger communities.

**Figure 5.1 Population 15 to 24 Years of Age Attending School, 1991 and 1996**



## 5.2 Formal Education Levels

Formal education levels in rural Saskatchewan have to be interpreted carefully because of the age structure of the rural population.

Formal education levels drop quite dramatically among persons 55 years of age and older as Figure 5.2 shows. This is simply because someone who was 65 years of age in 1996 would have been in high school during the 1940s, a time when high school graduation was considered as an above-average level of formal education.

As was demonstrated in Section 3, the population in rural areas is skewed toward older age groups. This tends to make the level of completed education appear lower than it would be if the population were distributed in the same way as it is in urban Saskatchewan.

**Figure 5.2** **Percentage of the Saskatchewan Population with a Degree, Diploma or Certificate, 1996**

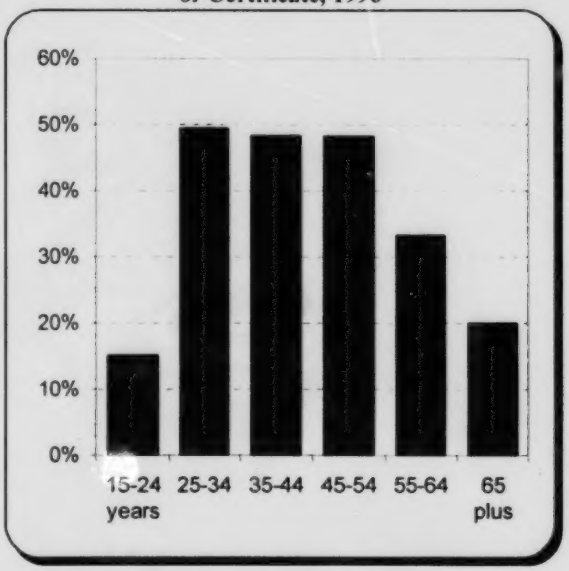



**Figure 5.3** **Completed Education Among Saskatchewan Adults, 1996**

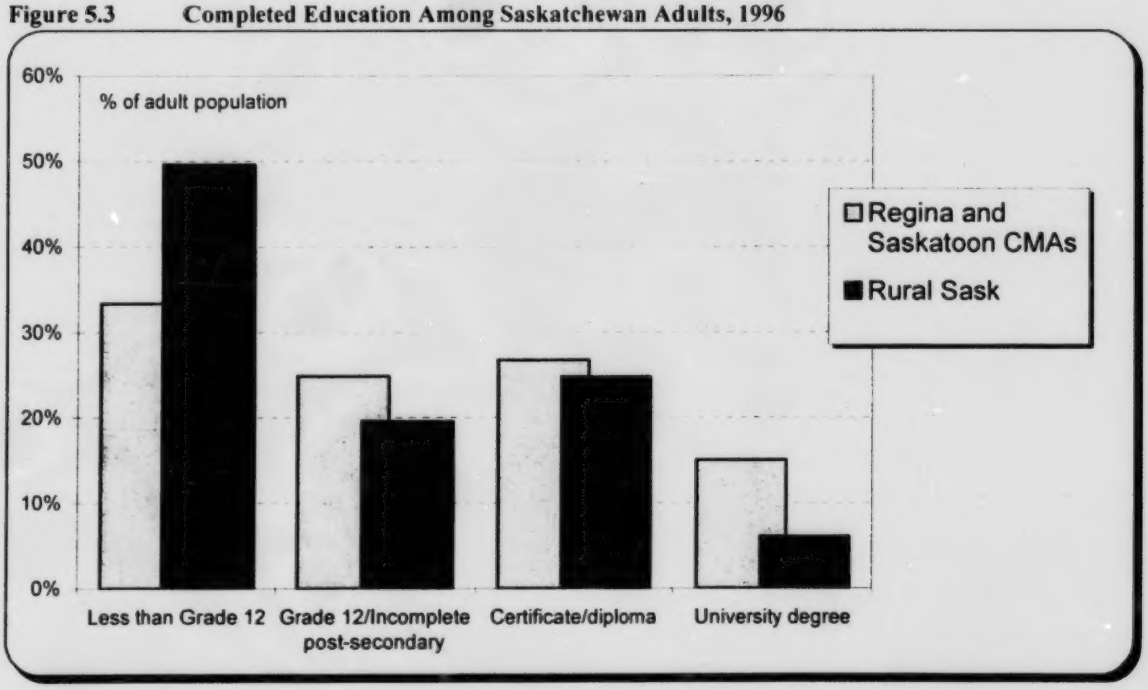
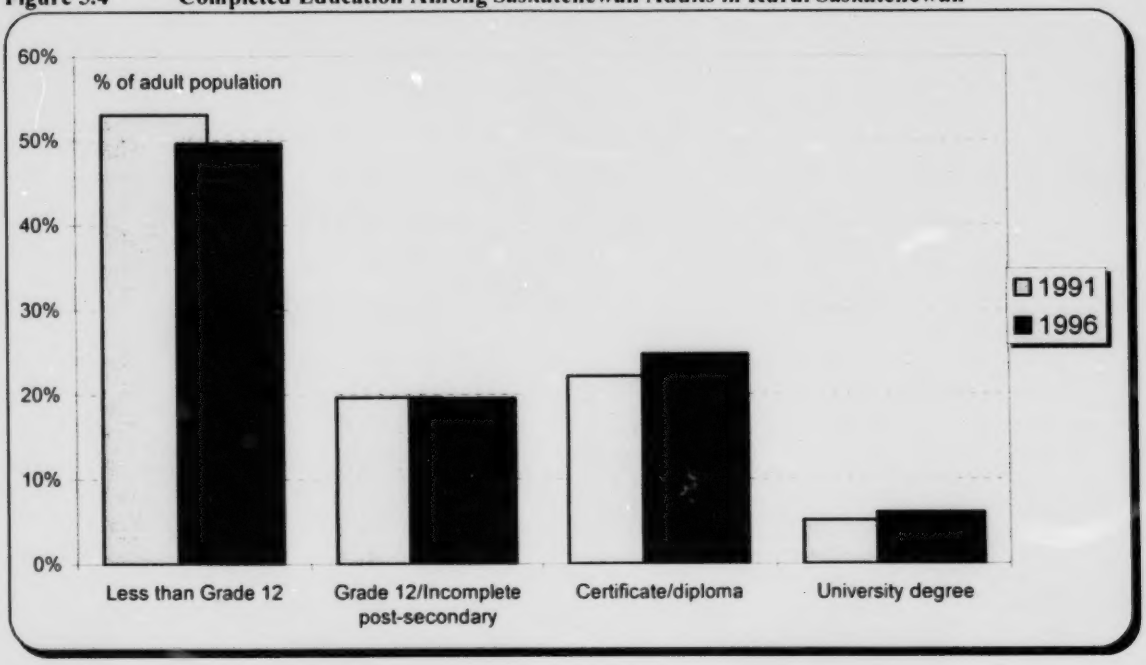


**Figure 5.4 Completed Education Among Saskatchewan Adults in Rural Saskatchewan**




This is not to deny the fact that formal education levels are low in rural Saskatchewan. Instead, it simply means that if formal education levels for specific age groups were the same in rural Saskatchewan as in urban Saskatchewan, the overall average would still be higher in urban Saskatchewan because of the age structure.

Figure 5.3 shows a comparison of completed education levels between rural areas and the cities of Regina and Saskatoon in 1996. Figure 5.4 shows, for rural Saskatchewan, the same categories of education levels in 1996 compared with 1991.

Completed education levels have increased from 1991 to 1996. There are now proportionately more rural residents with post-secondary degrees, diplomas, and certificates and fewer with less than a Grade 12 education. The gap between urban and rural communities remains. In 1996, 42% of urban adults had a completed post-secondary education compared with 31% of rural adults.

Figure 5.5 shows that, except for rural municipalities, the level of completed education generally tends to be higher among larger communities. For example, 33% of residents in large cities have a completed post-secondary education compared with 29% of those living in large towns and 25% in small villages/towns. Rural municipalities are an exception where a relatively large proportion of the adult population has a post-secondary certificate or diploma.

**Figure 5.5 Completed Education Levels by Community Type, 1996**

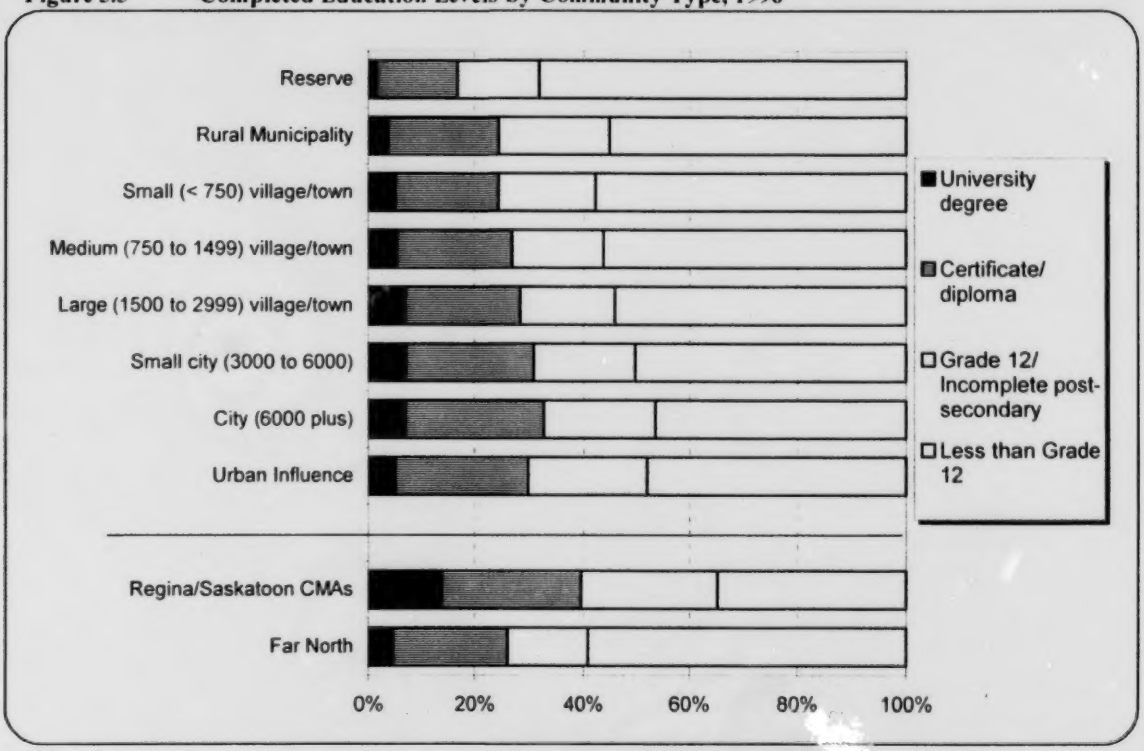
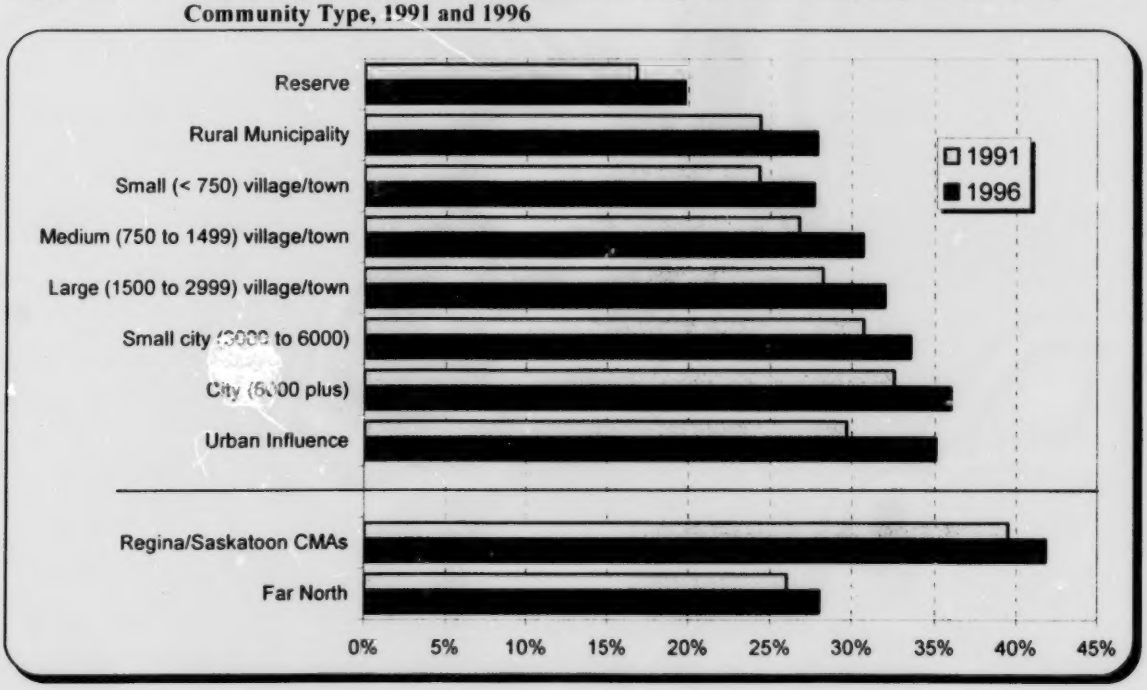



**Figure 5.6 Proportion of the Adult Population with a Completed Post-Secondary Education, by Community Type, 1991 and 1996**



In 1996, the population on Reserve had a very low level of completed education with only 32% of the adult population having completed grade 12.

From 1991 to 1996, the completed education levels among adults in rural communities increased in all of the community categories (see Figure 5.6). One of the largest increases was among the population in the urban influenced areas where the proportion with a degree, certificate, or diploma grew from 30% to 35%.

## 5.3 Field of Study

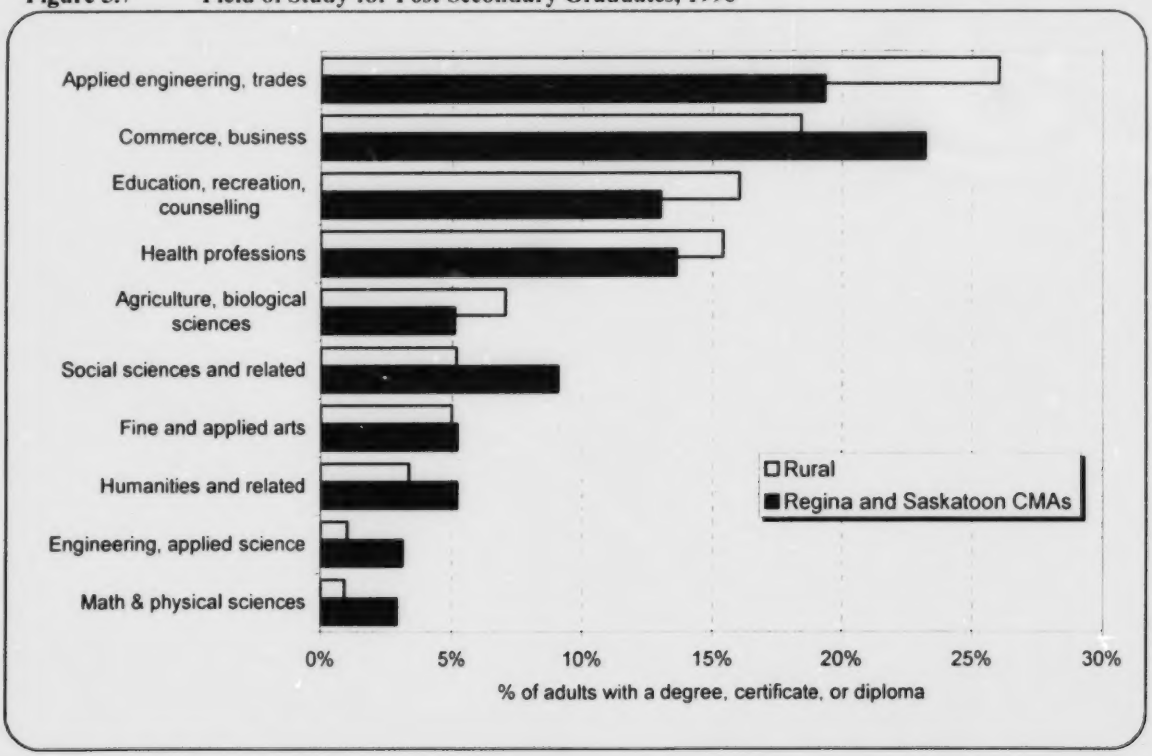
The Census also asks those who have a post-secondary degree, certificate, or diploma to describe the field of study. The responses are then classified according to subject area.

The field of study is often related to the employment opportunities in the area. Communities with a potash mine, for example, tend to have a lot of residents with certificates in the mechanical trades; communities with hospitals will tend to have a higher proportion of residents with degrees in health and medicine.

Figure 5.7 shows the fields of study for rural Saskatchewan compared with Regina and Saskatoon. There are some interesting differences.

- In rural Saskatchewan there are proportionately more degrees, certificates, and diplomas in applied engineering and the trades, in education and health fields, and in agriculture and the biological sciences.
- Compared to urban Saskatchewan there are relatively few in the social sciences, the humanities (a category that includes lawyers) and in the math and sciences.
- The rural communities have relatively few commerce and business administration graduates compared with urban communities.

**Figure 5.7 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, 1996**



## 5.4 Public School System Enrollments

Information about enrollments in the public school system are available from Saskatchewan Education although not all schools are covered. In particular, on-Reserve schools are under Federal jurisdiction and enrollment figures are not publicly available. The enrollments cover the 1998-99 school year, that is, they measure enrollment at the end of September, 1998.

Table 5.2 shows total enrollment by community category for 1998-99 and, for reference purposes, the Census population in the 5 to 19 age group. Provincially, enrollment is at 86% of the 1996 population which reflects the fact that not all persons in that age group are attending school and that not all schools are captured in the table.

Of course, most children living in rural municipalities attend school in nearby cities, towns, and villages and this is reflected in the table. In fact, enrollment exceeds the population of children for all rural communities except rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas. Enrollment in small villages/towns, for example, is almost double the population of school age children in those communities.

**Table 5.2 Kindergarten to Grade 12 Enrollment, by Community Category**

| | Kindergarten to Grade 12 Enrollment, September 1998 | | | | 1996 population 5 to 19 years of age | Enrollment as % of population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kindergarten to 6 | Grades 7 through 9 | Grades 10 through 12 | All grades, including special | | |
| Rural Municipality | 892 | 309 | 179 | 1,381 | 43,470 | 3% |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 16,485 | 7,805 | 7,247 | 31,703 | 16,650 | 190% |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 7,446 | 3,815 | 4,228 | 15,578 | 8,885 | 175% |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 5,851 | 3,005 | 3,352 | 12,268 | 7,925 | 155% |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | 4,929 | 2,295 | 1,988 | 9,273 | 7,185 | 129% |
| City (6000 plus) | 16,431 | 7,598 | 8,646 | 33,212 | 31,730 | 105% |
| Urban influence | 867 | 288 | 26 | 1,182 | 5,000 | 24% |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **52,901** | **25,115** | **25,666** | **104,597** | **131,170** | **80%** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | 43,079 | 18,774 | 19,012 | 82,454 | 92,645 | 89% |
| Far North | 3,414 | 1,194 | 880 | 5,548 | 10,590 | 52% |
| **Provincial total** | **99,394** | **45,083** | **45,558** | **192,599** | **224,080** | **86%** |

**Figure 5.8** **Distribution of School Enrollments by Selected Rural Community Types, 1998-99 School Year**

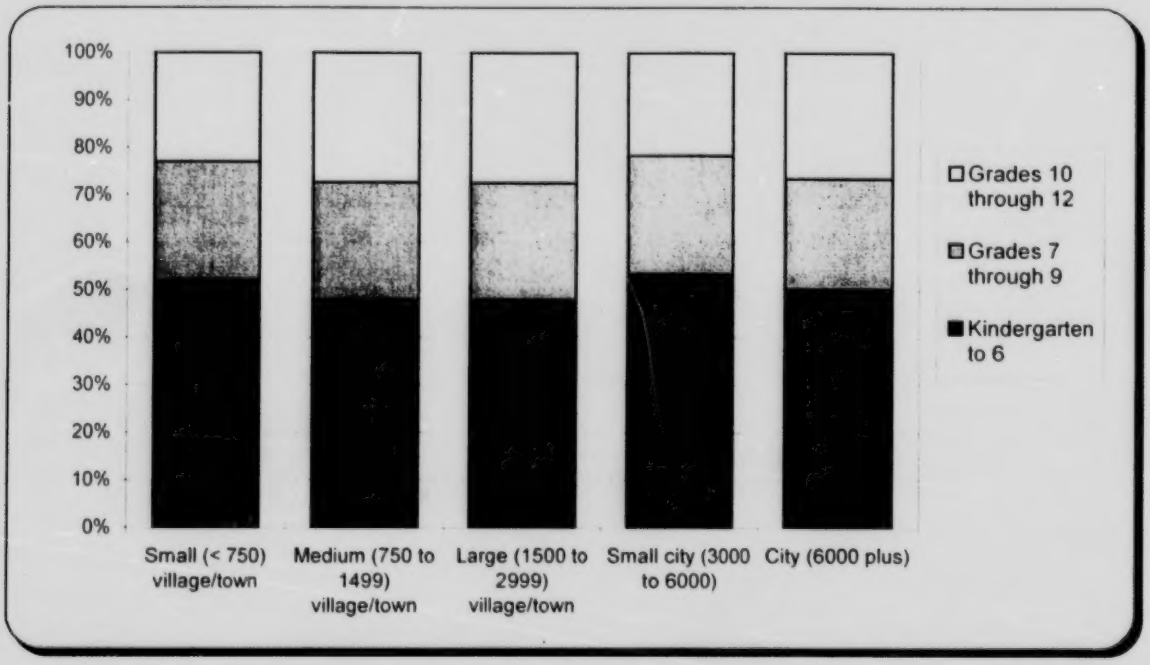



Figure 5.8 shows that students in the rural communities are relatively evenly distributed. Small villages/towns tend to have more K-6 students whereas larger villages and towns tend to have more older students.

## 5.5 Summary

The findings from this chapter are summarized below in point form.

1. The rural Saskatchewan population had, on average, lower levels of completed education than the urban population in 1996. Some, but not all, of this difference can be explained by the different age structures.

2. As in the rest of the province, education levels for the rural population are increasing.

3. Fewer young people (15 to 24 years) living in rural Saskatchewan attended school during the 1995-96 school year than in the 1990-91 school year.

4. Within the rural communities, the level of formal education tends to be higher in larger communities. Rural municipalities are an exception – education levels among those living in RMs are closer to those seen in medium-sized towns/villages.

5. Rural residents with a completed post-secondary education are more likely to have a degree diploma, or certificate in:
    - applied engineering and the trades; and
    - the education and health fields.

    They are less likely to have one in:
    - commerce and business administration;
    - the social sciences and humanities; and
    - in mathematics and the physical sciences.

6. Public school enrollments in communities tend to mirror the population of children in those communities except that all communities draw students from the surrounding RMs.

# 6.0 Employment

The value and volume of goods and services produced is traditionally used by economists to measure economic activity. Most people, however, including residents of small town Saskatchewan, see the number of jobs as a better indicator of economic health and vitality. Even if the employment is not the best overall measure of economic health, it is certainly the best measure available because the value of goods and services produced is simply not available at a sub-provincial level.

This section looks at two data sources for employment. The Census provides the most detail about employment in rural areas including industry, occupation, age and sex, location of work, and type of job. Census data are, however, five years old so the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly telephone survey conducted by Statistics Canada, is used to provide more up to date figures at a reduced level of geographic detail.

## 6.1 Basic Labour Force Counts and Trends

The "labour force" is defined as all adults, taken as those 15 year of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed. To be "employed", one must either be:

- working for pay or profit, including unpaid work in a family business such as a farm; or
- absent from work but with a job.

To be "unemployed", a person must

- be available for work and
- either on temporary layoff, or
- have looked for work in the past four weeks, or
- have a job to start within the next four weeks.

An important characteristic of the way employment is measured is that a person with two or more simultaneous jobs, the so-called multiple job holders, are only counted once – we are measuring the number of people working not the number of jobs. And finally, it is important to note that the employment statistics measure the employment by the residence of the worker, not the location of the job.

The unemployment rate, the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed, is not a particularly good measure for the labour market in rural Saskatchewan. The requirement that a person actively seek employment often doesn't apply in small communities – people tend to know whether jobs are available or not. Furthermore, unemployed rural residents tend to migrate to urban centres or other provinces thereby artificially lowering the unemployment rate. The employment rate, the percentage of the population who are working, and the growth rate in employment over time are both better indicators of job availability. These two measures will be used in this section to measure the health of the rural labour market.

**Figure 6.1** **Labour Force Status of the Rural Population 15 Years of Age and Older, June 1996**

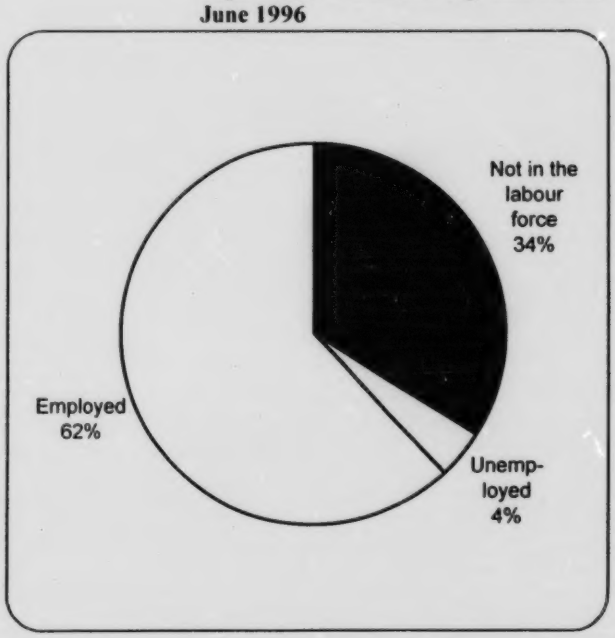



Figure 6.1 shows the labour force designation for the 412,000 rural adults as of June 1996. One in three adults (34%) were not in the labour force; 4% were unemployed and 62% were employed. The unemployment rate was 6.4%; the employment rate was 62%.

In Regina and Saskatoon, the same proportion of adults were unemployed but

the employment rate was 3% higher (65%) reflecting, in part, the relative youth of the population in urban centres.

Among those employed in rural Saskatchewan, more than one (28%) in four is self-employed, that is working for themselves or as an unpaid family worker (see Figure 6.2). This compares with 11% in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs.

Figure 6.3 shows the employment rate among rural communities for 1986, 1991 and 1996.

The employment rate is much higher in rural municipalities than in other community types. This confirms the earlier observations about the mobility of the labour force in rural Saskatchewan – in effect, only those who have employment live in RMs. The employment rate is much lower on Reserve than in other communities. This population is much less mobile and employment opportunities on Reserve, especially in the South, are very scarce.

Except for a modest increase in the on Reserve population, there are very few changes in the employment rates between 1986 and 1996.

**Figure 6.2 Employment by Job Type, Urban and Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

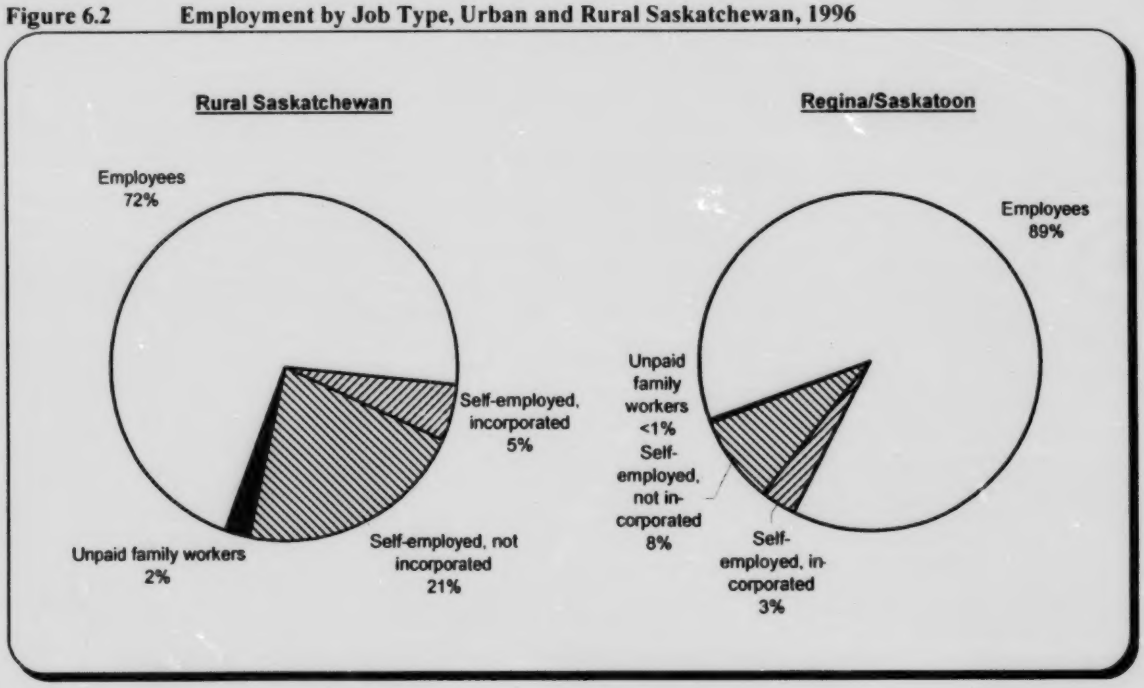
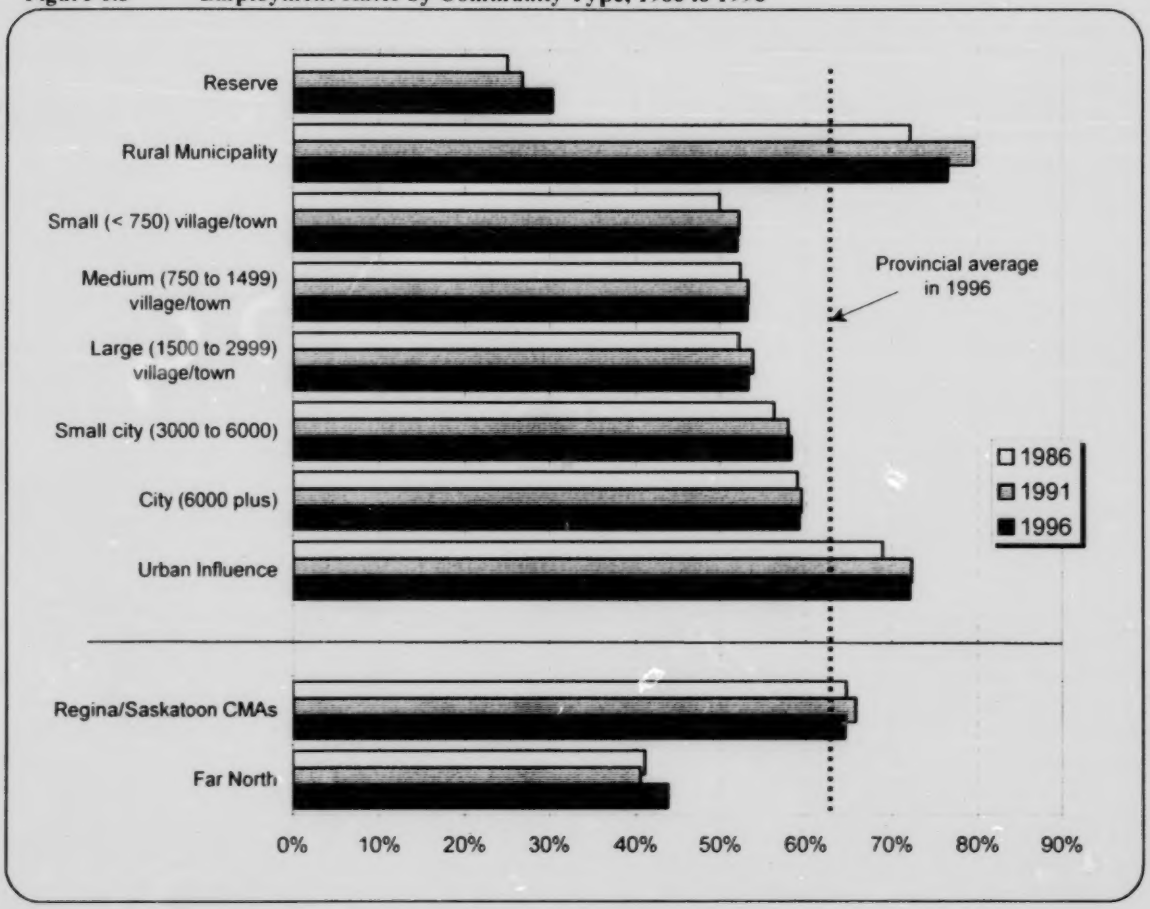


**Figure 6.3 Employment Rates by Community Type, 1986 to 1996**




Figures 6.4 and 6.5 show the 1996 employment rates for men and women and for youth and adults by community type. Several observations can be made about these rates.

- The rates for men are always above the rates for women, as they are in the province generally. The difference between men and women is lower on Reserve and higher in the smaller towns/villages.
- The rates for women tend to increase with community size whereas the rates for men are more uniform. Apparently women in larger communities are more able to find employment than ones in smaller communities.
- Employment rates among youth are very low on Reserve and below average in small towns/villages. Youth employment rates also increase with community size.
- Youth employment rates in small cities and medium/large towns are above the employment rates for adults.

**Figure 6.4 Employment Rates by Gender, 1996**

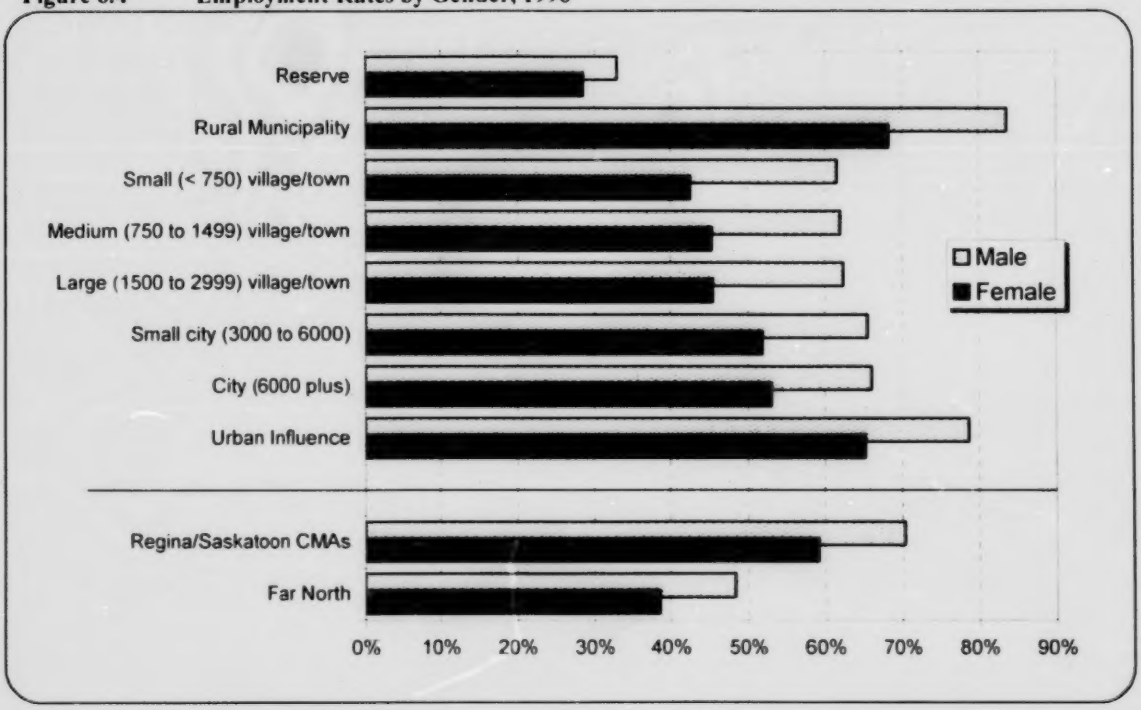
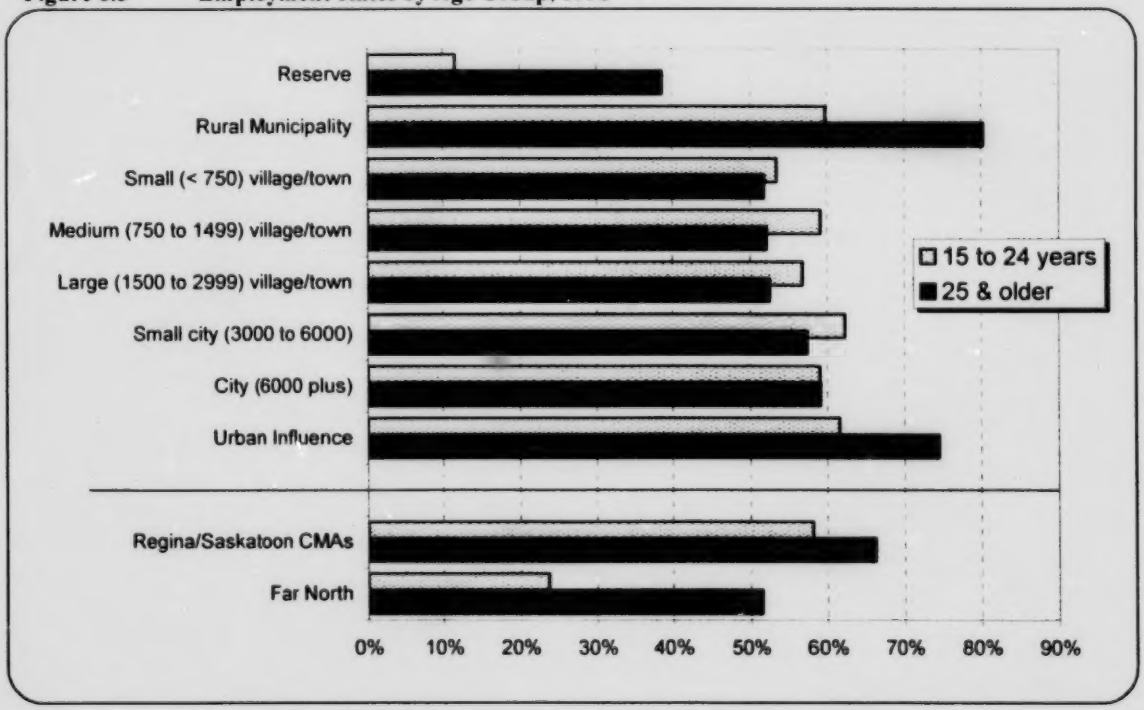



**Figure 6.5 Employment Rates by Age Group, 1996**



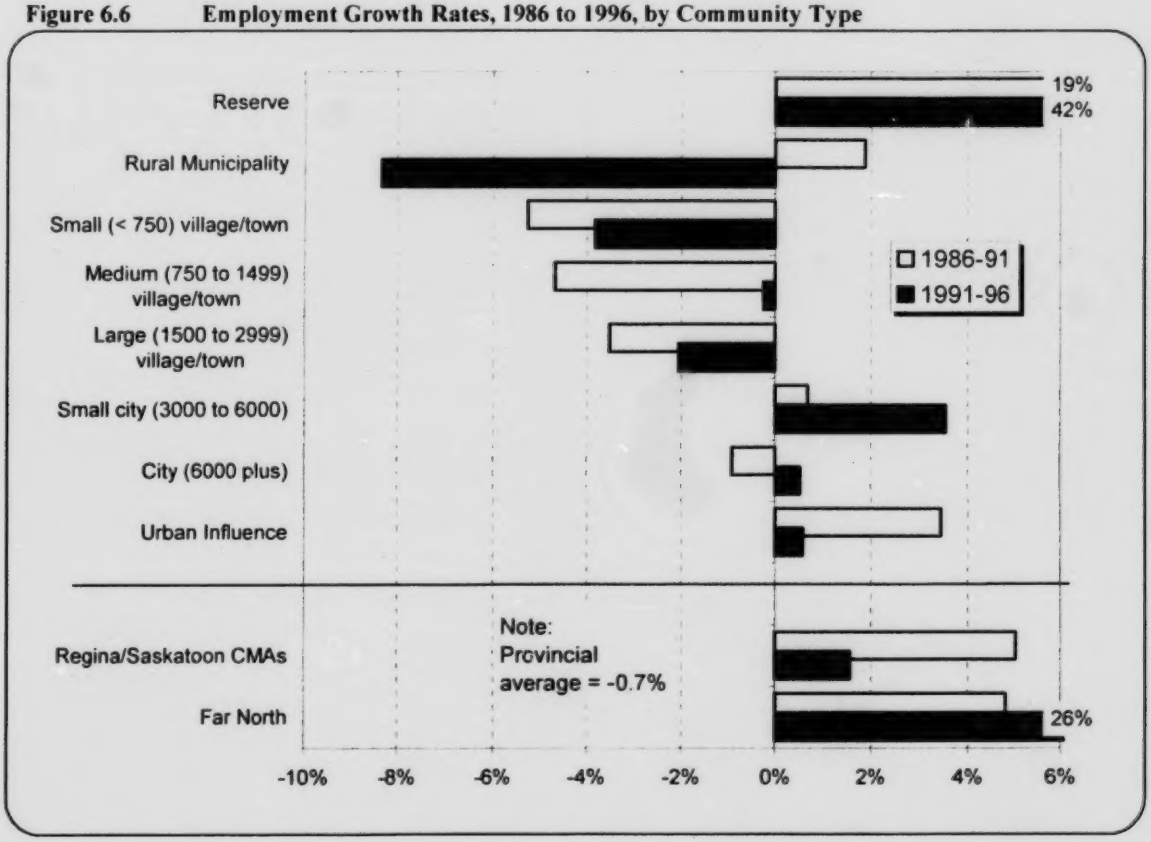
From 1991 to 1996, employment in Saskatchewan declined by just under 1%. All of the decline occurred in rural Saskatchewan where employment dropped by 3.1%; employment in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs grew by 1.6% over the five years. The same situation occurred in the 1986-1991 period when employment in Regina/Saskatoon grew by 5.1% and employment in rural Saskatchewan declined by 0.4%.

Figure 6.6 shows the 1991-96 decline was not uniform across community types or across the two five-year time intervals. Although the overall numbers are small, employment on Reserve grew by 19% over the first five years and 42% over the next five years.

In two community types – rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas – employment growth in the second half of the ten-year period was poorer than in the first half. In RMs in particular, employment declined by 8.3% over the 1991-96 period, representing an employment loss of 8,600. This followed upon a period of employment growth from 1986 to 1991.

In the other community types, the rates of change improved in the second five-year period although employment in small towns and large towns still dropped. The biggest turnarounds were in the medium sized towns/villages and the small cities.

**Figure 6.6 Employment Growth Rates, 1986 to 1996, by Community Type**



The 1991-96 pattern in Figure 6.6 has become a familiar one. Employment in larger communities either grew or didn't fall as much as employment in smaller ones. And, as before, the large towns (1500 to 2999 population) did not do as well as expected.

Figure 6.7 shows the employment growth rates for the individual large towns from 1991 to 1996. One half of the eighteen large towns showed employment increases but the declines were larger among the half that declined than the increases were among the half that increased. Three of the communities showed declines in excess of 10% – Esterhazy, Moosomin, Canora – all on the East side of the province. Only one – Wynyard – had an increase in excess of 10%.

Both small cities (population 3,000 to 5,999) and larger cities (population 6,000) showed employment growth from 1991 to 1996 with smaller cities growing more quickly.

Figure 6.8 shows that the employment growth in smaller cities is the result of strong growth in Meadow Lake and Melfort. The increase in larger cities, while smaller overall, was more uniform – five out of the eight showed increases.

**Figure 6.7 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996, Large Towns (population 1,500 to 2,999)**

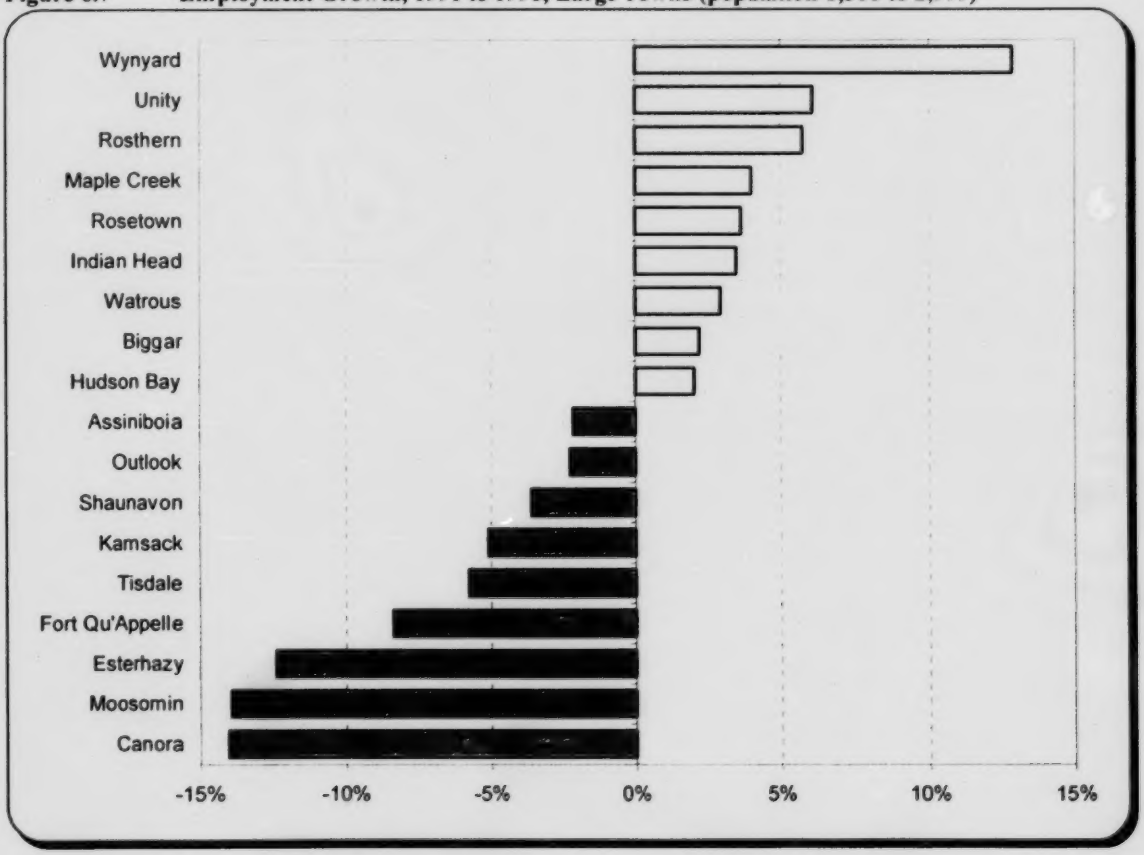
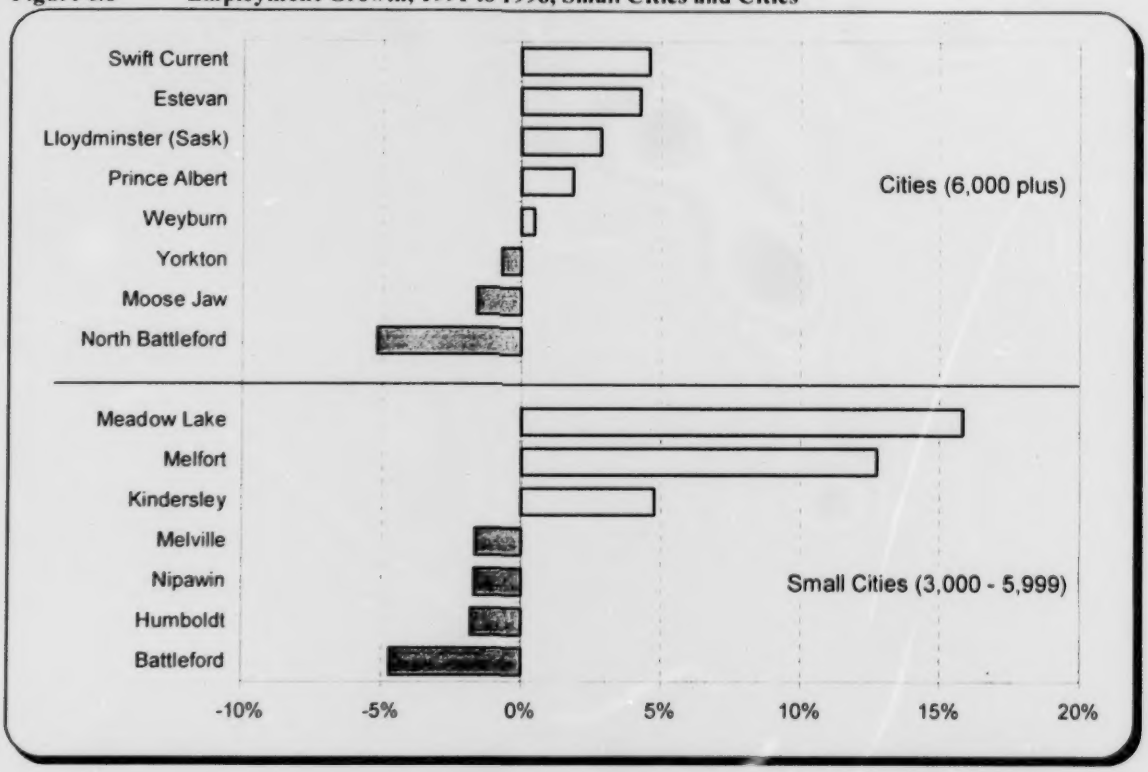


**Figure 6.8 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996, Small Cities and Cities**




## Age and Gender

The growth rates by gender in Figure 6.9 show that the improvement in employment among women was uniform across community types. Employment among women increased more (or fell less) than among men in each community type. In fact employment among men declined in all but the on-Reserve population and the small cities and employment among women increased in all but rural municipalities and the small towns/villages. These changes mirror the provincial patterns - from 1991 to 1996 employment grew by 2% among women and declined by 3% among men.

Employment among youth changed in complex ways (see Figure 6.10). In rural municipalities, Reserves, and communities in the urban influenced area, the decline was larger among youth than among older workers. Elsewhere, employment among youth increased more quickly than among older workers. This pattern is the opposite of the one in Regina/Saskatoon where youth employment declined by 3% and employment among older workers increased by 3%.

**Figure 6.9 Employment Growth Rates by Gender, 1991 to 1996**

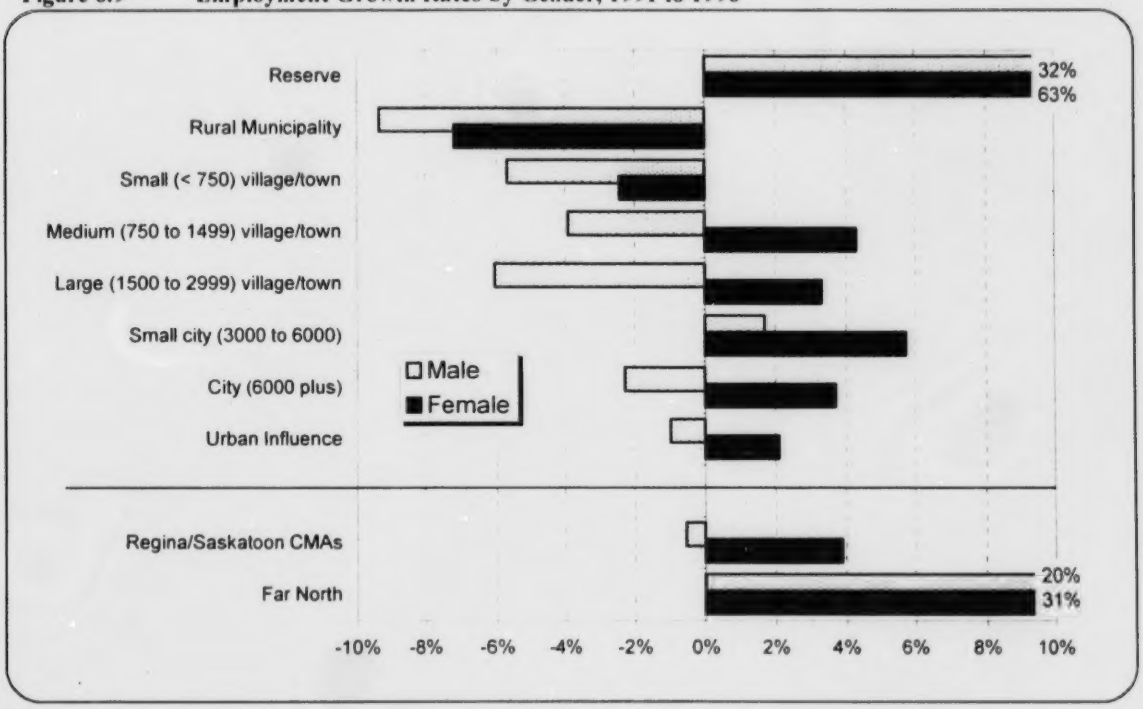
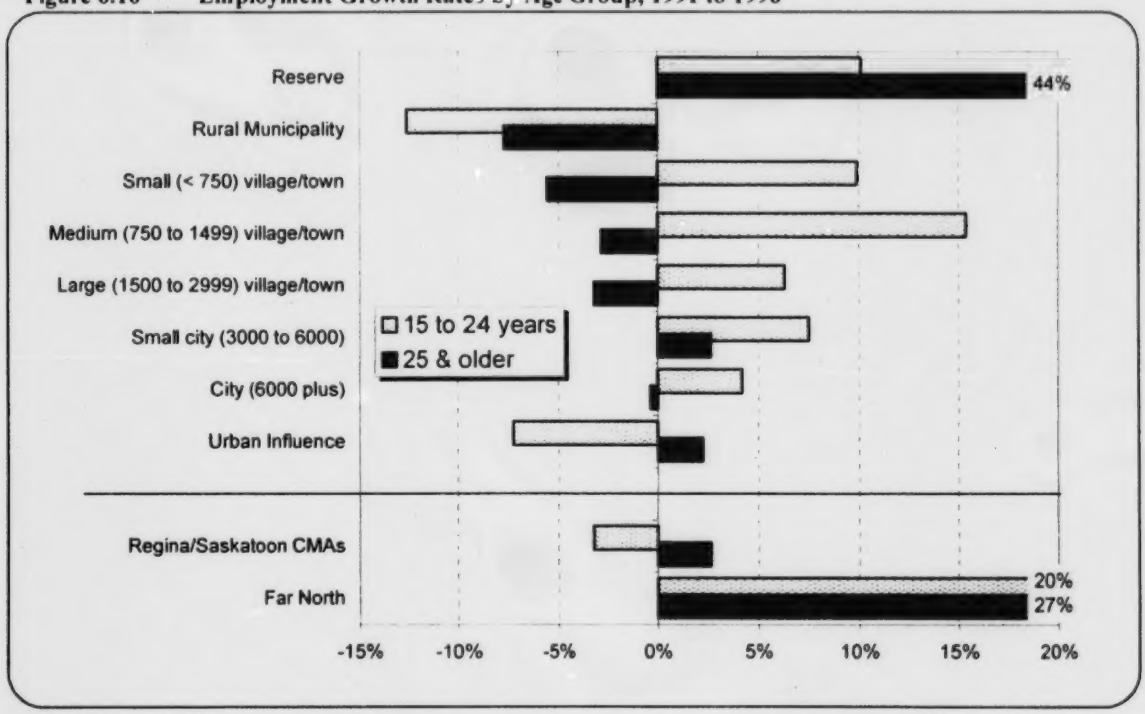



**Figure 6.10 Employment Growth Rates by Age Group, 1991 to 1996**



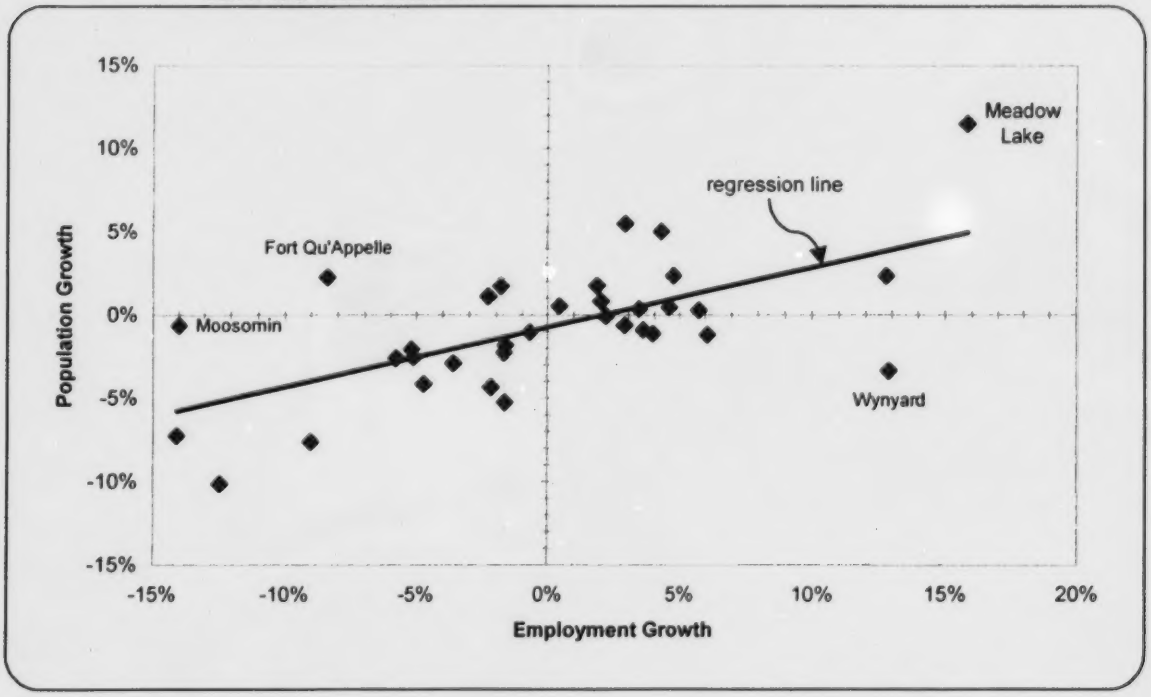
In summary, the changing employment levels (see Figure 6.6) when combined with stable employment rates (Figure 6.3) confirm that the population rises and falls with job availability. For example, the employment rate in large towns (1,500 to 2,999 population) was at 53% in both 1991 and 1996 even though the number of employed persons declined by approximately 350 persons over the five years. This strongly suggests that the population is driven by employment opportunities – the population will rise and fall to maintain a "natural" employment rate.

Figure 6.11 shows that, at the individual community level, this relationship is present although there are exceptions. The regression line, a measure of association, suggests that population and employment grow and decline in step with one another. Among the communities with a population 1,500 or larger:

- population grew by 2.0% for those with an employment increase; and
- population declined by 2.3% for those with an employment decline.

Some of the exceptions are shown in Figure 6.11 as well. Wynyard had a strong employment growth accompanied by a decline in population whereas Fort Qu'Appelle experienced population growth in spite of a decline in employment. Moosomin was able to maintain it's population in spite of a 14% decline in employment.

**Figure 6.11 Employment Growth (1991-96) Compared with Population (1996), Large Towns, Small Cities and Cities Combined**



## 6.2 Industry and Occupation

The importance of agriculture in rural Saskatchewan is well known and this has an obvious impact on the labour market structure. Figure 6.12 shows the breakdown of industry for persons employed in rural Saskatchewan. These figures are based on the "experienced" labour force[5] rather than just the number of people who were working in June 1996. For those with more than one job, this represents the industry of their "main" job, the one at which they spent the most time in the week prior to the Census.

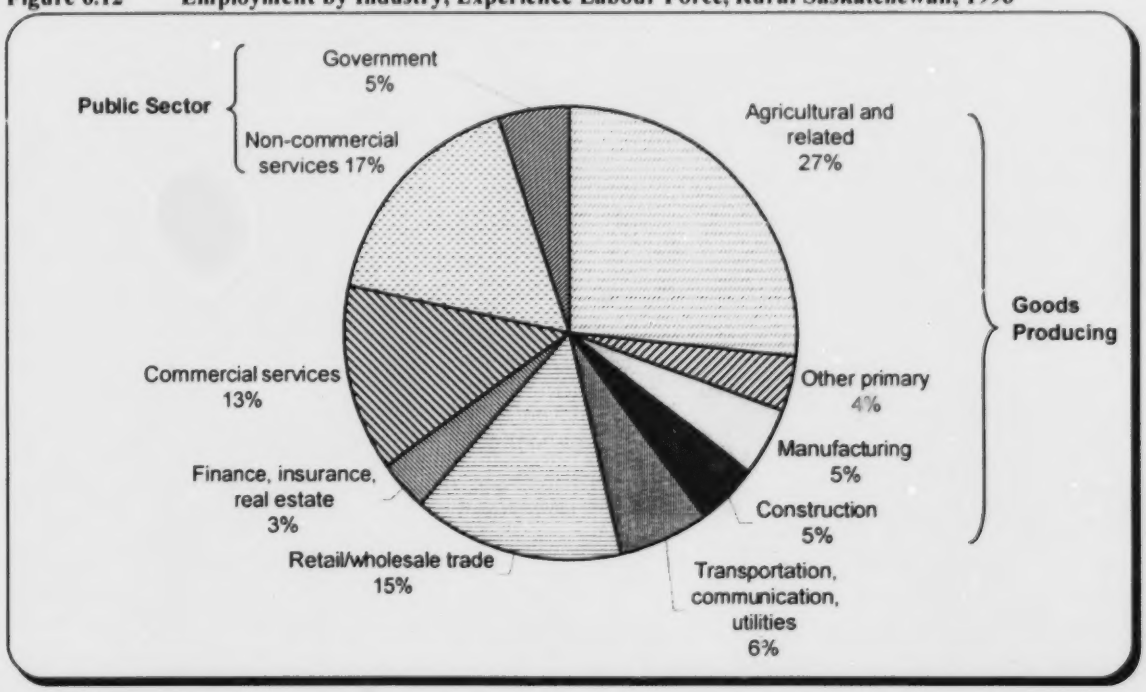
To better understand the industry and occupation categories used by Statistics Canada, Appendix B contains a detailed listing of the kinds of industries and occupations in each of the categories.

In 1996, employment in agriculture and related services such as veterinary services and crop spraying accounted for 27% of total employment. The next three large groups are:

- non-commercial services, primarily health and education services,
- retail/wholesale trade, and
- commercial services, primarily accommodation and food services.

These four industry groups account for three out of four jobs in rural Saskatchewan.

**Figure 6.12 Employment by Industry, Experience Labour Force, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

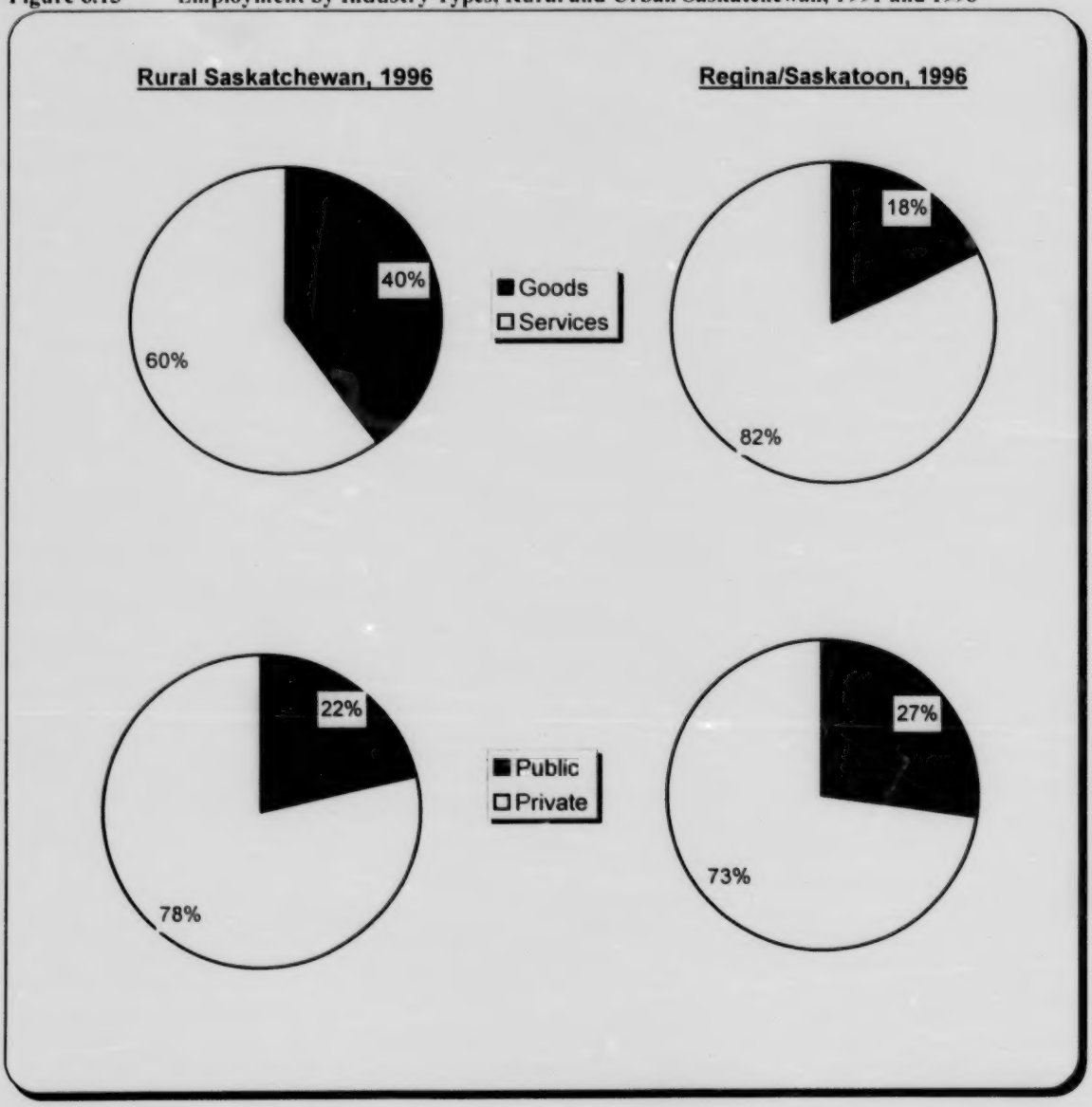



5 The experienced labour force is comprised of those who were working in June 1996 and, if not, those who had a job for at least some part of 1995.

With the dominance of agriculture in rural Saskatchewan, a much larger share of rural employment is engaged in the production of goods than is the case in urban areas. Figure 6.13 shows that employment in goods-producing industries – agriculture, other primary, manufacturing, construction – accounts for 40% of employment compared with 18% in Regina and Saskatoon.

Rural Saskatchewan also has more private sector employment than urban Saskatchewan. Whereas 27% of employment in Regina/Saskatoon is in the public sector – government plus non-commercial services – 22% of employment in rural Saskatchewan is in the public sector.

**Figure 6.13 Employment by Industry Types, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan, 1991 and 1996**



The breakdown of employment into four industry groups by community is shown in Figure 6.14. Here we can see the dominance of agriculture among residents of Rural Municipalities where agricultural employment represents 55% of total employment. As the community size increases, employment in agriculture declines in relative importance and is replaced by service sector employment, particularly in commercial services. As community size increases, there is also a larger proportion of employment in the public sector and typically a larger proportion in non-agricultural goods-producing industries.

Employment on Reserves is almost exclusively in the public sector (57% of total employment) and employment in the urban influenced areas is a blend of the pattern in large communities with a high level of commercial services and rural municipalities with a high proportion of agriculture.

The growth in employment by industry group from 1991 to 1996 is shown in Figure 6.15. The decline in agricultural employment has been relatively uniform, at least in percentage terms, across the community types. With the exception of small cities (which account for less than 2% of agricultural employment in the province), the decline is 10% to 20% over the five years. Employment in the public sector also declined across all community types except the Reserves and the urban influenced areas in a relatively uniform fashion.

There are interesting patterns in the "other goods producing" group – patterns which may help to explain the relative employment and population growth in medium sized towns and small cities. In these two categories, there has been above average growth in this industry group, particularly in manufacturing employment. From 1991 to 1996, manufacturing employment grew by 45% in medium sized towns and 55% in small cities compared with 16% for the province as a whole. In medium sized towns employment was also growing in construction (25%) and the "other primary" group (10%), both well above the provincial average.

Economically, the "other services" group is generally driven by activity in other sectors and overall population growth. So it is no surprise that as population size increases, employment in other services grows as well. The exception is in rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas which showed an increase in employment from 1991 to 1996. Although "other services" employment is not large in these community groups, it is growing and doing so in each of the subcategories – transportation, trade, commercial services, and finance.

**Figure 6.14 Employment by Industry Group and Community Type, 1996**

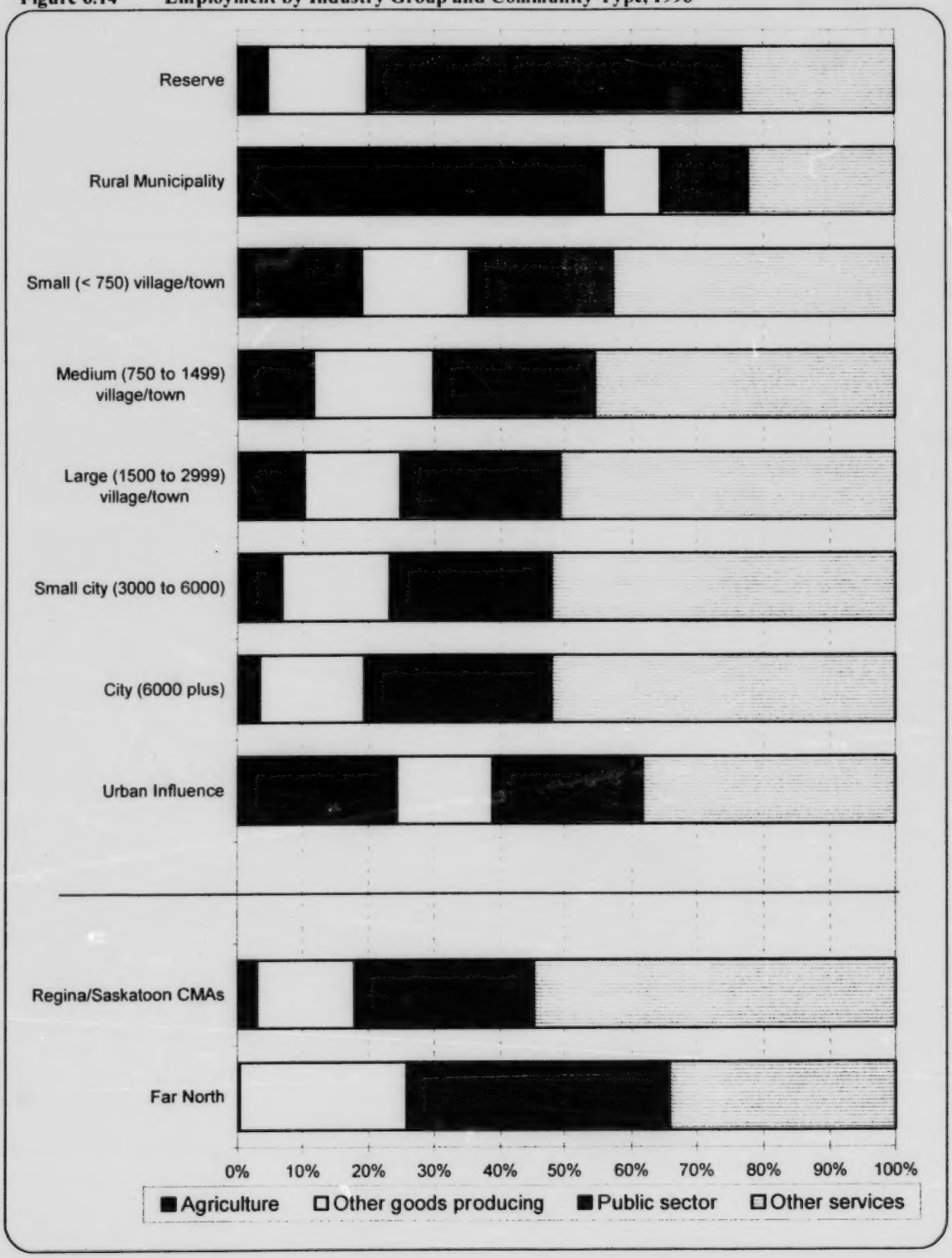
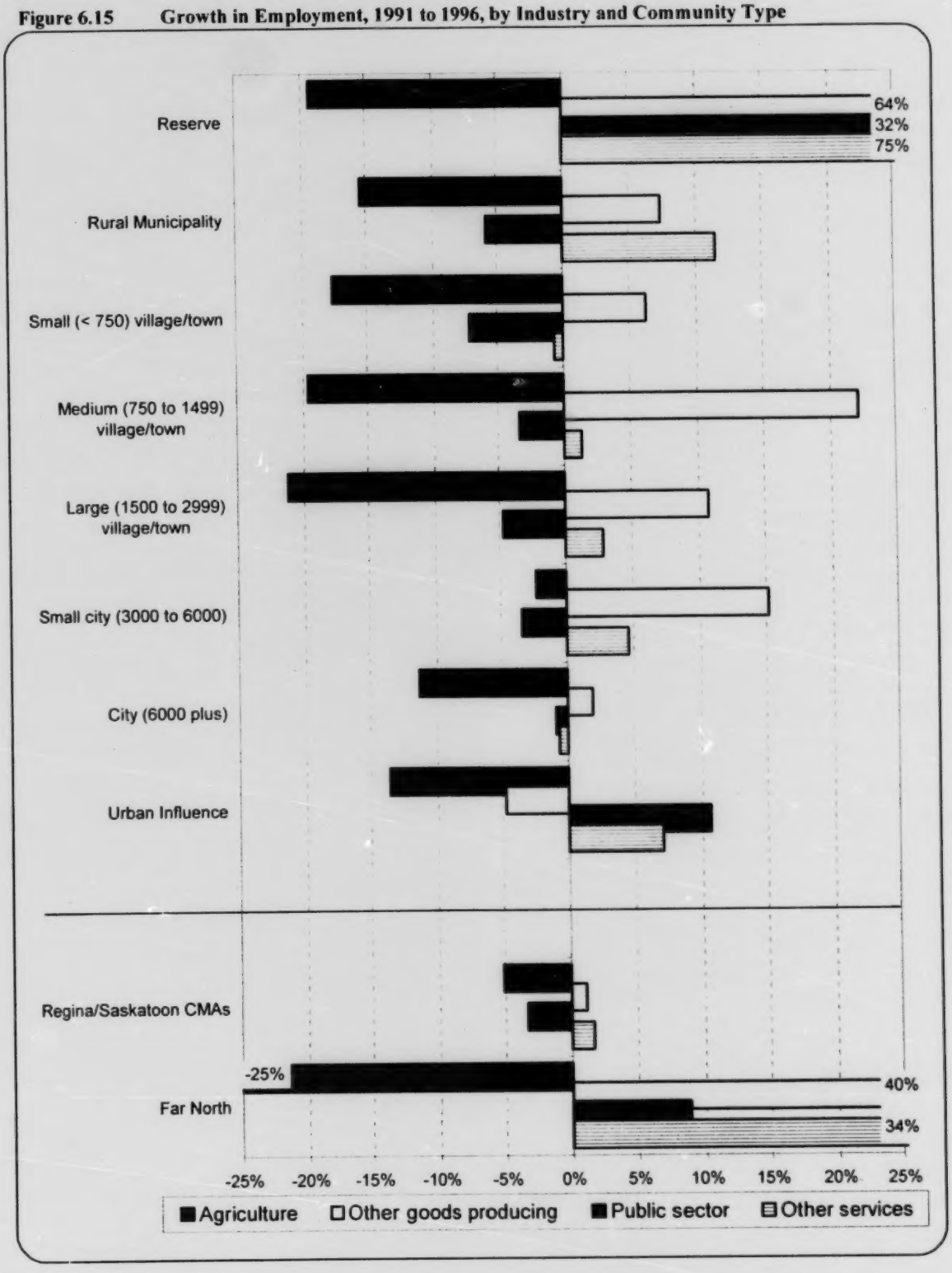


**Figure 6.15 Growth in Employment, 1991 to 1996, by Industry and Community Type**



## Occupation

***Employment by Industry and Occupation***

*Employment statistics for industry and occupation groups measure different aspects of employment. The industry group refers to the type of business in which the person is employed whereas the occupation group refers to their duties. Many occupation groups cross industry boundaries. In the retail trade industry group, for example, there are people in managerial occupations as well as people in sales occupations and service occupations. In health care there are managers, administrative occupations, service occupations, and occupations in science and technology as well as health occupations.*

In spite of the different industry structures in rural Saskatchewan, the occupations in which people work are not that different from the ones in urban Saskatchewan. With two exceptions, the experienced labour force is similarly distributed across occupation groups in both rural and urban Saskatchewan.

The two exceptions are "occupations unique to the primary industry", a category that includes farmers. In rural Saskatchewan, they account for 28% of employment; in urban Saskatchewan 4%. In rural Saskatchewan managers, business, finance, and administrative occupations account for 18% of occupations compared with 29% in urban Saskatchewan. Other than these differences, the distribution of occupations is similar.

Figure 6.16 shows the occupation breakdowns by rural community type. Most of the differences that are evident are explained by the differences in the mix of industry groups in the communities (see Figure 6.14). Apparently the occupational mix within industry groups is similar in rural Saskatchewan to the one in urban Saskatchewan, not a surprising result.

**Figure 6.16 Employment by Occupation Group, Experienced Labour Force, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

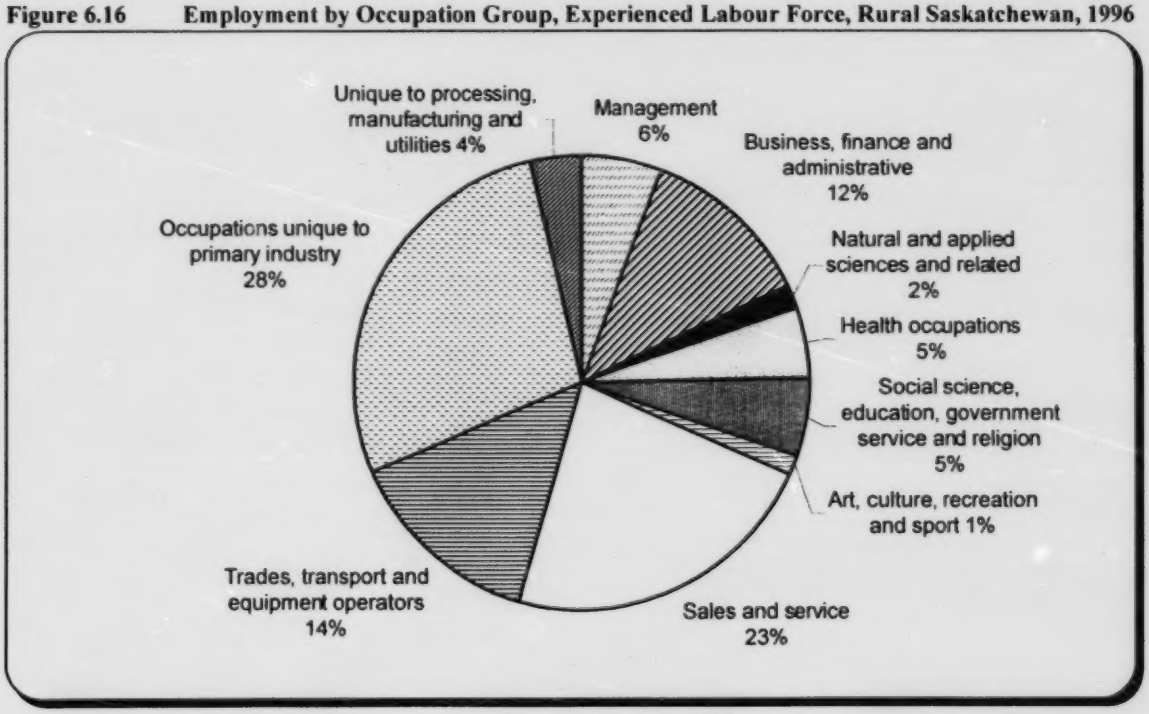
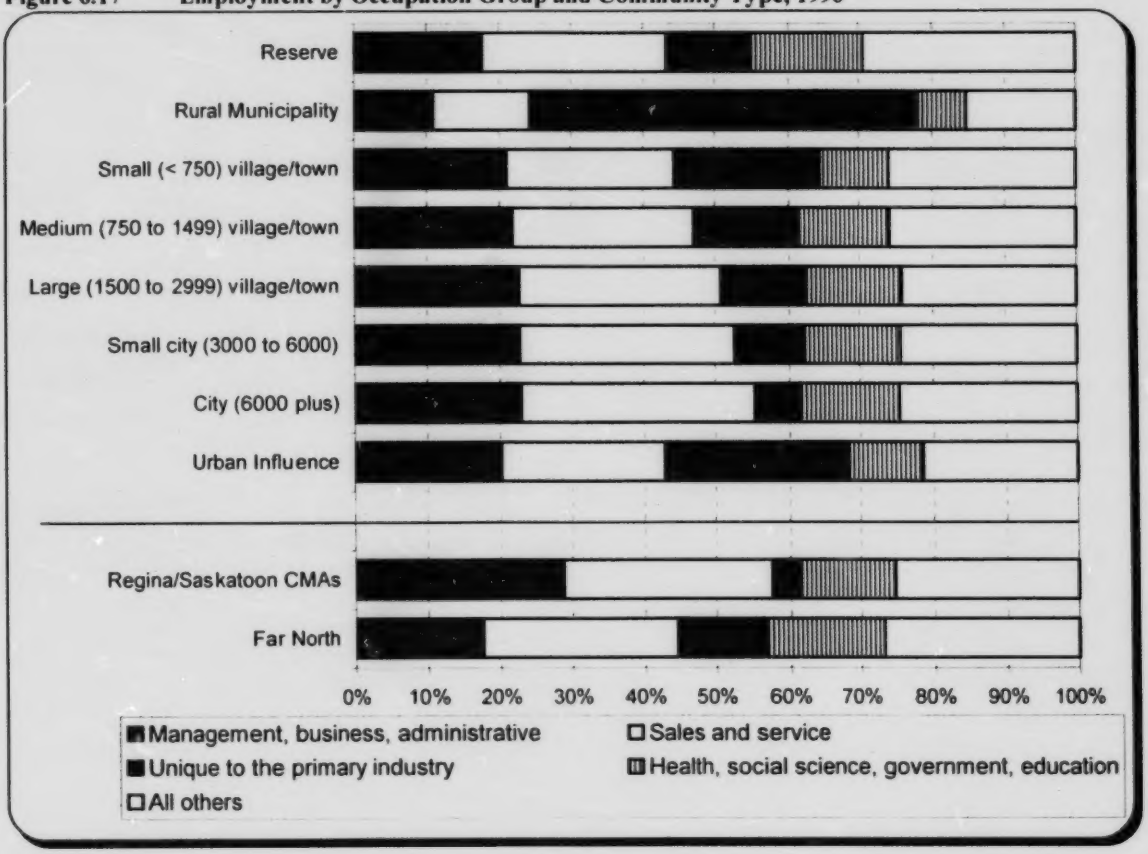

Unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities 4%
Management 6%
Business, finance and administrative 12%
Occupations unique to primary industry 28%
Natural and applied sciences and related 2%
Health occupations 5%
Social science, education, government service and religion 5%
Art, culture, recreation and sport 1%
Trades, transport and equipment operators 14%
Sales and service 23%

**Figure 6.17 Employment by Occupation Group and Community Type, 1996**



## 6.3 Place of Work

The labour market analysis in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 has focussed on the employment characteristics by the residence of the person employed. In this section, we look at how far rural people are travelling to get to work.

As a measurement of distance to work, the Census data is flawed to some extent because it measures the place of work according to the Census Subdivision (CSD) and Census Division (CD) boundaries (a map showing CDs is on page 99). Residents of communities near CD boundaries will be much more likely to cross a CD boundary than those who live near the middle of a CD. For example, no one in Shaunovan which is in the centre of Census Division #4 works in a different CD but 59% of Battleford residents work in a different CD because North Battleford, just across the river, is in a different Census Division. In spite of these difficulties, it is possible to see how many rural residents are employed in the same community in which they live.

There are some general differences between urban and rural residents overall. Regina/Saskatoon residents are, not surprisingly, more likely to work in their own community[6] (82% do so) than in rural Saskatchewan where 66% work in their own community which, in the case of those living in rural municipalities, presumably means on the farm. Rural residents are more likely to work in a nearby community (19%) than Regina/Saskatoon residents (7%).

Figure 6.18 shows place of work in 1996 by community type. Those living in the urban influenced areas are the least likely to be working in their own community and the most likely to work in a nearby community, presumably the urban area they are living near. Those living in rural municipalities are also more likely than other rural residents to travel to work – in 1996 36% worked in another community.

Within the categories of community size, there is an increasing tendency among residents to work in their own community as the population increases. Large towns appear to be an exception again; 83% of those living in small towns work in their own community compared with, for example, 75% of those in small cities and 78% of those in cities. Closer examination, however, shows that almost all of the lower proportion in small cities and cities is accounted for by the population in Battleford (where 33% work in their own community) and Lloydminster (where 30% work in their own community). If these are excluded, the percentage of the employment in small cities and cities that is in the same community rises to 82% and 81% respectively.

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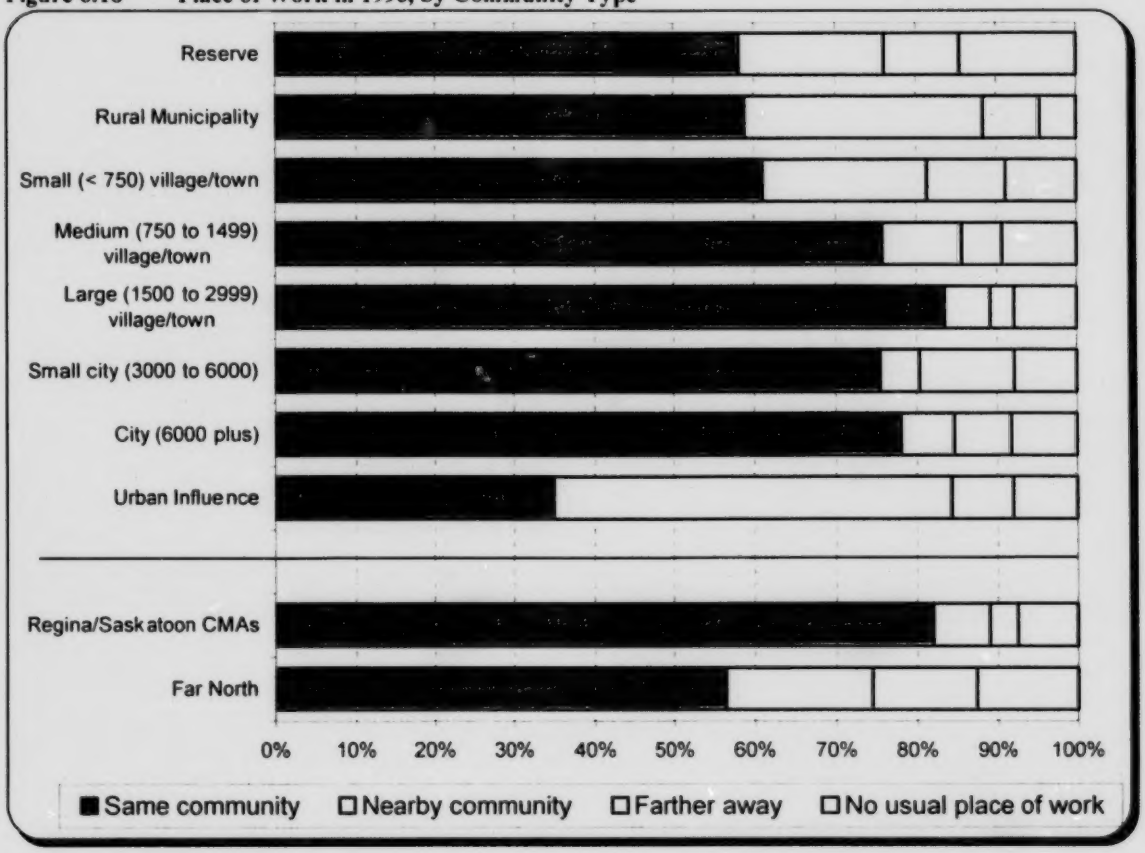
6 In own community includes home-based work.

**Figure 6.18 Place of Work in 1996, by Community Type**



## 6.4 Recent Sub-provincial Employment Trends

The Census provides good information on employment trends but until the 2001 Census figures are released in the Spring of 2002, they are increasingly out-of-date. To cover the period since 1996, the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used. The sub-provincial data available from the LFS is not as detailed as in the Census.

In particular, the LFS publishes data for what are called "economic regions". With the exception of Indian Reserves and the North[7], the sum of these economic regions corresponds quite closely with the area referred to as "rural" in this report. In June 1996, the Census reported rural employment at 254,875 persons. The sum of employment in the economic regions averaged over the year 1996 was 252,000.

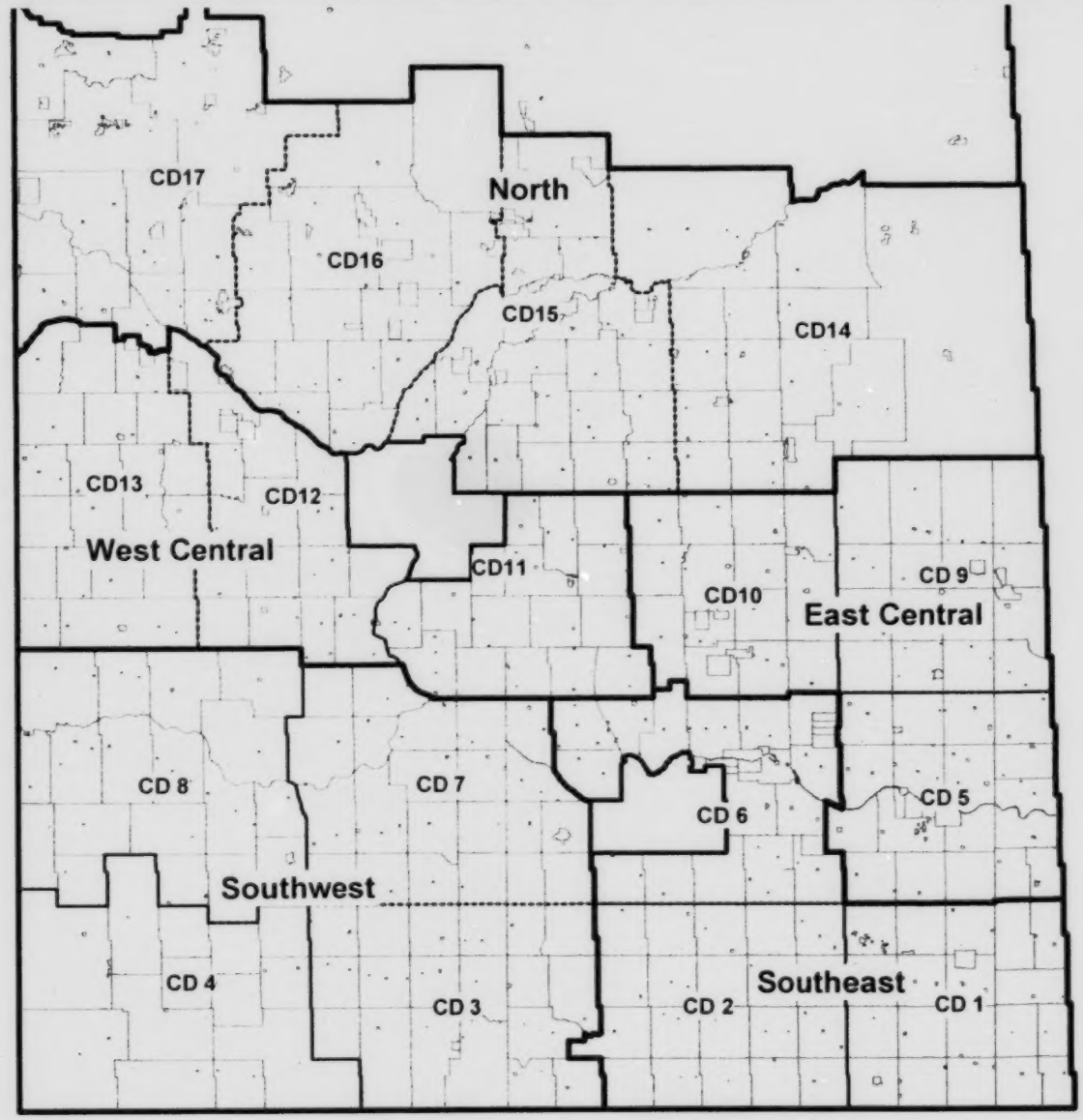
Figure 6.19 on the next page is a map of the province showing the economic regions used by Statistics Canada. The regions are aggregates of Census Divisions (CDs) and were originally chosen to represent areas that were "similar" economically. Employment for the economic regions is documented in Table 6.1 below.

**Table 6.1 Employment by Economic Region, Saskatchewan, 1987 to 2000**

| | Employment in thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Southeast | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 39.5 | 38.2 | 39.2 |
| Southwest | 57.0 | 57.5 | 54.0 | 55.3 | 52.9 | 50.2 | 52.0 | 52.6 | 54.3 | 52.9 | 53.6 | 54.2 | 53.1 | 54.4 |
| East Central | 46.1 | 47.0 | 45.8 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 42.3 |
| West Central | 31.6 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 28.9 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 30.4 |
| North | 92.1 | 90.3 | 88.0 | 88.2 | 89.9 | 89.7 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 90.7 | 88.3 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 98.6 | 97.6 |
| Rural subtotal | 267.3 | 266.4 | 257.5 | 255.6 | 254.6 | 252.6 | 253.2 | 253.9 | 256.3 | 252.0 | 260.1 | 259.4 | 261.9 | 263.9 |
| Regina/ Saskatoon CMAs | 195.5 | 197.0 | 198.5 | 198.7 | 198.8 | 196.0 | 197.7 | 201.7 | 203.2 | 205.5 | 209.9 | 216.9 | 218.1 | 221.1 |
| Sask Total | 462.8 | 463.5 | 456.0 | 454.3 | 453.4 | 448.5 | 450.8 | 455.7 | 459.4 | 457.5 | 470.0 | 476.3 | 480.1 | 485.0 |

7 For a variety of reasons including jurisdictional issues, costs, and response rates, the Labour Force Survey framework excludes the population normally resident on Reserve. The survey includes the Aboriginal population living off Reserve in its survey frame. The non-Reserve population in the Far North is included in the survey and combined with the "North" region around Prince Albert and Meadow Lake for publication.

**Figure 6.19 Statistics Canada's Economic Regions and Census Divisions**



Excluding the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs and the population on Reserve, but including the Far North, rural employment has grown since 1996, as Figure 6.20 shows. In fact, the average annual growth rate of 1.2% is near the growth rate of 1.8% in Regina/Saskatoon.

**Figure 6.20 Employment in Rural and Urban Saskatchewan Since 1996**

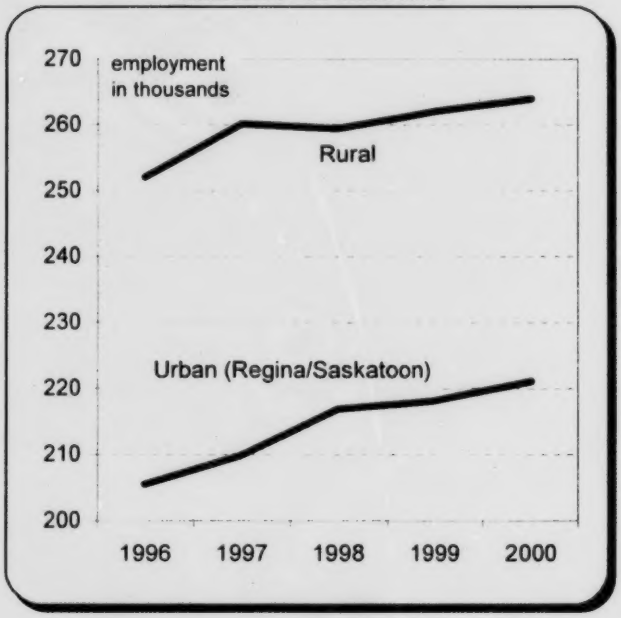



Figure 6.21 shows that not all of this growth is occurring in larger centres. For the labour force survey, Statistics Canada's definition of "small towns/villages" includes rural municipalities and communities with a population under 1,000. Employment growth in these smaller communities has average 2.7% per year from 1996. This compares with 4.3% per year in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw combined.

While it is dangerous to read too much into these data, it appears that the employment decline in the small communities and rural municipalities from 1991 to 1996 has reversed to some degree since 1996.

Figure 6.22 shows the employment growth rates in each of the economic regions for the 1996 to 2000 period. The growth is relatively uniform except for the North which is well ahead of the average and the Southeast which had a negative growth rate over the four years.

**Figure 6.21 Annual Growth in Rural Employment, 1996 to 2000, by Community Size**

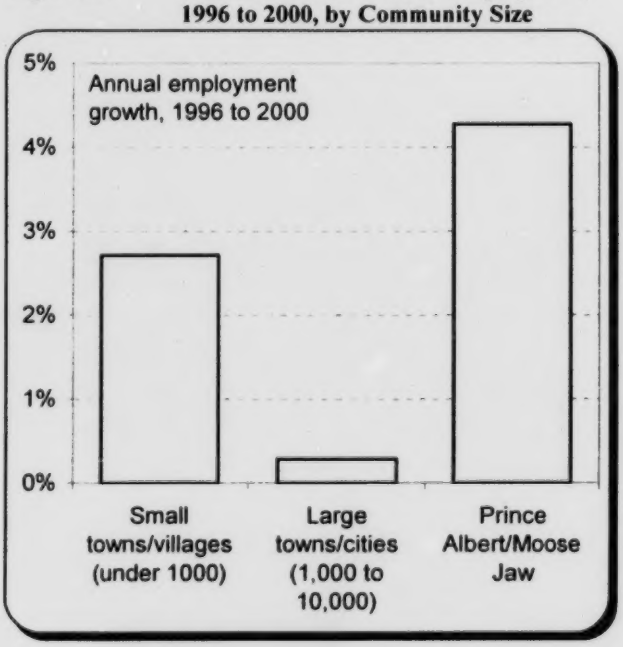



Figure 6.23 shows the trend that was evident between 1991 and 1996 (see Figure 6.14) continued to 2000. That trend was a decline in agricultural employment and growth in other goods producing sectors, particularly manufacturing.

As well, the growth in the services-producing sector generally and the commercial services in particular continued to 2000.

At the time this report was being prepared preliminary 2001 figures suggest that employment in the Southeast is growing whereas it is declining in other parts of rural Saskatchewan.

**Figure 6.22** **Average Annual Employment Growth by Economic Region, 1996 to 2000**

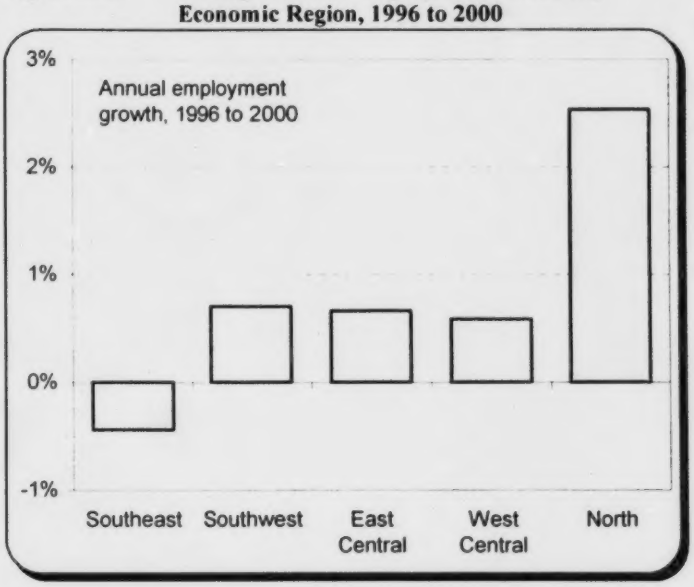
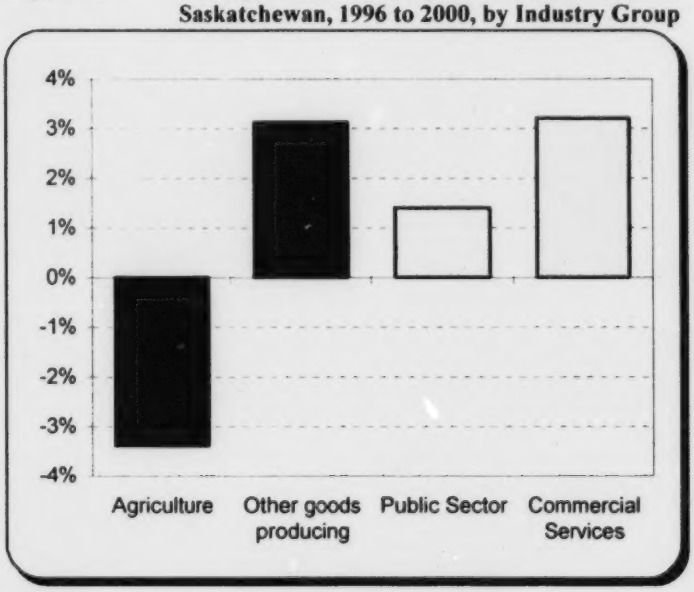



**Figure 6.23** **Average Annual Employment Growth, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996 to 2000, by Industry Group**



## 6.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. The labour force in rural Saskatchewan is structured differently from the one in urban (Regina/Saskatoon) Saskatchewan in fundamental ways. As a percentage of total employment:
    - 28% are self-employed compared with 11% in urban Saskatchewan;
    - 40% are employed in goods-producing industries, including Agriculture, compared with 18% in urban Saskatchewan;
    - 22% are employed in the public sector compared with 27% in urban Saskatchewan; and
    - 66% work in their own community compared with 82% in urban Saskatchewan.

2. In spite of population changes, the percentage of the rural population that is employed did not change appreciably from 1986 to 1996. This confirms the general view that the population fluctuates according to job availability. From 1991 to 1996, the population in communities larger than 1,500 persons grew by 2.0% for those with an employment increase and declined by 2.3% for those with an employment decline.

3. There has been significant growth in employment on Reserve although the gap between Reserve and non-Reserve communities is still substantial.

4. From 1991 to 1996, employment grew by 3.6% in small cities (population 3,000 to 6,000), the best performance among non-Reserve communities. It fell by 8.3% among residents of Rural Municipalities.

5. Employment for women increased from 1991 to 1996 and the largest gains were in the larger communities.

6. Excluding agriculture, employment growth in the goods-producing industries has been the strongest in medium-sized towns (population 750 to 1,499) and small cities (population 3,000 to 6,000).

7. The distance people travel to work tends to decrease as community size increases.

8. An update of employment data since the Census suggests that the employment in small towns/villages has increased since 1996. All of the increase has happened in non-agricultural industries.

# 7.0 Income

Income is measured in a variety of ways. There are important distinctions about what incomes are included and at what level of family organization. For example, the Census measures income i) from all sources or ii) restricted to employment at the i) individual, ii) family, or iii) household level. One can use income before or after taxes, at a nominal level or adjusted for inflation.

Unless otherwise indicated, the income figures in this section are for gross annual personal income. That is,

- they include only net income from self-employment or salaries and dividends from incorporated businesses (including farms);
- are measured before taxes and other deductions; and
- are not adjusted for inflation.

There are two data sources used in this analysis. The 1996 Census provides the most detail about income at a sub-provincial level although the income measured is for the year prior to the Census, that is, 1995. More recent data (up to the 1998 calendar year) are available from an analysis of income tax records filed. Income tax records are available only by postal code – the mailing address of the tax filer – so some geographic detail is lost.

## 7.1 Basic Income Measures

In 1995, the average rural adult (15 years of age and older) had a gross income of $21,100, an 11% increase from 1990. Consumer price inflation over the period was 12% so the average rural adult effectively had the same "purchasing power" in 1995 as in 1990. In Regina and Saskatoon, the average income was 16% higher at $25,000. The gap between rural and urban incomes closed somewhat between 1990 and 1995 because incomes in Regina/Saskatoon increased by only 6% from 1990 to 1995.

Employment income is the largest component of personal income, accounting for almost three quarters of personal income. Table 7.1 shows that the average income from employment, among those who had any employment income at all in 1995, was $20,100 in rural Saskatchewan, 20% less than in Regina/Saskatoon. As with total income, the employment income gap between urban and rural Saskatchewan closed somewhat between 1990 and 1995.

Overall employment income is affected by the amount of time spent working, so Table 7.1 also shows average employment income among those who worked throughout 1995 on a full-time basis. Among this group, average employment income was $27,900 in 1995, 16% higher than in

**Table 7.1 Average Individual Incomes, 1995, by Community Type**

| | Individual income from all sources | | Employment income (among those working) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | Change from 1990 | All | Change from 1990 | Those working FTFY* | Change from 1990 | Those working PT or PY | Change from 1990 |
| Reserve | $9,700 | 15% | $12,800 | 9% | $22,500 | 7% | $8,300 | 11% |
| Rural Municipality | $20,300 | 17% | $17,700 | 19% | $22,600 | 22% | $12,500 | 15% |
| Small (< 750) village/town | $20,300 | 11% | $19,500 | 12% | $29,200 | 20% | $13,200 | 16% |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | $21,300 | 12% | $21,300 | 12% | $31,300 | 17% | $13,200 | 10% |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | $21,900 | 8% | $21,200 | 6% | $30,900 | 10% | $13,200 | 6% |
| Small city (3000 to 6000) | $21,800 | 9% | $21,500 | 8% | $31,200 | 10% | $12,800 | 10% |
| City (6000 plus) | $21,900 | 9% | $22,600 | 7% | $33,100 | 11% | $13,000 | 8% |
| Urban influence | $23,700 | 14% | $22,200 | 16% | $29,200 | 16% | $14,500 | 21% |
| **Rural Subtotal** | **$21,100** | **11%** | **$20,100** | **12%** | **$27,900** | **16%** | **$12,800** | **11%** |
| Regina/Saskatoon CMAs | $25,000 | 6% | $24,900 | 7% | $35,700 | 11% | $13,900 | 10% |
| Far North | $15,800 | 7% | $18,200 | 2% | $30,500 | 4% | $10,700 | 10% |
| **Provincial Total** | **$22,700** | **9%** | **$22,200** | **9%** | **$31,600** | **13%** | **$13,200** | **11%** |

* FTFY = full time, full year ** PT or PY = Part time or Part year, that is, other than FTFY

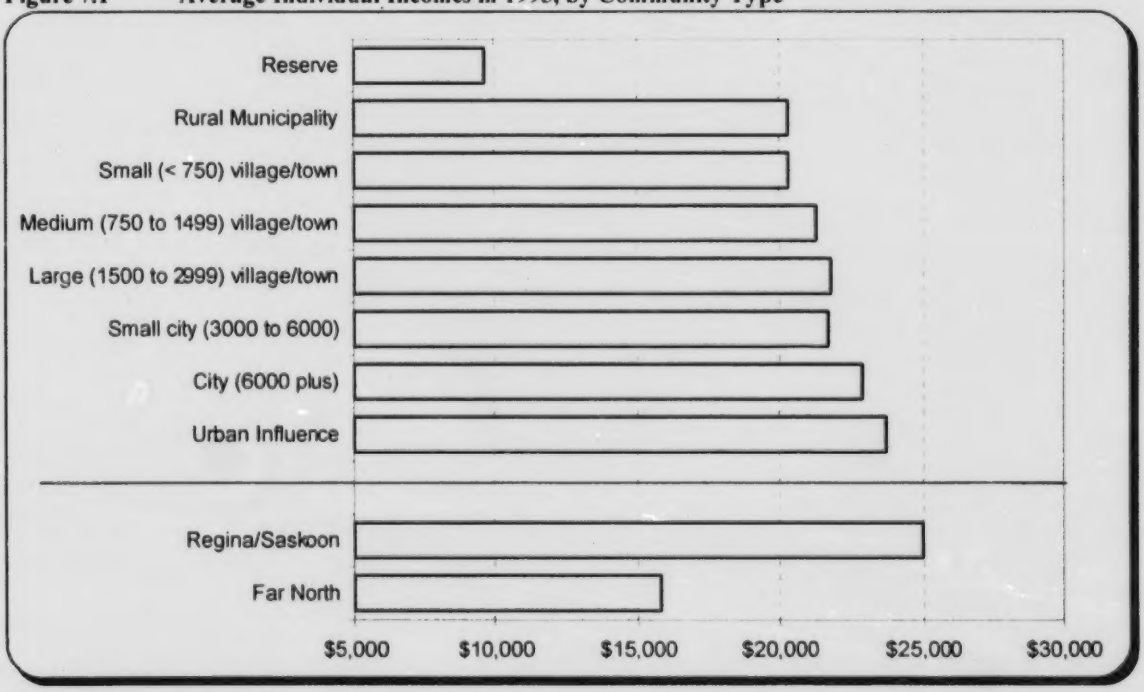
1990 and 22% below the average in Regina/Saskatoon. So it is clear that 1995 incomes, particularly employment incomes, were lower in rural Saskatchewan than they were in urban areas.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show, respectively, the differences across community types for total individual income and the change from 1990 to 1995.

Individual incomes on Reserve are very low, largely because very few adults have full-time, full-year employment. The number who are employed increased from 1991 to 1996 as Section 6 of this report has demonstrated so incomes are growing more quickly on Reserve than in other rural communities.

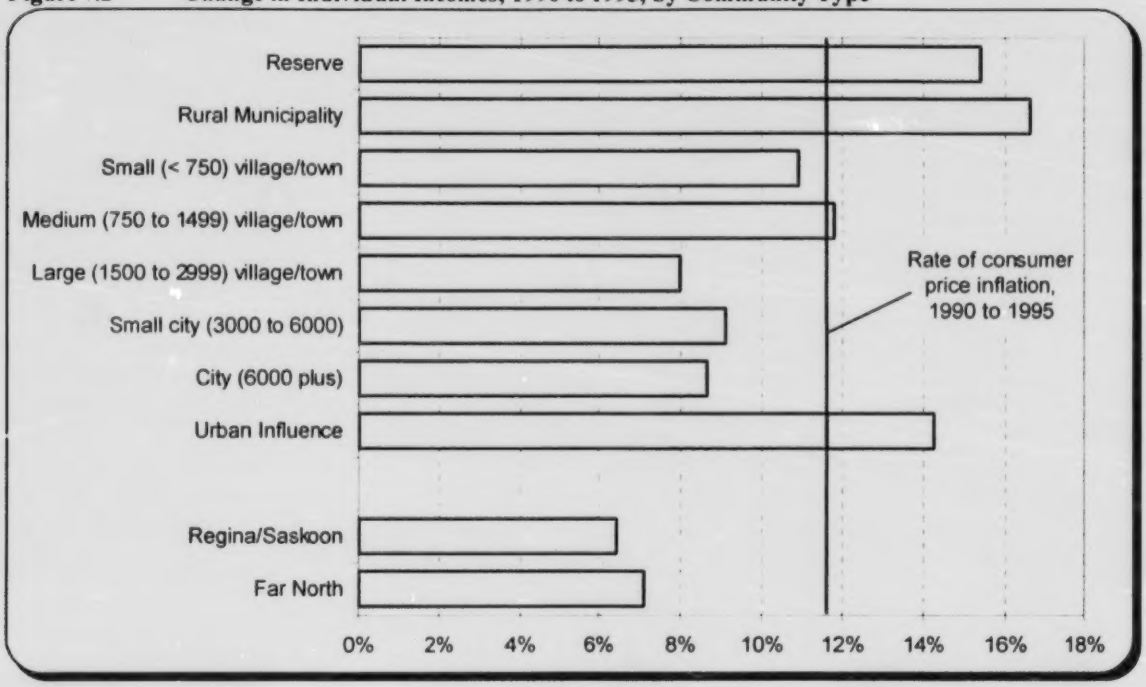
Incomes for residents of rural municipalities are the second lowest in rural Saskatchewan but grew the fastest between 1990 and 1995, a result of the growth in net farm incomes over the period[8]. Examined by community size, average incomes increased with size. The exception is among residents of large towns where average incomes were the same as among residents of small cities.

**Figure 7.1 Average Individual Incomes in 1995, by Community Type**




8 Net cash income, that is, gross receipts less cash expenses, increased from $948 million to $1,545 million over the five years.

**Figure 7.2 Change in Individual Incomes, 1990 to 1995, by Community Type**



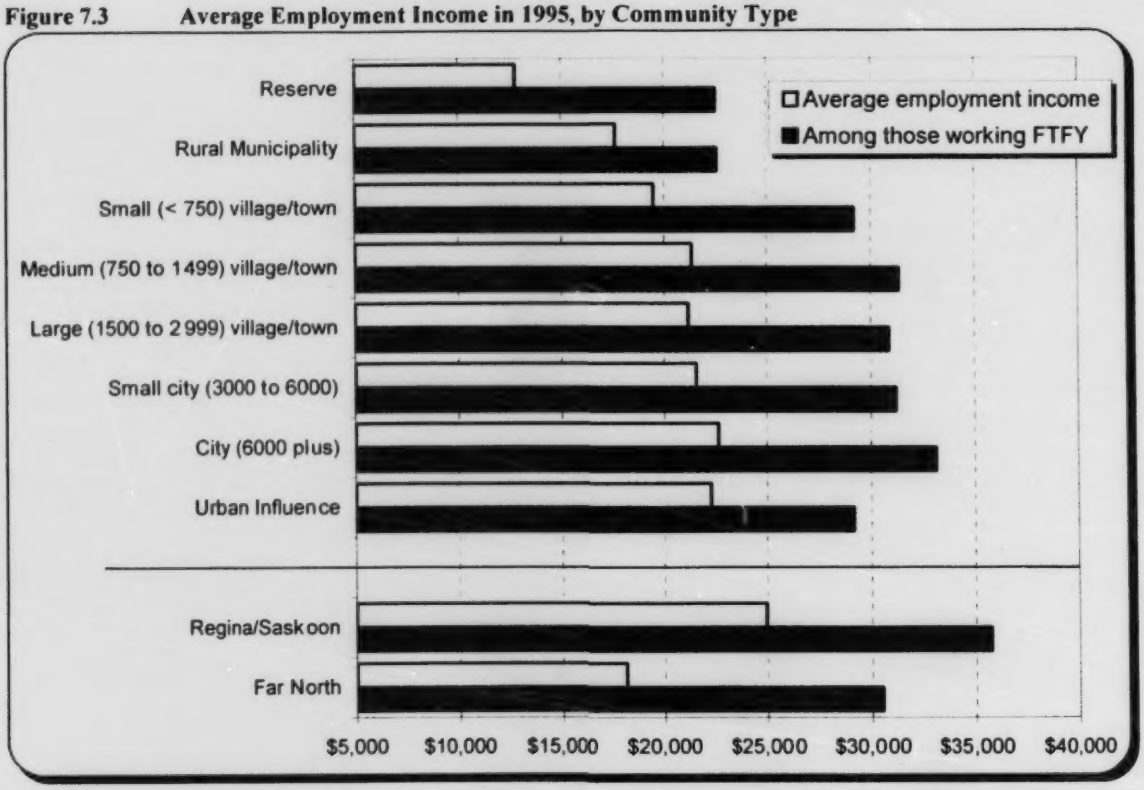

Those who live in the urban influenced areas had incomes above their counterparts in the urban centres.

Over the five years from 1990 to 1995, residents of small and medium sized towns/villages had larger increases in average incomes than those in larger communities. This too, is probably a consequence of the growth in farm incomes over the period.

Figure 7.3 shows the differences in employment incomes across community types. There is a generally similar pattern in these figures as with the individual income figures.

- The lowest employment income figures are for residents of Reserves and the highest for residents of recreational villages and the urban influenced areas. The gap between Reserve residents and other rural residents narrows, however, among those working full-time, full-year.
- Employment income is noticeably lower for those living in RMs and the smallest towns/villages, particularly those working on a full-time, full-year basis. This will be a consequence of the fact that most farmers report working full-time, full-year.
- Average employment income, whether measured on an aggregate basis or just for full-time, full-year workers, tends to increase with community size.

**Figure 7.3 Average Employment Income in 1995, by Community Type**



**Household Incomes**

Total household income is affected by both the income of the individual household members and by the number of members with income. Consequently, household incomes tend to be lower in populations with a large proportion of seniors or lone parent families because these kinds of households tend to have low income and because there is often only one earner in the household. These observations help explain the pattern of household incomes examined below.

The average household income in rural Saskatchewan was $40,200 in 1995, 14% below the average in Regina/Saskatoon. The difference in incomes between rural and urban Saskatchewan is smaller among households than it is among individuals because there are more two-income families in rural Saskatchewan. From 1990 to 1995, household incomes increased by 13% in rural Saskatchewan. This is greater than the 11% increase in individual incomes, suggesting that the number of two-income households increased over the five years.

With the exception of RM residents, the pattern of household incomes is similar to the one for individual incomes (see Figure 7.4). The strong growth rate for household incomes between 1990 and 1995 will be also a result of the growth in net farm incomes over the period.

There are relatively few single person households among RM residents so average household income is higher than in other rural communities. The growth rate from 1990 to 1995 is also higher – 18% compared with 13% for all rural communities. If one excludes single-person households from the calculation, some of the differences disappear (see Figure 7.5).

**Figure 7.4** **Average Household Incomes, 1990 and 1995, by Community Type**

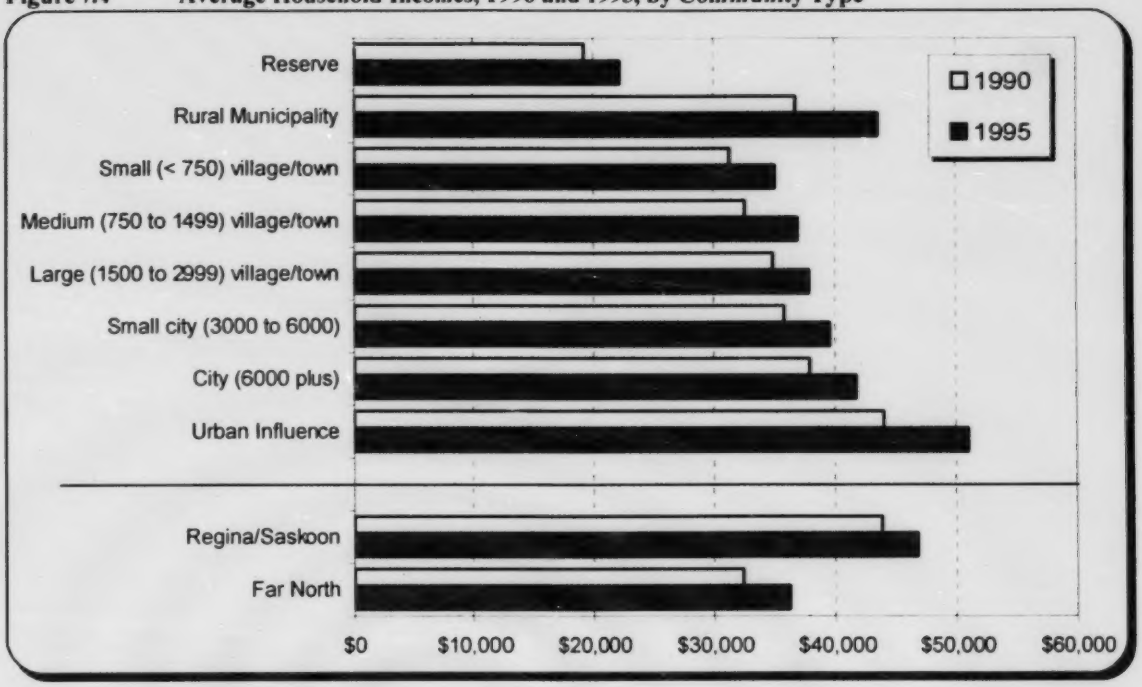
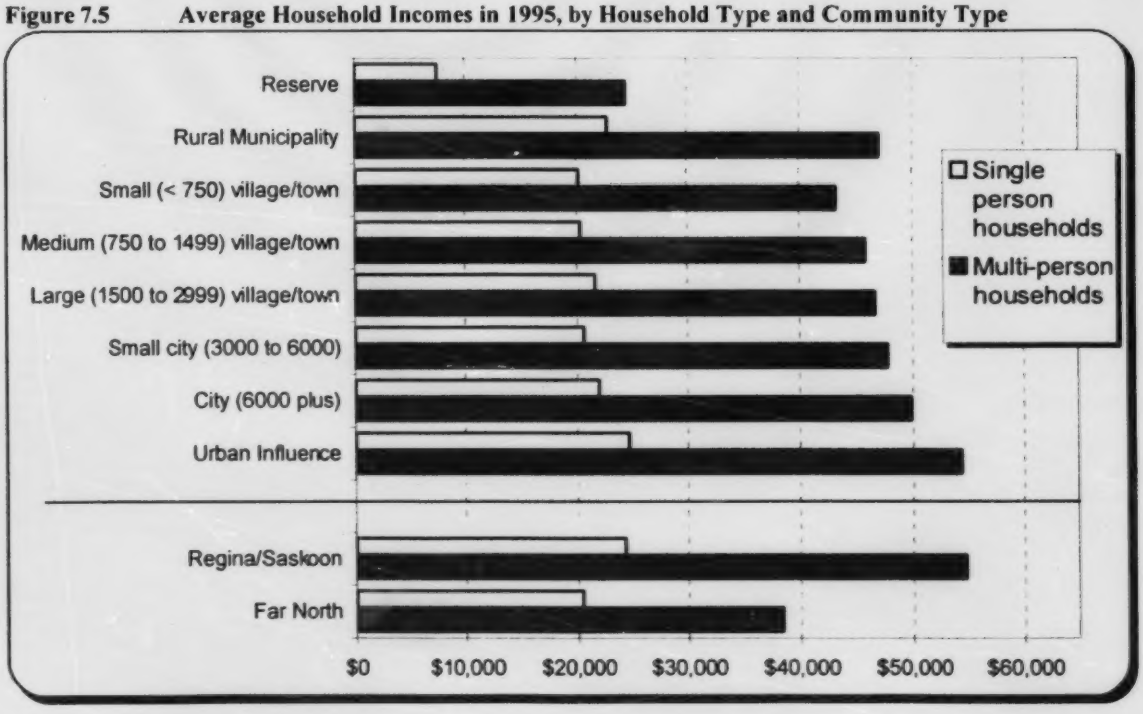



**Figure 7.5** **Average Household Incomes in 1995, by Household Type and Community Type**



## 7.2 Income by Source

Statistics Canada classifies all personal income into one of three categories:

- earnings, that is, income from employment and self-employment;
- government transfers including, for example, social assistance, employment insurance, Workers' Compensation payments, Old Age Security, Canada Pension Plan, veteran's benefits, child tax credits and the GST rebate; and
- "other income" including, among other things, interest and investment income, income from private pensions, alimony and child support, scholarships, and retirement allowances.

The combination of earnings and other income is sometimes referred to as "market" income. Note that government program payments to farms are considered as business subsidies and are not included as government transfer payments to individuals.

In 1995, 84% of personal income in Saskatchewan was from the market - 72% from earnings and 12% from other sources. Government transfer payments accounted for 16% of personal income, up from 14% in 1990.

Figure 7.6 shows that rural residents received more of their income from government transfers in 1995 than urban residents. Government transfers accounted for 18% of rural incomes compared with 13% of incomes in Regina/Saskatoon.

**Figure 7.6 Sources of Personal Income in 1995**

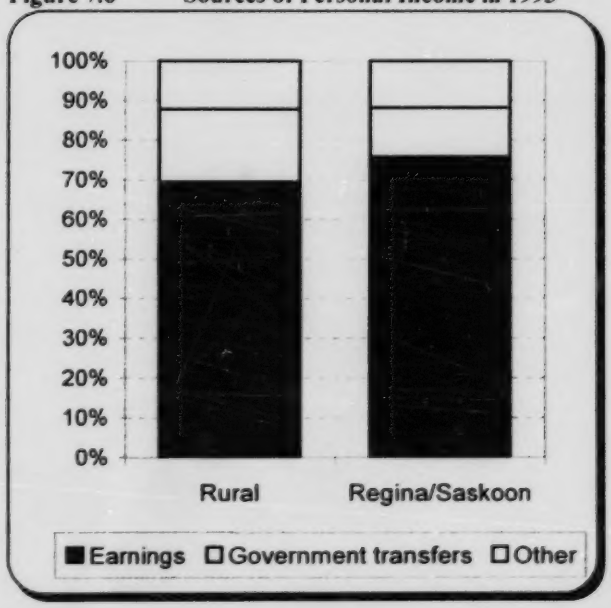



Figure 7.7 shows the variation in sources of personal income across community types.

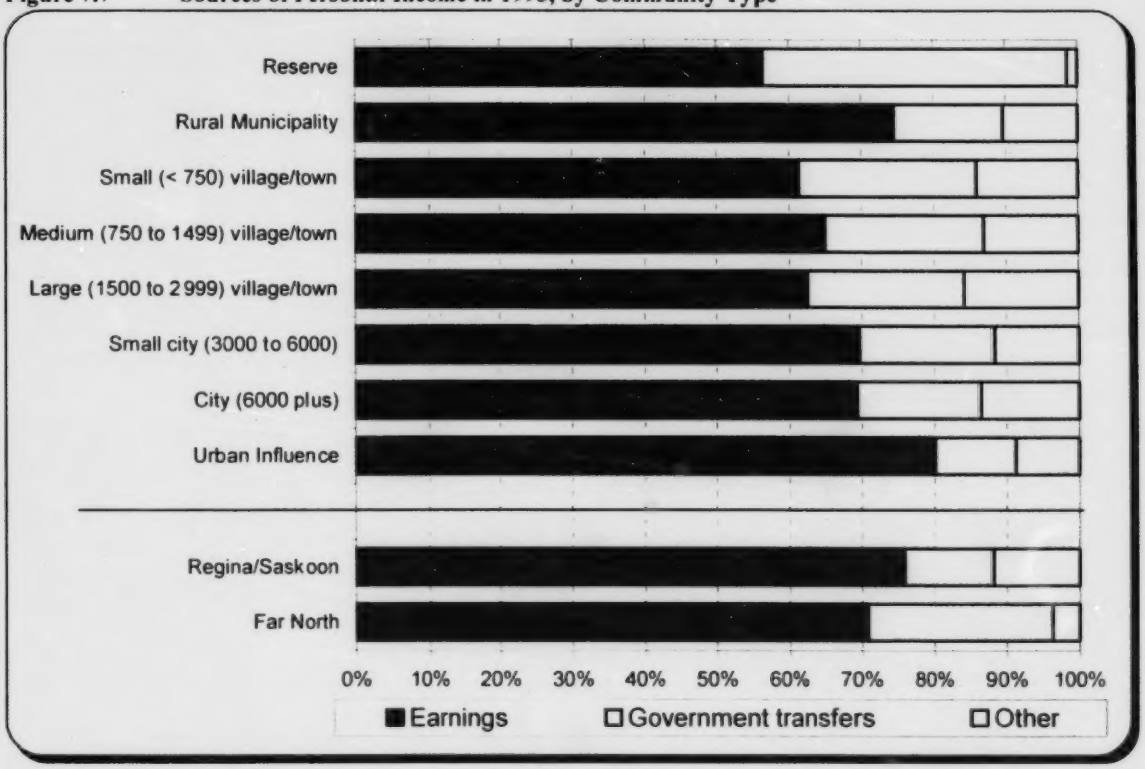
Compared across community types, earnings make up the highest proportion of income among residents of RMs and those living in urban influenced areas - 74% in the former and 80% in the latter. Government transfers are highest for Reserve residents (42% of income) and those in the smallest towns/villages (25%) and lowest among those living in urban influenced areas (11%).

The pattern of income in Figure 7.7 is explained by a combination of two factors. Government transfers are higher in communities with a high proportion of seniors (that is, smaller towns and villages) and in communities with a low employment rate or low incomes from employment (that

is, Reserves). Earnings make up a larger proportion of income in communities, such as those in RMs and the urban influenced areas, where earnings and employment tend to be high.

In each of the community types except Reserves, the proportion of income from government transfers increased from 1990 to 1995. On Reserve, the proportion declined from 46% to 42% over the five years.

**Figure 7.7 Sources of Personal Income in 1995, by Community Type**



## 7.3 Income Distributions and Low Incomes

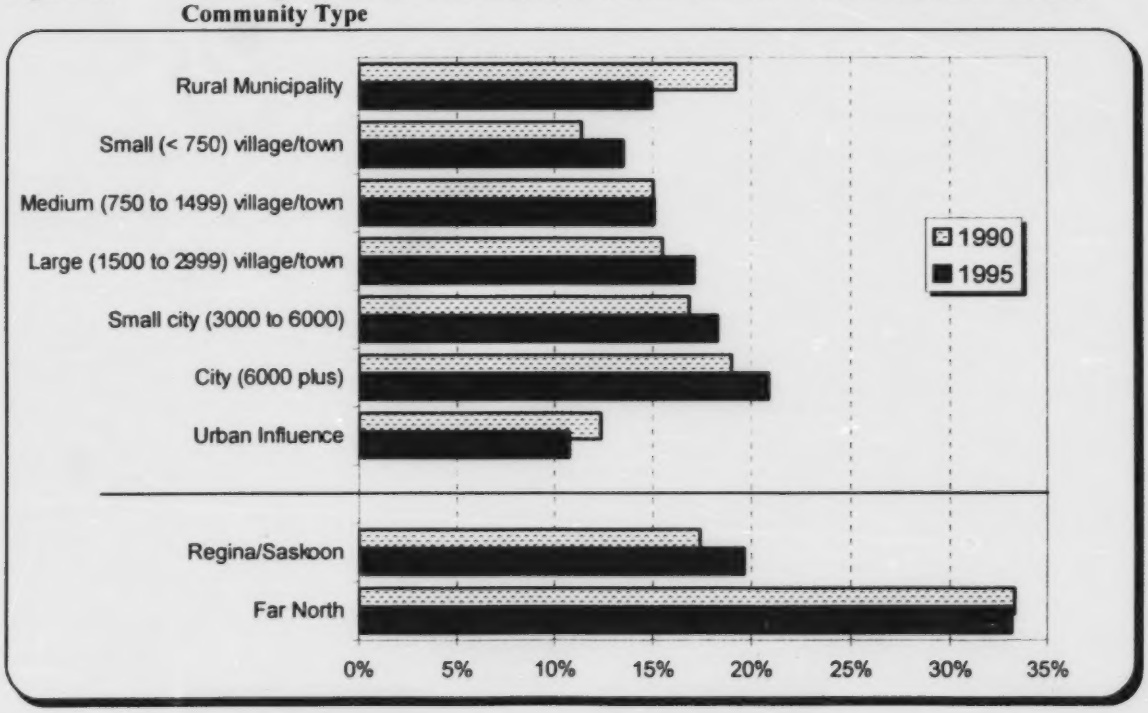
In this section, we will examine rural incomes relative to the low income cutoff (LICO) published by Statistics Canada. The LICO is a measure of income inequality although it is often called the "poverty line" and used as a measure of poverty. Based on family size and geographic location, it is the income level below which a family would be expected to spend a disproportionately large share of their income on necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. As an example, the LICO in 1995 for a city the size of Regina was $14,470 for a person living alone and $22,500 for a family of three. In a rural area the LICO for an individual living alone was $11,660 and for a family of three was $18,130.

The LICO measures are not available for the on Reserve population because band-owned housing substantially reduces shelter costs, invalidating the methodology used to calculate the LICO.

In both 1990 to 1995, 17% of rural individuals lived in low income households. In urban households, the percentage increased from 17% in 1990 to 20% in 1995. Figure 7.8 shows, although there was no change overall in rural Saskatchewan, there were differences across rural community types.

From 1990 to 1995, the population in low income households declined among those living in RMs and the urban influenced areas but increased in other community types. The percentage

**Figure 7.8** **Percentage of Individuals Living in Households with 1995 Incomes below the LICO, by Community Type**



increases with community size, in spite of the fact that incomes tend to be higher in larger communities. Apparently income disparity, the gap between rich and poor, is higher in larger communities.

This is verified by data on the distribution of household incomes shown in Figure 7.9. Except for the fact that there are relatively few rural households with incomes under $10,000, rural households with incomes under $40,000 are much more common in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. At the other end of the scale, 38% of urban households had 1995 incomes over $50,000 per year compared with 29% of rural households. This is in spite of the fact that net farm income was relatively high in 1995.

Figure 7.10 shows, using incomes collapsed into three categories, the distribution of household incomes across community types. A number of observations can be made about these distributions.

- Although average incomes are increasing on Reserve, three out of four Reserve households had incomes below $30,000 in 1995.
- Except for households in the urban influenced area and in RMs, the proportion of low income households declines and the proportion of high income households increases as community size grows.
- Households in RMs and in the urban influenced areas tend to have a higher proportion of high and medium income households than in other communities.

**Figure 7.9 Distribution of Household Incomes in 1995, Urban and Rural Households**

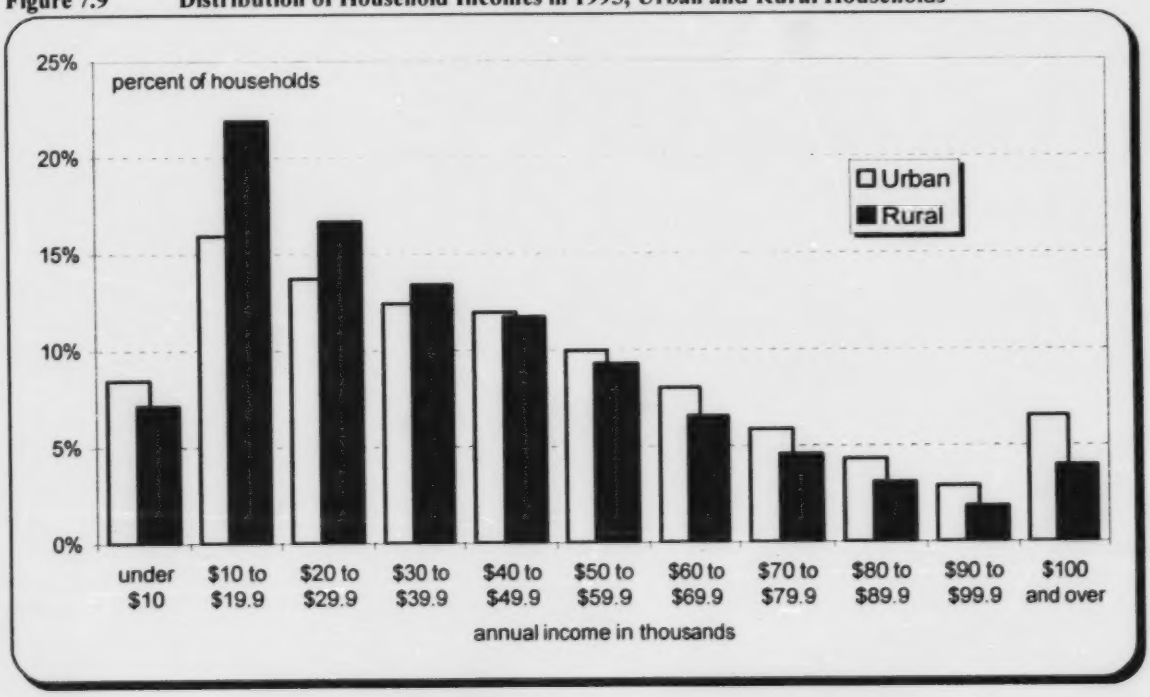
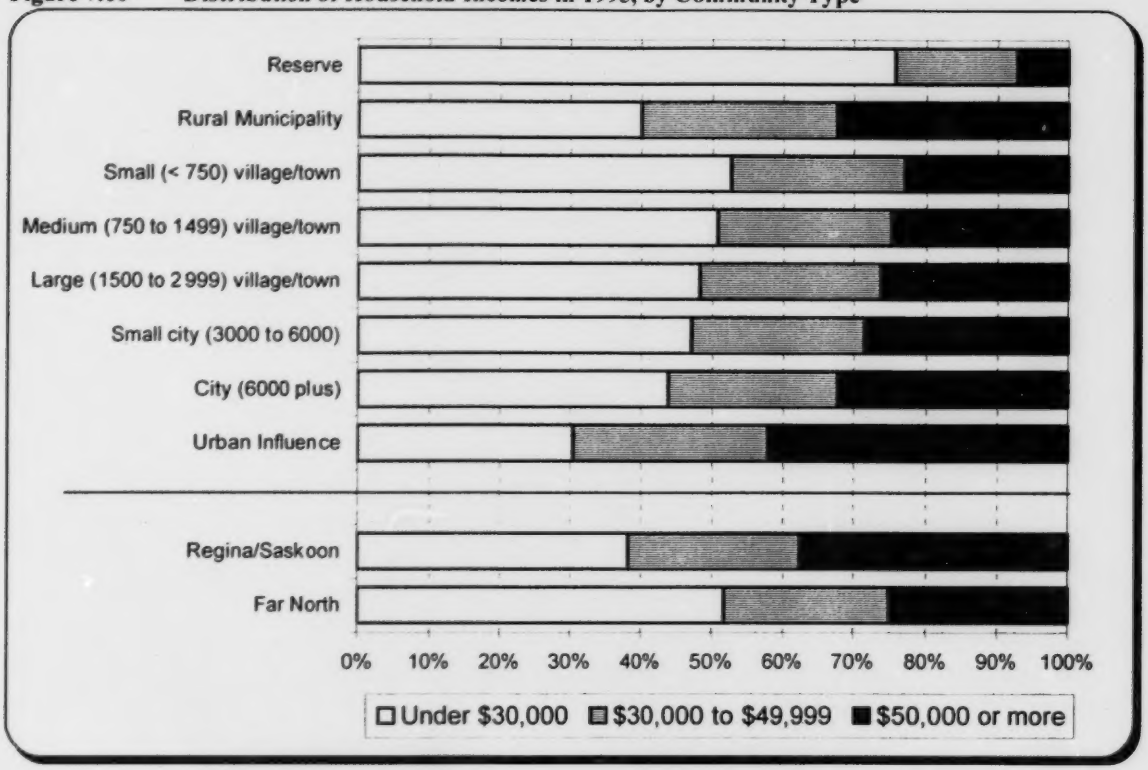


**Figure 7.10 Distribution of Household Incomes in 1995, by Community Type**



## 7.4 Income from Tax Records

The information obtained from income tax forms contains more detail about income sources and is more up-to-date than the Census but it suffers from other limitations.

The figures are based on a sample of income tax records filed with Revenue Canada (now called the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency) so they represent administrative rather than survey data. As a result, they may be less accurate than Census data although the fact that they are derived from income tax records rather than the recollection of individuals filling out the Census form may add to their accuracy. The geographic boundaries are determined by the postal code on an individual's tax return. Precise boundaries are not possible with the postal code because, for example, some persons living outside a community may pick up their mail in the community. Incomes for RM residents cannot be distinguished from those of residents in the nearby community because both have the same postal code.

Nevertheless, income data from tax records compares reasonably well with income data from other sources. For example, the total 1995 income reported on the Census was $15,940,000 for Saskatchewan compared with $15,780,000 for income reported via the tax system.

Table 7.2 shows that average income per taxfiler increased from 1995 to 1998. The increase has

**Table 7.2 Income for Selected Sources, Rural Saskatchewan, 1995 to 1998**

| | Number reporting income from this source | | | | Average income among all taxfilers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
| Wages and salaries | 203,660 | 206,320 | 212,790 | 213,460 | $11,348 | $11,624 | $12,438 | $12,700 |
| Self employment income | 104,590 | 106,310 | 106,950 | 106,430 | $2,472 | $2,276 | $2,303 | $1,923 |
| Investments | 172,740 | 174,320 | 169,600 | 166,260 | $1,490 | $1,492 | $1,286 | $1,201 |
| RRSP income | 23,050 | 23,620 | 25,350 | 26,320 | $270 | $277 | $307 | $331 |
| Private pensions | 43,010 | 44,760 | 46,640 | 49,380 | $971 | $1,027 | $1,100 | $1,197 |
| Employment insurance | 38,310 | 34,580 | 29,040 | 31,700 | $380 | $359 | $281 | $339 |
| OAS | 90,620 | 91,670 | 91,410 | 92,930 | $1,426 | $1,443 | $1,453 | $1,504 |
| CPP | 89,790 | 91,470 | 92,680 | 94,730 | $1,057 | $1,093 | $1,119 | $1,158 |
| Child tax benefit | 69,950 | 69,020 | 68,100 | 66,920 | $363 | $350 | $350 | $351 |
| GST credit | 177,620 | 177,080 | 161,920 | 161,770 | $133 | $127 | $121 | $117 |
| Social Assistance | 27,000 | 25,470 | 24,110 | 24,870 | $320 | $309 | $287 | $267 |
| Other income | 84,170 | 87,300 | 96,400 | 92,050 | $557 | $636 | $641 | $675 |
| Income from all sources | 375,000 | 377,070 | 379,280 | 380,470 | $21,034 | $21,248 | $21,923 | $22,079 |

averaged 1.6% per year, about the same as the rate of inflation over that period. The $550 drop in average income from self-employment was more than offset by a $1,350 increase in earnings from paid employment over the period. Investment income dropped, at least partly because of declining interest rates over the period and because some investment income was transferred to RRSP and other pension income. Except for pension related benefits, most kinds of government transfer payments declined over the period.

Figure 7.11 shows the distribution of income among rural and urban taxfilers in 1998. In Regina/Saskatoon, a higher proportion of income is derived from employment – 74% compared with 67% – although self-employment income has a larger share in rural areas. The proportion of government transfers is higher in rural Saskatchewan because government pensions account for 12% of income compared with 7% in Regina/Saskatoon.

**Figure 7.11 Income Sources in 1998, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan**

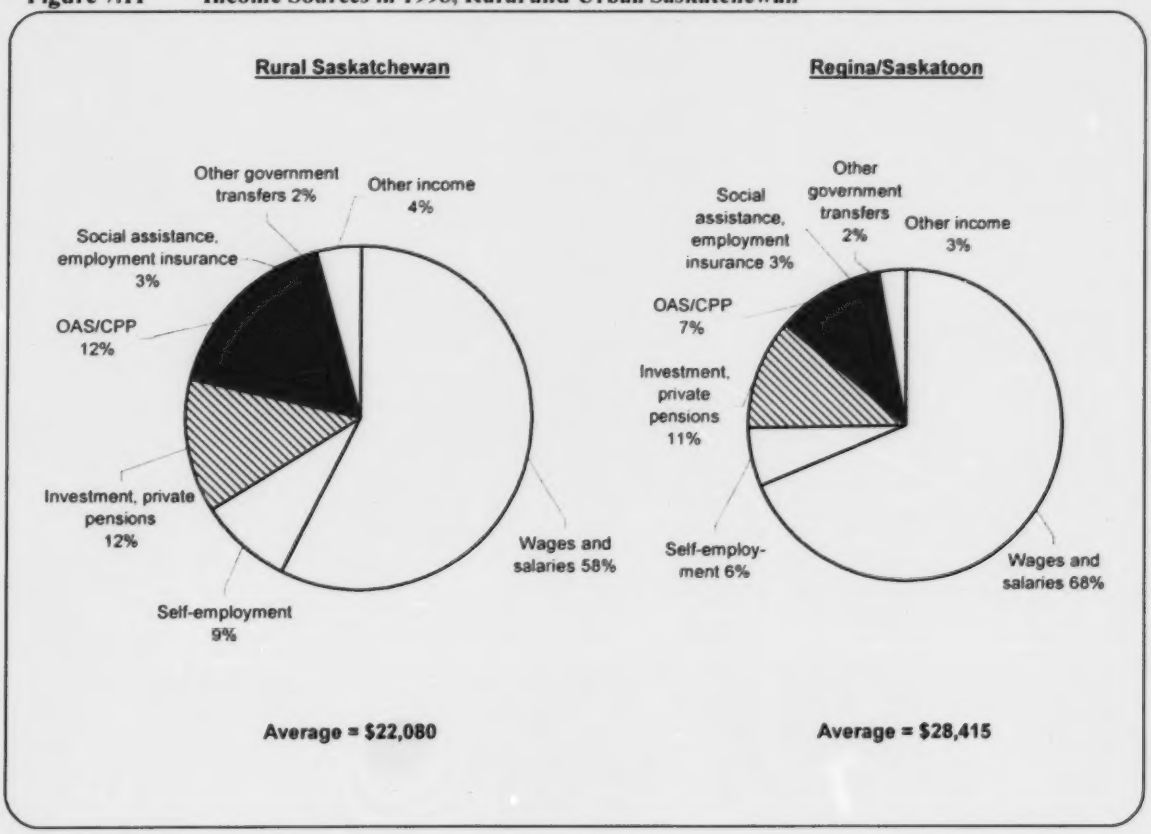


Figure 7.12 shows that the gap between rural and urban incomes, which closed from 1990 to 1995, has widened since then. Over the 1995 to 1998 period, urban incomes grew by 9% compared with 5% for rural incomes.

Examined by source across community types in Figure 7.13, taxfiler income in 1998 shows a similar pattern to that observed in Census data from 1995 (see Figure 7.7). In the larger communities, the proportion of income from employment increases and it is increasingly from paid rather than self-employment. The proportion of income from government pensions (CPP/OAS) declines.

**Figure 7.12 Average Income for Individuals, Rural and Urban**

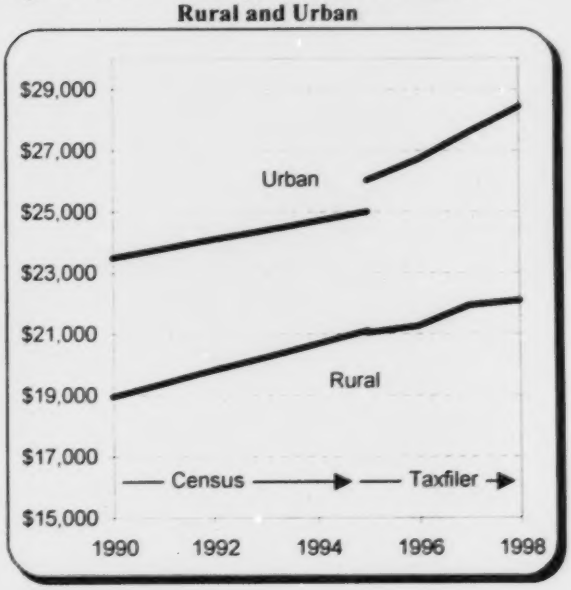
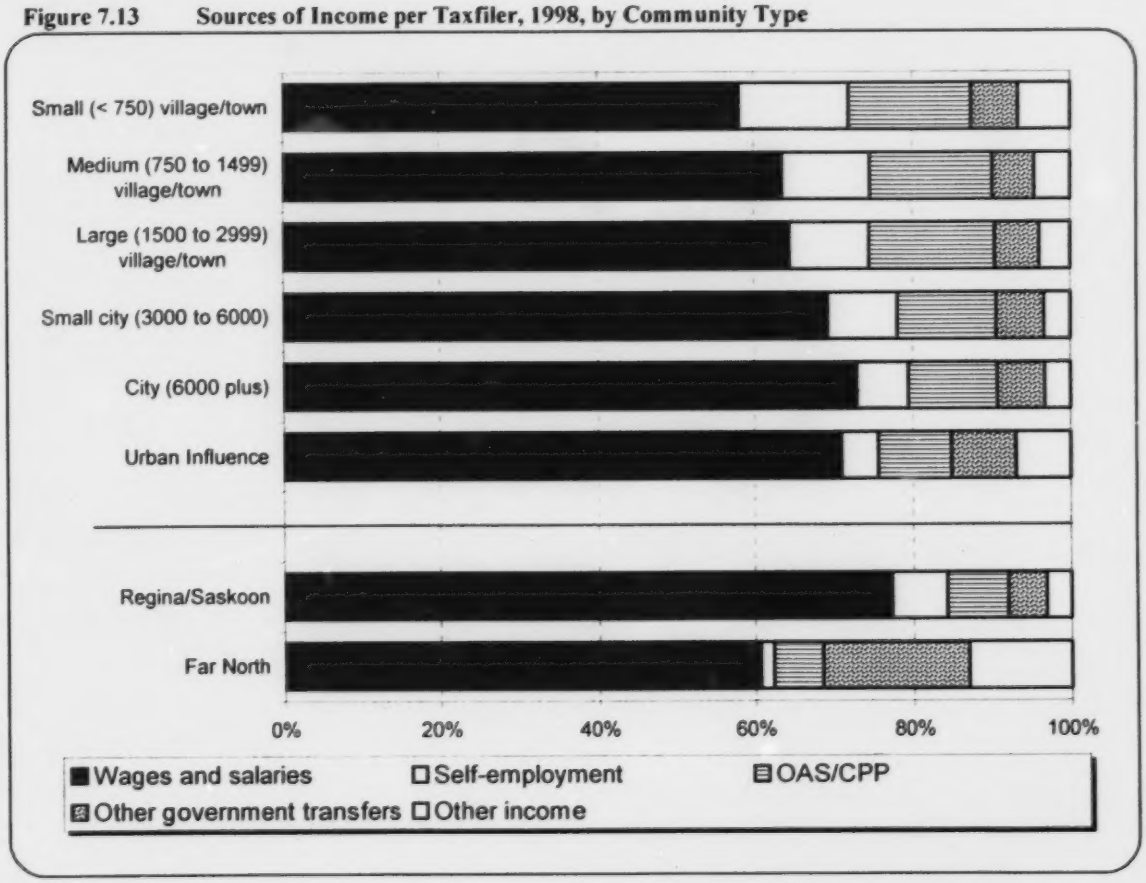



**Figure 7.13 Sources of Income per Taxfiler, 1998, by Community Type**



## 7.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. Personal incomes in rural Saskatchewan is derived from different sources than personal incomes in urban (Regina/Saskatoon) Saskatchewan. As a percentage of total income in 1998:
    - 67% is from employment compared with 76% in urban Saskatchewan; and
    - 24% is from investments and public/private pensions compared with 18% in urban Saskatchewan.

2. The average income in rural Saskatchewan is well below the average in urban Saskatchewan and the gap is widening. In 1998, the average individual in rural Saskatchewan had a gross income of $22,080, 78% of the average in urban areas.

3. Average individual incomes in 1995 were higher in larger communities than in smaller ones. From 1990 to 1995, higher commodity prices lead to an above-average income growth rate among residents of rural municipalities and smaller towns/villages.

4. The distribution of household income shows a different pattern, however. Households in rural municipalities are both more likely to have above-average incomes and more likely to have below-average incomes.

# 8.0 Infrastructure

Several elements of the infrastructure in Saskatchewan communities are examined in this section. They range from the traditional measures such as the number of grain elevators, schools, and health care facilities to the emerging issue of Internet access.

## 8.1 Education and Health Facilities

Information about elementary and secondary schools in the public school system are available from Saskatchewan Education although not all schools are covered. In particular, on-Reserve schools are under Federal jurisdiction and neither school types or enrollment figures are publicly available. The data cover the 1998-99 school year, that is, they measure the number of schools and enrollment at the end of September, 1998.

In the 1998-99 school year, there were 617 schools in rural Saskatchewan, not including those on Reserve. All of the communities with a population of 750 or more had at least one school and 60% of small villages/towns had one.

Average enrollment per school increases with community size as Figure 8.1 clearly shows. The average enrollment in 1998-99 was 112 for schools in the small villages/towns. Enrollments are on a downward trend throughout Saskatchewan; there will continue to be pressure to close schools in smaller communities in favour of schools in larger ones.

A similar situation applies to health facilities. According to administrative data received from Saskatchewan Health, and excluding Indian Reserves, there were 155 health facilities in the province as of Spring, 1998. As Table 8.2 shows, all of the larger communities have at least one hospital and special care home. In the small villages/towns, 18% have at least one health facility, typically a health centre. Most (88%) medium towns/villages have a health facility with a special care home being the most common.

**Table 8.1 Elementary/Secondary Schools by Community Group**

| | Population in 1996 | Percent of communities with a school | K-12 Schools (1998-99) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Enrollment | Average enrollment |
| Indian Reserve | 26,470 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Rural Municipality* | 160,890 | 9% | 31 | 1,381 | 45 |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 78,505 | 60% | 282 | 31,703 | 112 |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 42,070 | 100% | 85 | 15,578 | 183 |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 38,340 | 100% | 56 | 12,268 | 219 |
| Small city (3000 to 5999) | 32,385 | 100% | 35 | 9,273 | 265 |
| City (6000 plus) | 137,050 | 100% | 117 | 33,212 | 284 |
| Urban influence | 20,390 | 12% | 11 | 1,182 | 107 |
| **Subtotal - Rural Areas excluding Indian Reserves** | **536,100** | **38%** | **617** | **104,597** | **170** |

* most of the schools in rural municipalities are in Hutterite colonies

**Figure 8.1** **Average Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Community Type, 1998-99**

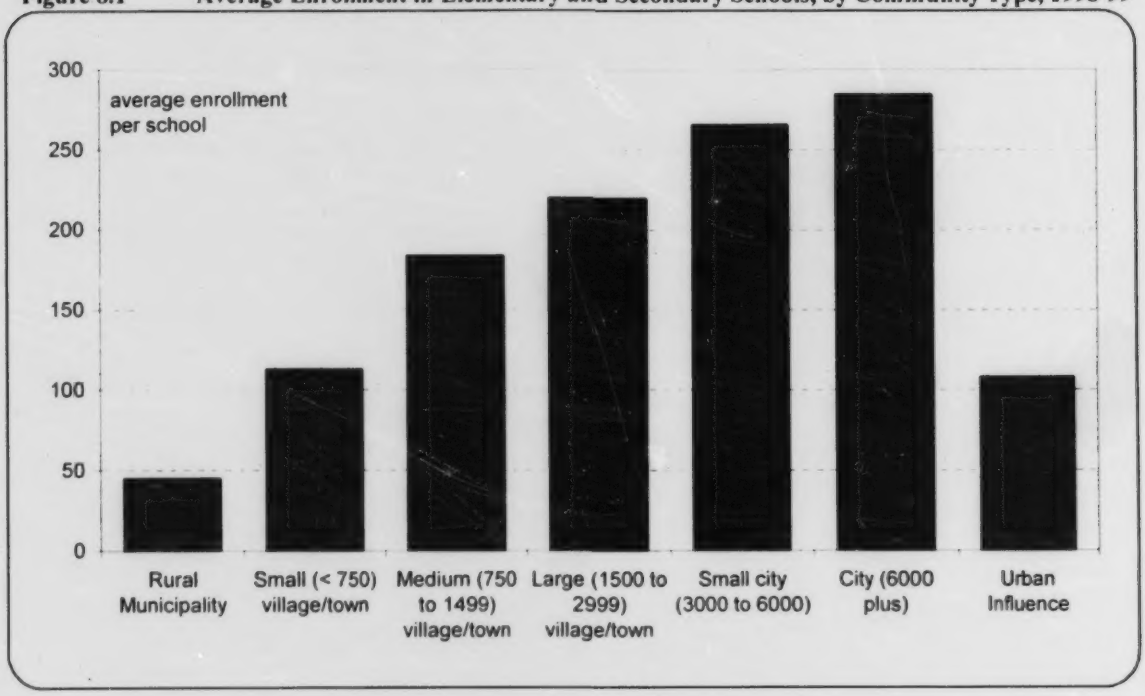



**Table 8.2** **Health Facilities by Community Type, 1998**

| | Number | Percent with Public Health Facilities in 1998 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hospital | Special care home | Health centre | At least one of these |
| Small (< 750) village/town | 376 | 3% | 5% | 14% | 18% |
| Medium (750 to 1499) village/town | 43 | 49% | 77% | 33% | 88% |
| Large (1500 to 2999) village/town | 18 | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Small city (3000 to 5999) | 6 | 86%* | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| City (6000 plus) | 8 | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| **Subtotal - Rural Areas** | **865** | **14%** | **18%** | **14%** | **31%** |

* Battleford does not have a hospital

## 8.2 Grain Transportation

The number and capacity of grain elevators used to be one of the measures by which Saskatchewan communities were measured. Throughout the 1990s, however, grain companies accelerated the speed at which these traditional wooden elevators were replaced by the large concrete inland grain terminals.

These data are based on publications from the Canadian Grains Commission and include only licensed primary grain elevators. The Commission describes the location of the grain elevator according to the nearest community regardless of whether or not the elevator is actually located in the community. In practise, virtually all of the new high capacity terminals are located in Rural Municipalities rather than within

**Figure 8.2 Number of Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000**

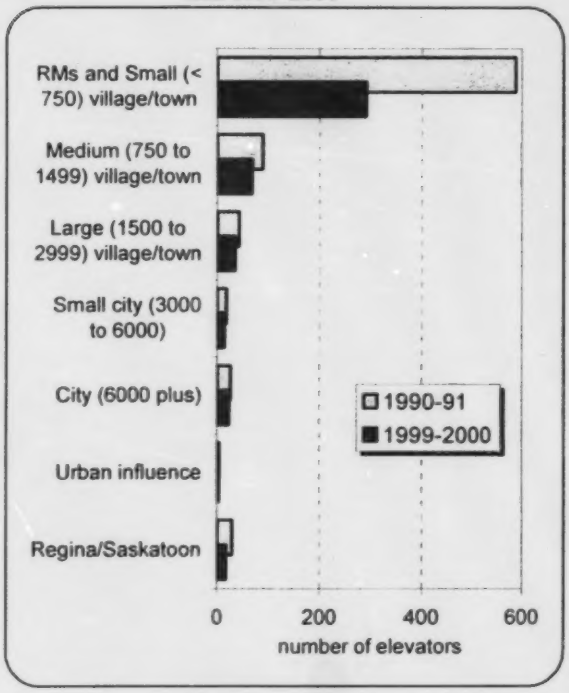


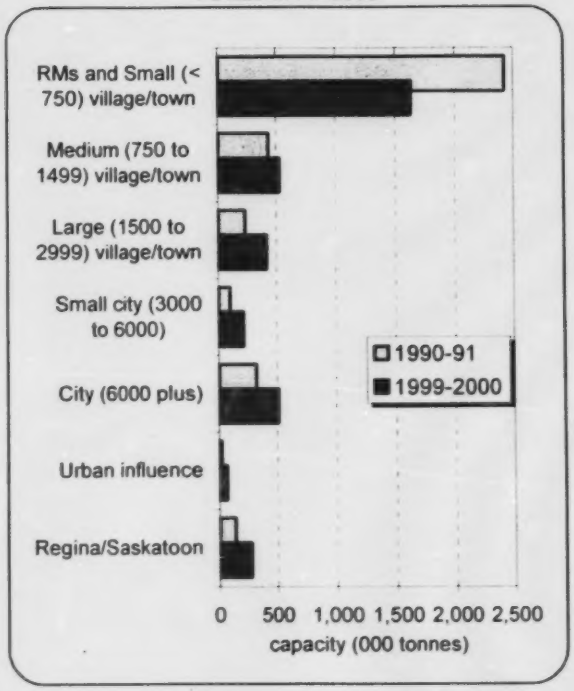

**Table 8.3 Grain Terminal Capacity and Producer Deliveries**

| | Number of licensed primary grain elevators | | | Capacity in thousands of tonnes | | | Deliveries in thousands of tonnes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990-91 | 1999-2000 | % change | 1990-91 | 1999-2000 | % change | 1990-91 | 1999-2000 | % change |
| In or near small (< 750) villages/towns | 588 | 293 | -50% | 2,427 | 1,632 | -33% | 12,410 | 7,149 | -42% |
| In or near medium (750 to 1499) villages/towns | 91 | 70 | -23% | 436 | 532 | 22% | 2,553 | 2,713 | 6% |
| In or near large (1500 to 2999) villages/towns | 44 | 36 | -18% | 229 | 418 | 83% | 1,194 | 2,337 | 96% |
| In or near small cities (3000 to 6000) | 19 | 15 | -21% | 99 | 213 | 115% | 550 | 1,136 | 107% |
| In or near cities (6000 plus) | 27 | 24 | -11% | 319 | 513 | 61% | 1,226 | 2,586 | 111% |
| Urban Influence | 5 | 4 | -20% | 21 | 64 | 211% | 125 | 304 | 144% |
| In or near Regina/Saskatoon | 30 | 18 | -40% | 135 | 269 | 99% | 678 | 1,192 | 76% |
| **Total** | **804** | **460** | **-43%** | **3,665** | **3,640** | **-1%** | **18,735** | **17,417** | **-7%** |

communities. The data are based on crop years – that is, 1999-2000 is the period from August 1999 to July 2000. The elevator capacity is measured at the start of the year; the deliveries are summed over the entire year.

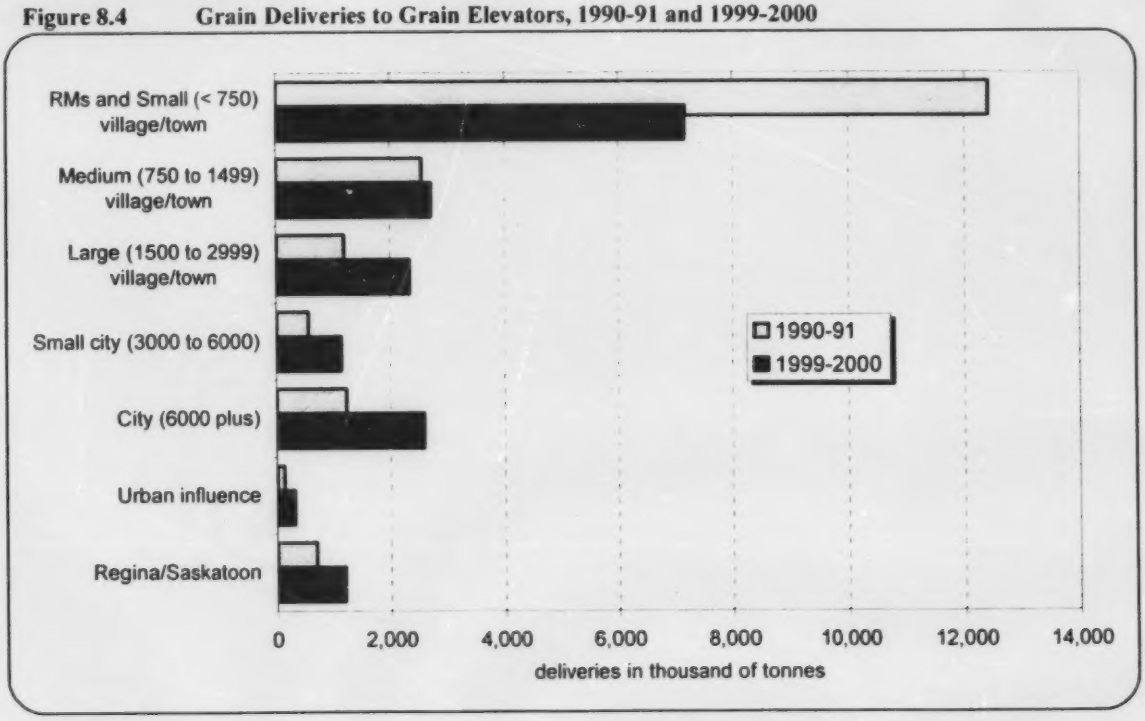
From the 1990-91 crop year to the 1999-2000 crop year, the number of licensed elevators declined by 43% with most of the decline occurring in among elevators located in or near small villages and towns. Most but not all of the lost capacity was replaced – the capacity of the system dropped by only 1% over the nine year period. There was a large shift in the location of that capacity, however, from smaller to larger communities.

**Figure 8.3 Capacity of Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000**




In 1990-91, elevators in or near small villages/towns and rural municipalities had two thirds of the total system capacity. By 1999-2000, their share had dropped to 45%. The additional capacity went largely to terminals built near large towns and cities.

**Figure 8.4 Grain Deliveries to Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000**



In terms of where the grain was actually delivered, farmers tended of course, to follow that capacity. Producer deliveries of grains dropped more quickly than capacity in elevators located near small town/villages or medium and large towns. Deliveries increased more quickly than capacity in larger towns and cities (see Figure 8.4).

## 8.3 Internet Access

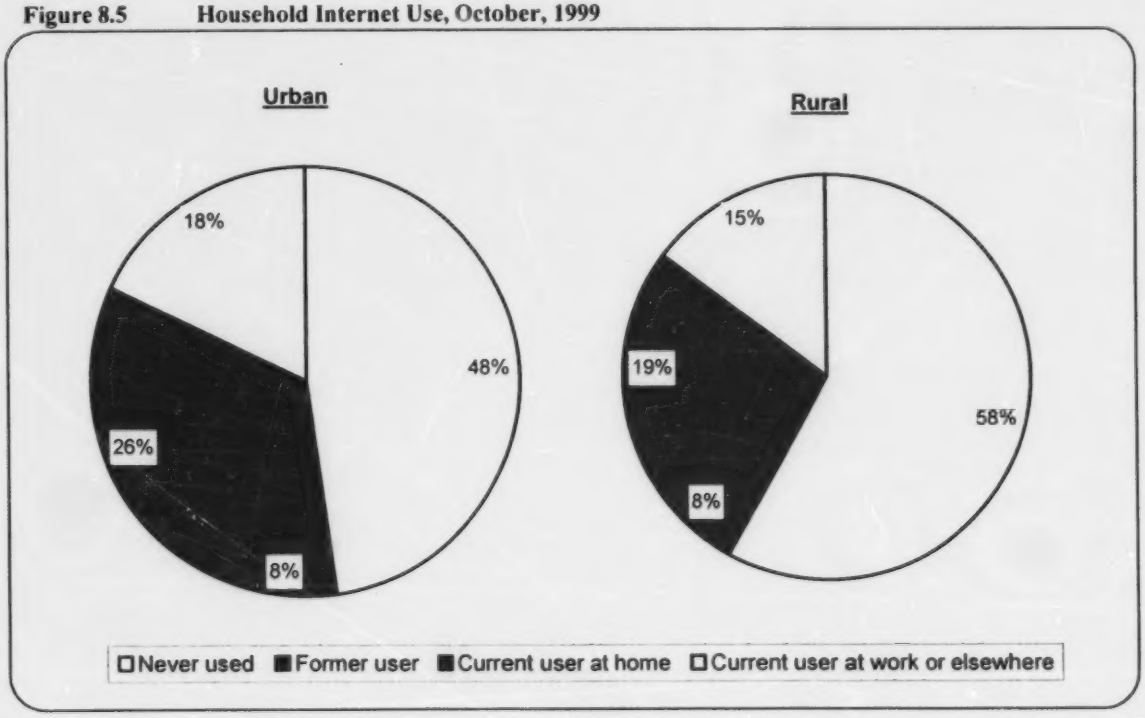
Statistics Canada has conducted an annual Internet Use Survey in Canada beginning in 1997. The most recent data are from a survey in October 1999. The survey does not have sufficient sample size to measure Internet use at a community level but it provides a breakdown into rural and urban areas with "rural" defined as the population in rural municipalities and communities under 1,000 population. Indian Reserves were not included in the survey.

The survey measures the percentage of households where at least one person uses the Internet at home, work, or some other location on a "regular" basis. In 1999, 34% of the 133,100 rural households did not have an Internet user compared with 44% of urban households. As Figure 8.5 shows, rural households are less likely to use the Internet at work – 15% compared with 18% – but the biggest reason for the lower usage rates is for Internet use at home. Only 19% or rural households have a regular home user of the Internet compared with 26% of urban households.

**Table 8.4 Household Internet Use, October 1999**

| | Number of households | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Never used | 77,300 | 117,900 | 195,200 |
| Former user | 11,300 | 20,500 | 31,800 |
| Current user | 44,600 | 108,600 | 153,100 |
| **Total households** | **133,100** | **247,000** | **380,100** |

**Figure 8.5 Household Internet Use, October, 1999**



Rural households tend to be comprised of older persons and to have lower incomes than urban ones. These two variables (age and income) are the best predictors of Internet use so it is no surprise that Internet use in rural Saskatchewan is lower than in urban Saskatchewan.

Once connected, however, rural users tend to be more intensive users. For example:

- 74% of rural users log on daily compared with 64% of urban users; and
- 55% of rural users log 20 hours or more a month compared with 50% of urban users.

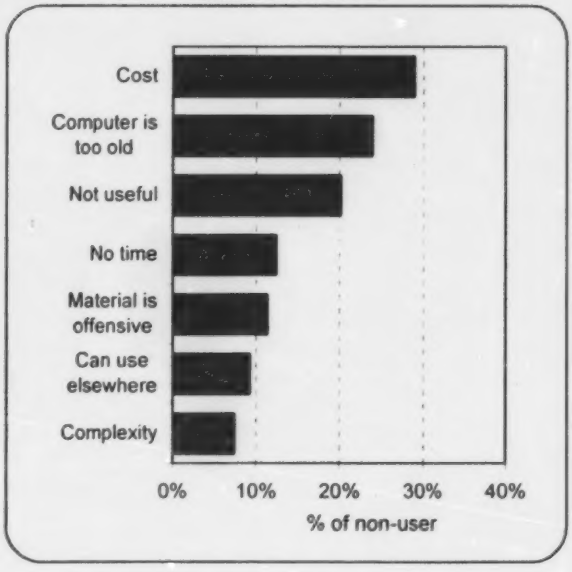
Their use of the Internet is also generally similar to urban users:

- 92% use email;
- 93% look up specific information and 91% just browse for information; amd
- 70% look for health-related information.

They differ from urban households in that they are more likely (70% compared with 60%) to use the Internet for government information and less likely (12% compared with 23%) to use it for electronic banking.

The purchase of a computer and access to the Internet is higher in rural Saskatchewan because of the presence of farm families than it would be otherwise. The dominance of self-employed farmers means that a computer bought to use in the farm operations is available for accessing the Internet. In rural households 37% of time spent on the Internet at home is related to self-employment activities compared with 20% in urban households.

**Figure 8.6** **Barriers to Internet Use at Home, Rural Households**




## Barriers

Among those who are not regular Internet users, cost is mentioned as the single most important barrier to use. The second most common reason is the age of the computer in the household (16% of non-users in rural Saskatchewan own a computer that is not connected).

Most of the other reasons mentioned are related to the usefulness of Internet access – the feeling that accessing the material on the Internet is not worth the time or not useful.

# Appendix A

Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Indian Reserves (South)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4717801 | Seekaskootch 119 | 1,552 |
| 4715845 | Beardy's 97 and Okemasis | 1,213 |
| 4716858 | Big River 118 | 1,023 |
| 4716860 | Ahtahkakoop 104 | 1,019 |
| 4716863 | Chitek Lake 191 | 707 |
| 4710825 | Kawacatoose 88 | 693 |
| 4701808 | White Bear 70 | 679 |
| 4717807 | Makwa Lake 129B | 658 |
| 4717806 | Waterhen 130 | 650 |
| 4706810 | Assiniboine 76 | 636 |
| 4715849 | James Smith 100 | 635 |
| 4710823 | Gordon 86 | 623 |
| 4712829 | Red Pheasant 108 | 598 |
| 4716856 | Sturgeon Lake 101 | 594 |
| 4712833 | Sweet Grass 113 | 587 |
| 4717809 | Ministikwan 161 | 564 |
| 4713836 | Little Pine and Lucky Man | 539 |
| 4717803 | New Thunderchild 115B | 538 |
| 4709819 | Cote 64 | 529 |
| 4716855 | Mistawasis 103 | 523 |
| 4706809 | Piapot 75 | 502 |
| 4709820 | Keeseekoose 66 | 492 |
| 4705803 | Cowessess 73 | 487 |
| 4717812 | Moosomin 112B | 455 |
| 4717805 | Meadow Lake 105 | 450 |
| 4715847 | Muskoday First Nation 99 | 448 |
| 4714841 | Yellowquill 90 | 429 |
| 4706811 | Standing Buffalo 78 | 417 |
| 4705806 | Ochapowace 71 | 409 |
| 4706816 | Peepeekisis 81 | 380 |
| 4714845 | Carrot River 29A | 376 |
| 4713835 | Poundmaker 114 | 375 |
| 4717802 | Makaoo (Part) 120 | 369 |
| 4712830 | Mosquito 109 | 368 |
| 4710826 | Fishing Lake 89 | 367 |
| 4705804 | Kahkewistahaw 72 | 345 |
| 4717813 | Saulteaux 159 | 338 |
| 4714839 | Shoal Lake 28A | 330 |
| 4715850 | Cumberland 100A | 327 |
| 4710822 | Muskowekwan 85 | 315 |
| 4706812 | Pasqua 79 | 308 |
| 4716854 | Muskeg Lake 102 | 268 |
| 4716862 | Witchekan Lake 117 | 254 |
| 4706813 | Muscowpetung 80 | 243 |
| 4715844 | One Arrow 95 | 243 |
| 4715851 | Little Red River 106C | 239 |
| 4714842 | Kinistin 91 | 238 |
| 4714840 | Red Earth 29 | 236 |
| 4715853 | Montreal Lake 106B | 232 |
| 4706818 | Star Blanket 83 | 202 |
| 4705805 | Sakimay 74 | 180 |
| 4704802 | Nekaneet Cree Nation | 175 |
| 4715848 | Wahpeton 94A | 163 |
| 4717810 | Ministikwan 161A | 156 |
| 4706815 | Okanese 82 | 135 |
| 4710824 | Day Star 87 | 130 |
| 4706814 | Little Black Bear 84 | 128 |
| 4709821 | The Key 65 | 99 |
| 4706820 | Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis 83A | 92 |
| 4712832 | Grizzly Bear's Head 110 | 66 |
| 4717804 | New Thunderchild 115C | 54 |
| 4717816 | Eagles Lake 165C | 53 |
| 4705807 | Shesheep 74A | 51 |
| 4709822 | Keeseekoose 66A | 33 |
| 4717815 | Makwa Lake 129C | 24 |
| 4703801 | Wood Mountain 160 | 18 |
| 4716861 | Saulteaux 159A | 15 |
| 4705808 | Little Bone 73A | 12 |
| 4701809 | Ocean Man No. 69 | 9 |
| 4717819 | Meadow Lake 105A | 8 |
| 4701813 | Ocean Man No. 69E | 6 |
| 4701810 | Ocean Man No. 69A | 2 |
| Total Population | | 26,611 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Rural Muncipalities**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4717054 | Meadow Lake RM#588 | 2,612 |
| 4714077 | Torch River RM#488 | 1,827 |
| 4715031 | Rosthern RM#403 | 1,816 |
| 4716046 | Shellbrook RM#493 | 1,793 |
| 4716051 | Canwood RM#494 | 1,718 |
| 4714001 | Hudson Bay RM#394 | 1,577 |
| 4716056 | Spiritwood RM#496 | 1,504 |
| 4717032 | Frenchman Butte RM#501 | 1,331 |
| 4714067 | Moose Range RM#486 | 1,300 |
| 4714072 | Nipawin RM#487 | 1,269 |
| 4715057 | St. Louis RM#431 | 1,227 |
| 4709062 | Preeceville RM#334 | 1,202 |
| 4704045 | Maple Creek RM#111 | 1,193 |
| 4713006 | Kindersley RM#290 | 1,188 |
| 4717045 | Mervin RM#499 | 1,169 |
| 4714006 | Porcupine RM#395 | 1,150 |
| 4714043 | Tisdale RM#427 | 1,137 |
| 4706034 | South Qu'Appelle RM#157 | 1,135 |
| 4714038 | Bjorkdale RM#426 | 1,111 |
| 4717062 | Beaver River RM#622 | 1,090 |
| 4715026 | Laird RM#404 | 1,070 |
| 4715099 | Paddockwood RM#520 | 1,062 |
| 4714047 | Star City RM#428 | 1,052 |
| 4706011 | Lajord RM#128 | 1,034 |
| 4710071 | Sasman RM#336 | 1,031 |
| 4712042 | Biggar RM#347 | 1,022 |
| 4705073 | Cana RM#214 | 1,014 |
| 4706070 | Longlaketon RM#219 | 973 |
| 4705051 | Fertile Belt RM#183 | 962 |
| 4715007 | Humboldt RM#370 | 960 |
| 4715061 | Duck Lake RM#463 | 953 |
| 4715001 | St. Peter RM#369 | 949 |
| 4714053 | Willow Creek RM#458 | 918 |
| 4707021 | Excelsior RM#166 | 892 |
| 4705077 | Saltcoats RM#213 | 886 |
| 4709067 | Clayton RM#333 | 886 |
| 4717056 | Loon Lake RM#561 | 881 |
| 4705093 | Churchbridge RM#211 | 876 |
| 4716075 | Big River RM#555 | 872 |
| 4715071 | Kinistino RM#459 | 866 |
| 4712078 | Battle River RM#438 | 854 |
| 4716041 | Leask RM#464 | 846 |
| 4710036 | Foam Lake RM#276 | 838 |
| 4717017 | Eldon RM#471 | 838 |
| 4706048 | North Qu'Appelle RM#187 | 828 |
| 4715051 | Flett's Springs RM#429 | 822 |
| 4714056 | Connaught RM#457 | 815 |
| 4706004 | Francis RM#127 | 805 |
| 4717001 | Meota RM#468 | 800 |
| 4709060 | Hazel Dell RM#335 | 796 |
| 4708042 | Lacadena RM#228 | 786 |
| 4715067 | Birch Hills RM#460 | 775 |
| 4705047 | Langenburg RM#181 | 768 |
| 4714023 | Ponass Lake RM#367 | 767 |
| 4715018 | Aberdeen RM#373 | 758 |
| 4710046 | Big Quill RM#308 | 748 |
| 4715054 | Invergordon RM#430 | 724 |
| 4709029 | Good Lake RM#274 | 722 |
| 4714035 | Pleasantdale RM#398 | 709 |
| 4715079 | Garden River RM#490 | 709 |
| 4701076 | Wawken RM#93 | 708 |
| 4705067 | Stanley RM#215 | 696 |
| 4707001 | Baildon RM#131 | 694 |
| 4712026 | Montrose RM#315 | 693 |
| 4713049 | Eye Hill RM#382 | 691 |
| 4717047 | Parkdale RM#498 | 691 |
| 4709037 | Cote RM#271 | 687 |
| 4715044 | Three Lakes RM#400 | 682 |
| 4714026 | Spalding RM#368 | 681 |
| 4705063 | McLeod RM#185 | 677 |
| 4715039 | Hoodoo RM#401 | 676 |
| 4714021 | Kelvington RM#366 | 668 |
| 4710056 | Leroy RM#339 | 667 |
| 4701047 | Antler RM#61 | 664 |
| 4705028 | Elcapo RM#154 | 663 |
| 4705057 | Grayson RM#184 | 653 |
| 4716062 | Medstead RM#497 | 651 |
| 4709033 | Sliding Hills RM#273 | 650 |
| 4710021 | Mount Hope RM#279 | 644 |
| 4710031 | Emerald RM#277 | 644 |
| 4705037 | Rocanville RM#151 | 627 |
| 4712004 | St. Andrews RM#287 | 620 |
| 4713079 | Manitou Lake RM#442 | 618 |
| 4704024 | White Valley RM#49 | 615 |
| 4710041 | Elfros RM#307 | 615 |
| 4713092 | Hillsdale RM#440 | 615 |
| 4714034 | Barrier Valley RM#397 | 615 |
| 4715011 | Bayne RM#371 | 615 |
| 4708092 | Monet RM#257 | 613 |
| 4712020 | Fertile Valley RM#285 | 610 |
| 4705011 | Silverwood RM#123 | 608 |
| 4712064 | Eagle Creek RM#376 | 601 |
| 4708046 | Miry Creek RM#229 | 600 |
| 4708065 | Chesterfield RM#261 | 598 |
| 4708074 | Snipe Lake RM#259 | 598 |
| 4711046 | Usborne RM#310 | 598 |
| 4703038 | Stonehenge RM#73 | 592 |
| 4710066 | Lakeview RM#337 | 585 |
| 4707018 | Coulee RM#136 | 584 |
| 4706059 | Dufferin RM#190 | 582 |
| 4715075 | Lakeland RM#521 | 581 |
| 4706091 | Cupar RM#218 | 576 |
| 4706001 | Montmartre RM#126 | 574 |
| 4709023 | Insinger RM#275 | 567 |
| 4701053 | Moose Mountain RM#63 | 565 |
| 4709019 | Garry RM#245 | 565 |
| 4703029 | Excel RM#71 | 563 |
| 4710003 | Ituna Bon Accord RM#246 | 559 |
| 4712076 | Prairie RM#408 | 559 |
| 4715048 | Lake Lenore RM#399 | 555 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Rural Muncipalities (continued)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4713056 | Grass Lake RM#381 | 553 |
| 4701031 | Browning RM#34 | 552 |
| 4708031 | Riverside RM#168 | 552 |
| 4705027 | Wolseley RM#155 | 549 |
| 4701069 | Golden West RM#95 | 547 |
| 4709049 | Buchanan RM#304 | 546 |
| 4706071 | McKillop RM#220 | 545 |
| 4709001 | Calder RM#241 | 542 |
| 4716008 | Great Bend RM#405 | 542 |
| 4710008 | Kellross RM#247 | 541 |
| 4711096 | Wolverine RM#340 | 541 |
| 4704019 | Reno RM#51 | 539 |
| 4707036 | Caron RM#162 | 534 |
| 4706096 | Lipton RM#217 | 533 |
| 4703011 | Old Post RM#43 | 531 |
| 4705001 | Moosomin RM#121 | 530 |
| 4708038 | Saskatchewan Landing RM# | 529 |
| 4707024 | Morse RM#165 | 528 |
| 4705014 | Kingsley RM#124 | 524 |
| 4701011 | Enniskillen RM#3 | 523 |
| 4704003 | Val Marie RM#17 | 523 |
| 4710061 | Lakeside RM#338 | 523 |
| 4705018 | Chester RM#125 | 521 |
| 4711031 | Rosedale RM#283 | 520 |
| 4702037 | Cymri RM#36 | 517 |
| 4703026 | Willow Bunch RM#42 | 514 |
| 4709054 | Invermay RM#305 | 514 |
| 4716038 | Meeting Lake RM#466 | 508 |
| 4703018 | Mankota RM#45 | 506 |
| 4703059 | Whiska Creek RM#106 | 505 |
| 4704061 | Lac Pelletier RM#107 | 498 |
| 4714059 | Arborfield RM#456 | 498 |
| 4706042 | Abernethy RM#186 | 497 |
| 4709075 | Livingston RM#331 | 497 |
| 4705041 | Spy Hill RM#152 | 496 |
| 4707063 | Victory RM#226 | 494 |
| 4711091 | Viscount RM#341 | 494 |
| 4712034 | Marriott RM#317 | 493 |
| 4703068 | Gravelbourg RM#104 | 491 |
| 4715014 | Grant RM#372 | 490 |
| 4713096 | Cut Knife RM#439 | 486 |
| 4716005 | Mayfield RM#406 | 484 |
| 4713032 | Grandview RM#349 | 480 |
| 4701094 | Maryfield RM#91 | 479 |
| 4711034 | McCraney RM#282 | 478 |
| 4716023 | Douglas RM#436 | 478 |
| 4701006 | Mount Pleasant RM#2 | 477 |
| 4701039 | Reciprocity RM#32 | 475 |
| 4707067 | Coteau RM#255 | 475 |
| 4713072 | Round Valley RM#410 | 474 |
| 4713068 | Buffalo RM#409 | 473 |
| 4702057 | Key West RM#70 | 470 |
| 4708006 | Webb RM#138 | 465 |
| 4716018 | Redberry RM#435 | 464 |
| 4701043 | Storthoaks RM#31 | 462 |
| 4704054 | Carmichael RM#109 | 462 |
| 4707014 | Lawtonia RM#135 | 461 |
| 4704058 | Bone Creek RM#108 | 458 |
| 4716033 | Round Hill RM#467 | 458 |
| 4701091 | Walpole RM#92 | 454 |
| 4706038 | Indian Head RM#156 | 449 |
| 4709046 | Keys RM#303 | 448 |
| 4711052 | Morris RM#312 | 448 |
| 4707042 | Marquis RM#191 | 445 |
| 4712050 | Perdue RM#346 | 439 |
| 4703042 | Wood River RM#74 | 437 |
| 4701027 | Benson RM#35 | 435 |
| 4702029 | Laurier RM#38 | 434 |
| 4708056 | Happyland RM#231 | 432 |
| 4703054 | Auvergne RM#76 | 430 |
| 4703022 | Waverley RM#44 | 428 |
| 4711026 | Rudy RM#284 | 428 |
| 4703034 | Lake of the Rivers RM#72 | 423 |
| 4702006 | Souris Valley RM#7 | 422 |
| 4711018 | Loreburn RM#254 | 422 |
| 4702042 | Griffin RM#66 | 421 |
| 4701016 | Coalfields RM#4 | 419 |
| 4712001 | Pleasant Valley RM#288 | 418 |
| 4701036 | Moose Creek RM#33 | 416 |
| 4704034 | Grassy Creek RM#78 | 416 |
| 4707053 | Enfield RM#194 | 414 |
| 4710014 | Touchwood RM#248 | 413 |
| 4702066 | Caledonia RM#99 | 409 |
| 4705033 | Willowdale RM#153 | 408 |
| 4713059 | Tramping Lake RM#380 | 408 |
| 4702024 | Bengough RM#40 | 405 |
| 4702073 | Wellington RM#97 | 403 |
| 4701072 | Hazelwood RM#94 | 398 |
| 4711003 | Last Mountain Valley RM# | 395 |
| 4712069 | Glenside RM#377 | 394 |
| 4713028 | Winslow RM#319 | 390 |
| 4703064 | Glen Bain RM#105 | 388 |
| 4708024 | Fox Valley RM#171 | 387 |
| 4702033 | Lomond RM#37 | 381 |
| 4704050 | Piapot RM#110 | 380 |
| 4715036 | Fish Creek RM#402 | 380 |
| 4713041 | Progress RM#351 | 377 |
| 4716013 | Blaine Lake RM#434 | 374 |
| 4717008 | Turtle River RM#469 | 374 |
| 4706013 | Bratt's Lake RM#129 | 371 |
| 4712038 | Mountain View RM#318 | 371 |
| 4705007 | Martin RM#122 | 370 |
| 4713064 | Reford RM#379 | 367 |
| 4710052 | Prairie Rose RM#309 | 364 |
| 4701063 | Tecumseh RM#65 | 359 |
| 4713046 | Heart's Hill RM#352 | 359 |

**Rural Muncipalities (continued)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4701058 | Brock RM#64 | 356 |
| 4713024 | Oakdale RM#320 | 354 |
| 4710026 | Kutawa RM#278 | 352 |
| 4707091 | Craik RM#222 | 351 |
| 4711039 | Wood Creek RM#281 | 351 |
| 4708071 | Newcombe RM#260 | 349 |
| 4702001 | Cambria RM#6 | 344 |
| 4702076 | Fillmore RM#96 | 344 |
| 4703074 | Sutton RM#103 | 344 |
| 4703096 | Terrell RM#101 | 343 |
| 4702051 | Brokenshell RM#68 | 340 |
| 4703001 | Hart Butte RM#11 | 340 |
| 4702011 | Lake Alma RM#8 | 335 |
| 4704038 | Arlington RM#79 | 335 |
| 4704011 | Frontier RM#19 | 333 |
| 4706099 | Tullymet RM#216 | 331 |
| 4708053 | Clinworth RM#230 | 331 |
| 4709042 | St. Philips RM#301 | 331 |
| 4702061 | Elmsthorpe RM#100 | 328 |
| 4706063 | Sarnia RM#221 | 327 |
| 4712011 | Milden RM#286 | 326 |
| 4711076 | Colonsay RM#342 | 322 |
| 4707047 | Eyebrow RM#193 | 318 |
| 4711016 | Willner RM#253 | 316 |
| 4706016 | Redburn RM#130 | 313 |
| 4707011 | Shamrock RM#134 | 312 |
| 4703006 | Poplar Valley RM#12 | 307 |
| 4711011 | Arm River RM#252 | 304 |
| 4701001 | Argyle RM#1 | 301 |
| 4717013 | Paynton RM#470 | 301 |
| 4702069 | Scott RM#98 | 299 |
| 4711006 | Big Arm RM#251 | 299 |
| 4704028 | Wise Creek RM#77 | 297 |
| 4702052 | Norton RM#69 | 296 |
| 4713076 | Senlac RM#411 | 296 |
| 4708028 | Pittville RM#169 | 291 |
| 4713038 | Mariposa RM#350 | 291 |
| 4708009 | Gull Lake RM#139 | 282 |
| 4702026 | The Gap RM#39 | 278 |
| 4712029 | Harris RM#316 | 276 |
| 4703048 | Pinto Creek RM#75 | 271 |
| 4707066 | King George RM#256 | 271 |
| 4708021 | Enterprise RM#142 | 265 |
| 4707076 | Huron RM#223 | 263 |
| 4713019 | Prairiedale RM#321 | 263 |
| 4708061 | Deer Forks RM#232 | 242 |
| 4711042 | Wreford RM#280 | 232 |
| 4702014 | Surprise Valley RM#9 | 231 |
| 4711059 | Lost River RM#313 | 230 |
| 4713011 | Milton RM#292 | 227 |
| 4707032 | Wheatlands RM#163 | 226 |
| 4707071 | Maple Bush RM#224 | 221 |
| 4702018 | Happy Valley RM#10 | 217 |
| 4708016 | Big Stick RM#141 | 215 |
| 4712072 | Rosemount RM#378 | 208 |
| 4704006 | Lone Tree RM#18 | 203 |
| 4707029 | Chaplin RM#164 | 198 |
| 4703093 | Lake Johnston RM#102 | 195 |
| 4713016 | Antelope Park RM#322 | 179 |
| 4703016 | Glen McPherson RM#46 | 172 |
| 4707058 | Canaan RM#225 | 171 |
| 4707006 | Rodgers RM#133 | 157 |
| 4707004 | Hillsborough RM#132 | 154 |
| Total | | 161,266 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Small (< 750) Village/Town**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4710004 | Ituna | 743 |
| 4701066 | Stoughton | 726 |
| 4715074 | Kinistino | 691 |
| 4715034 | Hague | 688 |
| 4717036 | St. Walburg | 685 |
| 4709066 | Sturgis | 684 |
| 4706092 | Southey | 679 |
| 4717024 | Lashburn | 674 |
| 4710027 | Raymore | 667 |
| 4715062 | Duck Lake | 667 |
| 4706047 | Balcarres | 661 |
| 4701032 | Lampman | 648 |
| 4715012 | Bruno | 648 |
| 4706036 | Qu'Appelle | 632 |
| 4713044 | Luseland | 622 |
| 4701078 | Wawota | 620 |
| 4704026 | Eastend | 616 |
| 4717026 | Marshall | 605 |
| 4706094 | Cupar | 592 |
| 4713098 | Cut Knife | 585 |
| 4708094 | Elrose | 557 |
| 4703058 | Ponteix | 544 |
| 4709016 | Springside | 542 |
| 4702067 | Milestone | 540 |
| 4705078 | Saltcoats | 531 |
| 4708032 | Cabri | 529 |
| 4702039 | Midale | 522 |
| 4707054 | Central Butte | 521 |
| 4701059 | Arcola | 517 |
| 4716016 | Elaine Lake | 516 |
| 4715049 | St. Brieux | 507 |
| 4709072 | Norquay | 505 |
| 4714049 | Star City | 492 |
| 4711032 | Hanley | 491 |
| 4717067 | Pierceland | 488 |
| 4702072 | Yellow Grass | 488 |
| 4702023 | Bengough | 488 |
| 4706002 | Montmartre | 485 |
| 4703009 | Rockglen | 481 |
| 4708044 | Kyle | 479 |
| 4703044 | Lafleche | 476 |
| 4715019 | Aberdeen | 474 |
| 4711044 | Nokomis | 469 |
| 4708068 | Eatonia | 469 |
| 4717041 | Turtleford | 467 |
| 4717034 | Paradise Hill | 466 |
| 4710064 | Quill Lake | 463 |
| 4706017 | Rouleau | 449 |
| 4715027 | Hepburn | 442 |
| 4707092 | Craik | 441 |
| 4715059 | St. Louis | 437 |
| 4714062 | Arborfield | 437 |
| 4716042 | Leask | 435 |
| 4709028 | Theodore | 434 |
| 4703028 | Willow Bunch | 431 |
| 4711079 | Colonsay | 428 |
| 4708062 | Burstall | 426 |
| 4716022 | Hafford | 424 |
| 4716054 | Debden | 423 |
| 4710058 | Leroy | 420 |
| 4714092 | Choiceland | 417 |
| 4703092 | Mossbank | 410 |
| 4714024 | Rose Valley | 406 |
| 4716009 | Radisson | 403 |
| 4712051 | Perdue | 403 |
| 4714079 | White Fox | 402 |
| 4702062 | Avonlea | 402 |
| 4717011 | Edam | 398 |
| 4717058 | Loon Lake | 390 |
| 4705009 | Wapella | 387 |
| 4711008 | Imperial | 382 |
| 4715004 | Muenster | 381 |
| 4706061 | Bethune | 375 |
| 4717048 | Glaslyn | 374 |
| 4705079 | Bredenbury | 368 |
| 4706007 | Vibank | 363 |
| 4701096 | Maryfield | 363 |
| 4716061 | Leoville | 359 |
| 4708026 | Fox Valley | 359 |
| 4705056 | Stockholm | 356 |
| 4707059 | Lucky Lake | 353 |
| 4705066 | Lemberg | 353 |
| 4702058 | Ogema | 349 |
| 4701054 | Manor | 347 |
| 4716052 | Canwood | 345 |
| 4713094 | Neilburg | 345 |
| 4706098 | Lipton | 345 |
| 4710029 | Punnichy | 338 |
| 4710009 | Kelliher | 338 |
| 4707022 | Waldeck | 335 |
| 4709044 | Pelly | 331 |
| 4705064 | Neudorf | 331 |
| 4712016 | Dinsmore | 328 |
| 4703019 | Mankota | 326 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Small (< 750) Village/Town (continued)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4713026 | Coleville | 323 |
| 4711036 | Kenaston | 323 |
| 4711056 | Young | 320 |
| 4711004 | Govan | 316 |
| 4710022 | Semans | 315 |
| 4707031 | Chaplin | 314 |
| 4706014 | Wilcox | 311 |
| 4704012 | Frontier | 309 |
| 4706008 | Sedley | 305 |
| 4701037 | Alameda | 304 |
| 4710012 | Lestock | 301 |
| 4701002 | Gainsborough | 296 |
| 4711092 | Viscount | 295 |
| 4711019 | Elbow | 295 |
| 4709058 | Invermay | 295 |
| 4715006 | Lake Lenore | 290 |
| 4715017 | Vonda | 289 |
| 4702078 | Fillmore | 286 |
| 4702002 | Torquay | 285 |
| 4707027 | Morse | 284 |
| 4714028 | Spalding | 281 |
| 4707062 | Beechy | 281 |
| 4709053 | Buchanan | 279 |
| 4717066 | Goodsoil | 278 |
| 4714074 | Codette | 278 |
| 4706078 | Craven | 278 |
| 4707034 | Mortlach | 276 |
| 4717006 | Meota | 274 |
| 4715047 | Middle Lake | 268 |
| 4706079 | Earl Grey | 268 |
| 4706006 | Odessa | 268 |
| 4705043 | Spy Hill | 264 |
| 4713091 | Marsden | 263 |
| 4714041 | Bjorkdale | 262 |
| 4706037 | McLean | 262 |
| 4714061 | Zenon Park | 259 |
| 4714036 | Archerwill | 254 |
| 4701004 | Carievale | 253 |
| 4702054 | Pangman | 251 |
| 4711048 | Drake | 247 |
| 4712032 | Harris | 245 |
| 4713029 | Dodsland | 241 |
| 4706097 | Dysart | 240 |
| 4705019 | Windthorst | 239 |
| 4713012 | Alsask | 237 |
| 4715029 | Laird | 235 |
| 4706046 | Abernethy | 232 |
| 4705021 | Glenavon | 230 |
| 4706049 | Lebret | 226 |
| 4715072 | Weldon | 225 |
| 4715016 | Prud'Homme | 224 |
| 4715002 | Englefeld | 223 |
| 4705059 | Grayson | 223 |
| 4716011 | Borden | 217 |
| 4706067 | Holdfast | 216 |
| 4715005 | Annaheim | 214 |
| 4715092 | Meath Park | 210 |
| 4701061 | Kisbey | 209 |
| 4712012 | Milden | 208 |
| 4711041 | Simpson | 208 |
| 4709061 | Lintlaw | 208 |
| 4707016 | Hodgeville | 207 |
| 4703062 | Vanguard | 207 |
| 4704009 | Climax | 206 |
| 4708022 | Richmound | 203 |
| 4708012 | Tompkins | 201 |
| 4715076 | Christopher Lake | 200 |
| 4709009 | Rhein | 197 |
| 4712022 | Conquest | 195 |
| 4713054 | Denzil | 194 |
| 4714093 | Smeaton | 192 |
| 4706009 | Francis | 190 |
| 4713067 | Landis | 189 |
| 4708057 | Prelate | 189 |
| 4706041 | Sintaluta | 189 |
| 4702071 | Lang | 189 |
| 4715098 | Paddockwood | 187 |
| 4716014 | Marcelin | 182 |
| 4709024 | Sheho | 181 |
| 4703051 | Kincaid | 177 |
| 4707049 | Eyebrow | 175 |
| 4709065 | Endeavour | 173 |
| 4716057 | Shell Lake | 172 |
| 4710054 | Jansen | 167 |
| 4710043 | Elfros | 167 |
| 4709014 | Ebenezer | 166 |
| 4703041 | Limerick | 165 |
| 4701017 | Frobisher | 165 |
| 4705044 | Gerald | 164 |
| 4716063 | Medstead | 162 |
| 4708048 | Abbey | 162 |
| 4717039 | Mervin | 161 |
| 4717014 | Paynton | 161 |
| 4707072 | Riverhurst | 158 |
| 4701041 | Alida | 158 |
| 4704002 | Val Marie | 157 |
| 4716004 | Maymont | 156 |
| 4715058 | Domremy | 156 |
| 4708054 | Sceptre | 154 |
| 4717019 | Waseca | 153 |
| 4710032 | Wishart | 153 |
| 4711021 | Loreburn | 150 |
| 4701019 | Roche Percee | 149 |
| 4702041 | Macoun | 148 |
| 4702028 | Ceylon | 148 |
| 4701018 | North Portal | 148 |

**Small (< 750) Village/Town (continued)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4701012 | Glen Ewen | 148 |
| 4705006 | Welwyn | 146 |
| 4713002 | Brock | 142 |
| 4713031 | Plenty | 138 |
| 4710028 | Quinton | 138 |
| 4709038 | Togo | 138 |
| 4705042 | Tantallon | 137 |
| 4708034 | Pennant | 135 |
| 4717055 | Dorintosh | 133 |
| 4707077 | Tugaske | 132 |
| 4711051 | Guernsey | 129 |
| 4715003 | St. Gregor | 128 |
| 4702079 | Creelman | 128 |
| 4710072 | Margo | 127 |
| 4705049 | Yarbo | 127 |
| 4713009 | Flaxcombe | 126 |
| 4712014 | Wiseton | 125 |
| 4706018 | Briercrest | 125 |
| 4702048 | McTaggart | 124 |
| 4715085 | Albertville | 122 |
| 4708029 | Hazlet | 120 |
| 4716044 | Parkside | 119 |
| 4715046 | St. Benedict | 119 |
| 4709071 | Hyas | 119 |
| 4701044 | Storthoaks | 119 |
| 4713062 | Scott | 118 |
| 4713039 | Tramping Lake | 118 |
| 4716034 | Rabbit Lake | 117 |
| 4712008 | Zealandia | 117 |
| 4714039 | Mistatim | 114 |
| 4706064 | Chamberlain | 114 |
| 4714030 | Pleasantdale | 113 |
| 4702038 | Halbrite | 111 |
| 4712019 | Macrorie | 110 |
| 4704021 | Consul | 107 |
| 4715045 | Pilger | 106 |
| 4712074 | Cando | 106 |
| 4709002 | Calder | 106 |
| 4717057 | Makwa | 104 |
| 4714058 | Ridgedale | 104 |
| 4707043 | Tuxford | 102 |
| 4711009 | Liberty | 101 |
| 4708039 | Stewart Valley | 101 |
| 4702016 | Minton | 101 |
| 4709069 | Stenen | 100 |
| 4709056 | Rama | 99 |
| 4708049 | Lancer | 99 |
| 4706073 | Bulyea | 99 |
| 4711002 | Duval | 98 |
| 4707044 | Marquis | 98 |
| 4706003 | Kendal | 98 |
| 4704029 | Cadillac | 97 |
| 4705096 | MacNutt | 95 |
| 4705058 | Dubuc | 95 |
| 4714073 | Aylsham | 91 |
| 4709036 | Veregin | 90 |
| 4705002 | Fleming | 89 |
| 4701028 | Benson | 89 |
| 4705062 | Killaly | 88 |
| 4703061 | Neville | 88 |
| 4703024 | Glentworth | 88 |
| 4715052 | Beatty | 87 |
| 4706019 | Drinkwater | 87 |
| 4711028 | Broderick | 86 |
| 4706077 | Silton | 86 |
| 4714025 | Fosston | 85 |
| 4711094 | Plunkett | 85 |
| 4706068 | Dilke | 85 |
| 4716024 | Speers | 84 |
| 4714009 | Weekes | 84 |
| 4714091 | Love | 83 |
| 4710011 | Leross | 82 |
| 4711024 | Hawarden | 81 |
| 4703056 | Aneroid | 81 |
| 4715038 | Alvena | 79 |
| 4711078 | Meacham | 79 |
| 4713078 | Senlac | 78 |
| 4708018 | Golden Prairie | 78 |
| 4711038 | Bladworth | 76 |
| 4717044 | Spruce Lake | 73 |
| 4715056 | Yellow Creek | 73 |
| 4703052 | Hazenmore | 73 |
| 4713021 | Major | 72 |
| 4707048 | Brownlee | 72 |
| 4706093 | Markinch | 72 |
| 4707023 | Rush Lake | 71 |
| 4705069 | Goodeve | 71 |
| 4713053 | Primate | 69 |
| 4711029 | Glenside | 69 |
| 4713022 | Smiley | 68 |
| 4707008 | Coderre | 64 |
| 4703031 | Viceroy | 64 |
| 4701048 | Antler | 64 |
| 4716002 | Denholm | 63 |
| 4715091 | Weirdale | 63 |
| 4701064 | Forget | 62 |
| 4713014 | Marengo | 61 |
| 4707093 | Aylesbury | 59 |
| 4712009 | Sovereign | 58 |
| 4707069 | Birsay | 58 |
| 4705071 | Fenwood | 58 |
| 4706062 | Findlater | 57 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Small (< 750) Village/Town (continued)**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4705054 | Bangor | 57 |
| 4704008 | Bracken | 56 |
| 4701098 | Fairlight | 56 |
| 4704051 | Piapot | 55 |
| 4710002 | Hubbard | 53 |
| 4709076 | Arran | 53 |
| 4708059 | Mendham | 53 |
| 4707028 | Ernfold | 51 |
| 4703008 | Fife Lake | 50 |
| 4717009 | Vawn | 49 |
| 4711022 | Strongfield | 49 |
| 4709004 | Wroxton | 49 |
| 4708036 | Success | 49 |
| 4702015 | Gladmar | 49 |
| 4702008 | Tribune | 49 |
| 4708072 | Glidden | 48 |
| 4703027 | St. Victor | 47 |
| 4706066 | Penzance | 46 |
| 4712039 | Herschel | 44 |
| 4711058 | Zelma | 43 |
| 4705068 | Duff | 43 |
| 4704039 | Dollard | 43 |
| 4713058 | Salvador | 42 |
| 4713036 | Handel | 42 |
| 4708008 | Webb | 42 |
| 4709018 | Willowbrook | 41 |
| 4713052 | Evesham | 40 |
| 4703049 | Meyronne | 40 |
| 4702034 | Colgate | 40 |
| 4702012 | Lake Alma | 40 |
| 4714008 | Carragana | 39 |
| 4713004 | Netherhill | 39 |
| 4705053 | Atwater | 35 |
| 4710042 | Leslie | 34 |
| 4704031 | Admiral | 34 |
| 4713099 | Rockhaven | 33 |
| 4711012 | Girvin | 33 |
| 4703078 | Mazenod | 33 |
| 4712052 | Kinley | 31 |
| 4703012 | Wood Mountain | 31 |
| 4707012 | Shamrock | 30 |
| 4716019 | Krydor | 29 |
| 4712031 | Tessier | 29 |
| 4703076 | Palmer | 29 |
| 4702053 | Khedive | 29 |
| 4702036 | Goodwater | 29 |
| 4701067 | Heward | 26 |
| 4716003 | Ruddell | 24 |
| 4711047 | Lockwood | 24 |
| 4705061 | Waldron | 24 |
| 4710051 | Dafoe | 23 |
| 4704056 | Carmichael | 23 |
| 4702077 | Osage | 23 |
| 4707046 | Keeler | 21 |
| 4712044 | Springwater | 20 |
| 4712066 | Arelee | 19 |
| 4704022 | Robsart | 19 |
| 4714048 | Valparaiso | 18 |
| 4712021 | Bounty | 18 |
| 4716026 | Richard | 17 |
| 4709026 | Insinger | 17 |
| 4708066 | Mantario | 17 |
| 4703046 | Woodrow | 17 |
| 4702027 | Hardy | 15 |
| 4713033 | Ruthilda | 14 |
| 4709021 | Jedburgh | 13 |
| 4713018 | Loverna | 12 |
| 4708073 | Madison | 11 |
| 4708047 | Shackleton | 10 |
| 4709008 | Stornoway | 8 |
| 4710037 | West Bend | 7 |
| 4713073 | Adanac | 6 |
| 4713034 | Kelfield | 5 |
| Total Population | | 81,195 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

**Medium (750 to 1,499) Village/Town**

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4710068 | Wadena | 1,477 |
| 4711049 | Lanigan | 1,368 |
| 4713069 | Wilkie | 1,364 |
| 4710038 | Foam Lake | 1,303 |
| 4713051 | Macklin | 1,281 |
| 4701056 | Carlyle | 1,252 |
| 4716047 | Shellbrook | 1,234 |
| 4703071 | Gravelbourg | 1,211 |
| 4701014 | Oxbow | 1,163 |
| 4709064 | Preeceville | 1,148 |
| 4707037 | Caronport | 1,147 |
| 4705048 | Langenburg | 1,119 |
| 4708076 | Eston | 1,119 |
| 4713042 | Kerrobert | 1,109 |
| 4705029 | Grenfell | 1,106 |
| 4711014 | Davidson | 1,105 |
| 4708011 | Gull Lake | 1,078 |
| 4701008 | Carnduff | 1,069 |
| 4714022 | Kelvington | 1,046 |
| 4714069 | Carrot River | 1,032 |
| 4705016 | Kipling | 1,004 |
| 4705034 | Whitewood | 985 |
| 4708058 | Leader | 983 |
| 4701049 | Redvers | 965 |
| 4717018 | Maidstone | 962 |
| 4703004 | Coronach | 949 |
| 4715068 | Birch Hills | 945 |
| 4716058 | Spiritwood | 924 |
| 4705038 | Rocanville | 875 |
| 4715042 | Wakaw | 869 |
| 4714007 | Porcupine Plain | 866 |
| 4707026 | Herbert | 855 |
| 4715028 | Waldheim | 841 |
| 4710062 | Watson | 837 |
| 4701021 | Bienfait | 826 |
| 4716072 | Big River | 826 |
| 4702031 | Radville | 823 |
| 4705024 | Wolseley | 821 |
| 4705094 | Churchbridge | 815 |
| 4714032 | Naicam | 789 |
| 4706074 | Strasbourg | 760 |
| 4715041 | Cudworth | 752 |
| 4705031 | Broadview | 751 |
| **Total Population** | | **43,754** |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

### Large (1500 to 2999) Village/Town

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4714044 | Tisdale | 2,966 |
| 4703036 | Assiniboia | 2,653 |
| 4705052 | Esterhazy | 2,602 |
| 4712006 | Rosetown | 2,496 |
| 4705004 | Moosomin | 2,420 |
| 4712046 | Biggar | 2,351 |
| 4704048 | Maple Creek | 2,307 |
| 4709039 | Kamsack | 2,264 |
| 4709032 | Canora | 2,208 |
| 4713074 | Unity | 2,200 |
| 4711027 | Outlook | 2,116 |
| 4706051 | Fort Qu'Appelle | 1,997 |
| 4710047 | Wynyard | 1,954 |
| 4714004 | Hudson Bay | 1,883 |
| 4711053 | Watrous | 1,860 |
| 4704036 | Shaunavon | 1,857 |
| 4706039 | Indian Head | 1,833 |
| 4715032 | Rosthern | 1,564 |
| Total Population | | 39,531 |

### Small city (3000 to 5999)

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4714051 | Melfort | 5,759 |
| 4715008 | Humboldt | 5,074 |
| 4717052 | Meadow Lake | 4,813 |
| 4713008 | Kindersley | 4,679 |
| 4705074 | Melville | 4,646 |
| 4714076 | Nipawin | 4,318 |
| 4712079 | Battleford | 3,936 |
| Total Population | | 33,225 |

### City (6000 plus)

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4715066 | Prince Albert | 34,777 |
| 4707039 | Moose Jaw | 32,973 |
| 4709012 | Yorkton | 15,154 |
| 4708004 | Swift Current | 14,890 |
| 4716029 | North Battleford | 14,051 |
| 4701024 | Estevan | 10,752 |
| 4702047 | Weyburn | 9,723 |
| 4717029 | Lloydminster (Sask) | 7,636 |
| Total Population | | 139,956 |

### Urban Influence

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4715094 | Buckland RM#491 | 3,444 |
| 4715064 | Prince Albert RM#461 | 3,322 |
| 4707038 | Moose Jaw RM#161 | 1,856 |
| 4709011 | Orkney RM#244 | 1,810 |
| 4717022 | Wilton RM#472 | 1,564 |
| 4708001 | Swift Current RM#137 | 1,547 |
| 4717028 | Britannia RM#502 | 1,358 |
| 4701022 | Estevan RM#5 | 1,078 |
| 4709006 | Wallace RM#243 | 1,044 |
| 4716028 | North Battleford RM#437 | 984 |
| 4702044 | Weyburn RM#67 | 867 |
| 4715070 | Candle Lake | 463 |
| 4706045 | Fort San | 265 |
| 4716077 | Chitek Lake | 214 |
| 4701079 | Kenosee Lake | 202 |
| 4706052 | B-Say-Tah | 159 |
| 4716053 | Prince Albert National Park | 151 |
| 4717002 | Cochin | 150 |
| 4711054 | Manitou Beach | 147 |
| 4706043 | Katepwa Beach | 103 |
| 4706072 | Saskatchewan Beach | 101 |
| 4707045 | Sun Valley | 95 |
| 4706044 | Sandy Beach | 88 |
| 4706075 | Kannata Valley | 83 |
| 4717005 | Aquadeo | 53 |
| 4705055 | Bird's Point | 45 |
| 4707051 | South Lake | 41 |
| 4706080 | Glen Harbour | 40 |
| 4706065 | Alice Beach | 34 |
| 4706085 | Island View | 33 |
| 4717004 | Metinota | 32 |
| 4717050 | Sunset View Beach | 32 |
| 4706040 | Katepwa South | 30 |
| 4717042 | Kivimaa-Moonlight Bay | 28 |
| 4707020 | Beaver Flat | 27 |
| 4714068 | Tobin Lake | 26 |
| 4706082 | Pelican Pointe | 19 |
| 4707068 | Coteau Beach | 19 |
| 4707074 | Mistusinne | 18 |
| 4705050 | West End | 16 |
| 4716043 | Pebble Baye | 16 |
| 4706076 | Sunset Cove | 15 |
| 4706081 | North Grove | 15 |
| 4706069 | Grandview Beach | 14 |
| 4715043 | Wakaw Lake | 12 |
| 4710034 | Chorney Beach | 11 |
| 4717053 | Greig Lake | 11 |
| 4706060 | Wee Too Beach | 10 |
| 4716060 | Echo Bay | 9 |
| 4716059 | Big Shell | 7 |
| 4705060 | Melville Beach | 4 |
| 4711007 | Etter's Beach | 4 |
| Total Population | | 21,716 |

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

### Regina/Saskatoon CMAs

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4711066 | Saskatoon | 193,647 |
| 4706027 | Regina | 180,400 |
| 4711065 | Corman Park RM#344 | 7,152 |
| 4711070 | Martensville | 3,477 |
| 4711068 | Warman | 2,839 |
| 4706029 | Edenwold RM#158 | 2,738 |
| 4712054 | Vanscoy RM#345 | 2,423 |
| 4706056 | Lumsden | 1,530 |
| 4711073 | Dalmeny | 1,470 |
| 4706031 | Pilot Butte | 1,469 |
| 4706053 | Lumsden RM#189 | 1,376 |
| 4711069 | Blucher RM#343 | 1,155 |
| 4706032 | Balgonie | 1,132 |
| 4711067 | Langham | 1,104 |
| 4706026 | Sherwood RM#159 | 1,056 |
| 4706058 | Regina Beach | 984 |
| 4706030 | White City | 905 |
| 4712056 | Delisle | 840 |
| 4711072 | Allan | 702 |
| 4711075 | Osler | 618 |
| 4711061 | Dundurn RM#314 | 555 |
| 4706021 | Pense RM#160 | 536 |
| 4706023 | Pense | 534 |
| 4712059 | Asquith | 533 |
| 4711063 | Dundurn | 476 |
| 4706055 | Buena Vista | 343 |
| 4711077 | Clavet | 339 |
| 4706028 | Grand Coulee | 336 |
| 4712058 | Vanscoy | 316 |
| 4706033 | Edenwold | 198 |
| 4711828 | White Cap 94 | 175 |
| 4711071 | Bradwell | 145 |
| 4711074 | Elstow | 93 |
| 4711060 | Thode | 90 |
| 4711064 | Shields | 78 |
| 4706022 | Belle Plaine | 64 |
| 4706054 | Disley | 51 |
| Total Population | | 411,879 |

### Far North

| CSD # | Name | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| 4718041 | La Ronge | 2,964 |
| 4718074 | La Loche | 1,966 |
| 4718051 | Creighton | 1,713 |
| 4718090 | Div No. 18, Unorganized | 1,405 |
| 4718820 | Pelican Narrows 184B | 1,404 |
| 4718067 | Ile-a-la-Crosse | 1,403 |
| 4718070 | Buffalo Narrows | 1,053 |
| 4718828 | Chicken 224 | 997 |
| 4718803 | Stanley 157 | 992 |
| 4718058 | Sandy Bay | 959 |
| 4718042 | Air Ronge | 957 |
| 4718065 | Pinehouse | 922 |
| 4718809 | Lac La Ronge 156 | 915 |
| 4718832 | Lac La Hache 220 | 843 |
| 4718005 | Cumberland House | 836 |
| 4718033 | Beauval | 785 |
| 4718049 | Denare Beach | 776 |
| 4718824 | Fond du Lac 227 | 751 |
| 4718045 | Deschambault Lake | 695 |
| 4718802 | Montreal Lake 106 | 659 |
| 4718822 | Southend 200 | 647 |
| 4718817 | Canoe Lake 165 | 635 |
| 4718812 | Kitsakie 156B | 559 |
| 4718839 | Clearwater River Dene Band | 548 |
| 4718818 | Peter Pond Lake 193 | 539 |
| 4718021 | Green Lake | 536 |
| 4718055 | Pelican Narrows | 445 |
| 4718814 | Wapachewunak 192D | 436 |
| 4718801 | Cumberland 20 | 395 |
| 4718808 | Morin Lake 217 | 336 |
| 4718819 | Turnor Lake 193B | 302 |
| 4718052 | Flin Flon (Part) | 289 |
| 4718100 | Stony Rapids | 233 |
| 4718811 | Nemebien River 156C | 216 |
| 4718030 | Jans Bay | 199 |
| 4718075 | Turnor Lake | 198 |
| 4718831 | Grandmother's Bay 219 | 197 |
| 4718061 | Stanley Mission | 190 |
| 4718015 | Weyakwin | 171 |
| 4718081 | Southend | 168 |
| 4718028 | Cole Bay | 153 |
| 4718807 | La Plonge 192 | 123 |
| 4718012 | Timber Bay | 101 |
| 4718069 | Patuanak | 89 |
| 4718825 | Brabant Lake | 86 |
| 4718071 | St. George's Hill | 85 |
| 4718072 | Michel Village | 75 |
| 4718023 | Dore Lake | 40 |
| 4718062 | Missinipe | 40 |
| 4718821 | Sturgeon Weir 184F | 40 |
| 4718823 | Chicken 225 | 28 |
| 4718829 | Clearwater River Dene Band | 10 |
| Total Population | | 31,104 |

# Appendix B

Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

| Industry Group | Includes |
|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | Agriculture and services incidental to agriculture<br>Livestock, honey, horse, furs, and other ani Horticultural Specialties<br>Field crop, fruit, and vegetable farms<br>Poultry farms<br>Veterinary Services<br>Farm Animal Breeding Services<br>Soil Preparation, Planting and Cultivating Services<br>Crop Dusting and Spraying Services<br>Harvesting, Baling and Threshing Services |
| **Other primary** | Fishing & trapping, logging, forestry, mining, petroleum and natural gas, quarrying<br>Fishing and Trapping Industries<br>Logging Industry<br>Forestry Services Industry<br>Mining Industries<br>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries<br>Quarry and Sand Pit Industries<br>Services Incidental to Mineral Extraction<br>Services Incidental to Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas |
| **Manufacturing** | Food, beverage, rubber, plastic, chemical, textile products manufacturing<br>Wood, furniture, paper, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery manufacturing<br>Printing and publishing, oil refineries, electrical and electronic manufacturing |
| **Construction** | Building and industrial construction and trade contracting |
| **Transportation, Communication, Utilities** | Trucking, taxicabs, couriers, pipelines, grain storage and transportation<br>Railways and airlines, ferries, limousines<br>Radio and television, newspaper publishing, cable television, telecommunications<br>Electricity, natural gas, and water utilities |
| **Wholesale and Retail Trade** | The wholesaling and retailing of farm products, petroleum products, food and beverage produc tobacco, drugs, apparel and dry goods, electronic and electrical equipment and appliances, lumber and building materials, amusement and recreational equipment, books and periodicals. Also includes automotive repair shops. |
| **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate** | Banks, trust companies, and credit unions, loan and finance companies<br>Investment advisors, pension fund management<br>Real estate agents and insurance agents and brokers |
| **Commercial Services** | Accommodation and food services such as hotels, motels, restaurants, bars, and vacation farr<br>Business services such as consultants, lawyers, architects, advertising agencies, and computer services<br>Amusement and recreation services such as casinos, movie theatres, sports facilities<br>Personal service such as funeral homes, barbers and hair stylists, home care services, shoe r<br>Membership organizations such as religious, labour, political, and business organizations<br>Machinery and equipment rental<br>Travel services and janitorial services |
| **Non-Commercial Services** | Health care such as hospitals, psychiatric facilities, physicians and health practioner offices, home care<br>Social services such as personal care homes, homes for the disabled, sheltered workshops, day care centres<br>Education services including libraries and museums, schools, colleges and universities |
| **Government** | Federal, provincial, local and First Nation governments including members of the RCMP and Armed Forces |

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

| Occupation Group | Includes |
|---|---|
| **Management Occupations** | **Senior management occupations** |
| | Legislators & senior management |
| | Legislators |
| | Senior government managers & officials |
| | Senior managers, financial, communications carriers, other business services |
| | Senior managers, health, education, social/community services, membership orgs. |
| | Senior managers, trade, broadcasting, & other services |
| | Senior managers, goods production, utilities, transportation, & construction |
| | **Middle & other management occupations** |
| | Administrative services managers |
| | Managers in financial & business services |
| | Managers in communication (except broadcasting) |
| | Managers in engineering/architecture/science/info. systems |
| | Managers in health, education, social & community services |
| | Managers in public administration |
| | Managers in art, culture, recreation & sport |
| | Sales, marketing, & advertising managers |
| | Managers in retail trade |
| | Managers in food service & accommodation |
| | Managers in protective service |
| | Managers in other services |
| | Managers in construction & transportation |
| | Facility operation & maintenance managers |
| | Managers in primary production (except agriculture) |
| | Managers in manufacturing & utilities |
| **Business, Finance, and Administration** | **Professional occupations in business & finance** |
| | Auditors, accountants, & investment professionals |
| | Human resources & business service professionals |
| | **Skilled administrative & business occupations** |
| | Clerical supervisors |
| | Administrative & regulatory occupations |
| | Finance & insurance administrative occ |
| | Secretaries, recorders, & transcriptionists |
| | **Clerical occupations** |
| | Clerical occ, general office skills |
| | Office equipment operators |
| | Finance & insurance clerks |
| | Administrative support clerks |
| | Library, correspondence & related information clerks |
| | Mail & message distribution occ |
| | Recording, scheduling & distributing occ |

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

| | |
|---|---|
| **Natural and Applied Sciences** | **Professional occupations in natural & applied sciences** |
| | Physical science professionals |
| | Life science professionals |
| | Civil, mechanical, electrical & chemical engineers |
| | Other engineers |
| | Architects, urban planners, & land surveyors |
| | Mathematicians, systems analysts & computer programmers |
| | **Technical occ related to natural & applied sciences** |
| | Technical occupations in physical sciences |
| | Technical occupations in life sciences |
| | Technical occs in civil/mechanical/industrial engineering |
| | Technical occs in electronics & electrical engineering |
| | Technical occs in architecture/drafting/surveying/mapping |
| | Other technical inspectors & regulatory officers |
| | Transportation officers & controllers |
| **Health Occupations** | **Professional occ in health** |
| | Physicians, dentists, & veterinarians |
| | Optometrists/chiropractors/other diagnosing/treating professionals |
| | Pharmacists, dieticians, & nutritionists |
| | Therapy & assessment professionals |
| | Nurse supervisors & registered nurses |
| | **Technical & skilled occ in health** |
| | Medical technologists & technicians (except dental health) |
| | Technical occ in dental health care |
| | Other technical occ in health care (except dental) |
| | **Assisting occ in support of health services** |
| **Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion** | **Professional occ in social science, education, govt services & religion** |
| | Judges, lawyers, & Quebec notaries |
| | University professors & assistants |
| | College & other vocational instructors |
| | Secondary & elementary school teachers & counsellors |
| | Psychologists/social workers/counsellors/clergy/probation officers |
| | Policy & program officers, researchers, & consultants |
| | **Paralegals, social services workers & occ in education, religion, NEC** |
| **Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport** | **Librarians, archivists, conservators, & curators** |
| | Librarians, archivists, conservators, & curators |
| | Writing, translating, & public relations professionals |
| | Creative & performing artists |
| | **Technical & skilled occ in art, culture, recreation, & sport** |
| | Technical occ in libraries, archives, museums, & galleries |
| | Photographers, graphic arts technicians, in motion pictures, broadcasting, & the performing arts |
| | Announcers & other performers |
| | Creative designers & craftspersons |
| | Athletes, coaches, referees, & related occ |

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

**Sales and Service Occupations**

**Skilled sales & service occ**
- Sales & service supervisors
- Technical sales specialists, wholesale trade
- Insurance & real estate sales occ & buyers
- Chefs & cooks
- Butchers & bakers
- Police officers & firefighters
- Technical occ in personal service

**Intermediate sales & service occ**
- Sales representatives, wholesale trade
- Retail salespersons & sales clerks
- Occ in travel & accommodation
- Tour & recreational guides & amusement operations
- Occ in food and beverage service
- Other occ in protective service
- Child care & home support workers
- Other occ in personal service

**Elemental sales & service occ**
- Cashiers
- Other sales & related occ
- Elemental medical & hospital assistants
- Food counter attendants & kitchen helpers
- Security guards & related occupations
- Cleaners
- Other attendants in travel, accommodation, & recreation
- Other elemental service occ

**Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators**

**Trades & skilled transport & equipment operators**
- Contractors & supervisors, trades & related workers
- Supervisors, railway & motor transportation occ
- Machinists & related occ
- Electrical trades & telecommunications occ
- Plumbers, pipefitters, & gas fitters
- Metal forming, shaping & erecting occ
- Carpenters & cabinetmakers
- Masonry & plastering trades
- Other construction trades
- Machinery & transportation equipment mechanics
- Motor vehicle mechanics
- Other mechanics
- Upholsterers, tailors, , jewellers, & related occ
- Stationery engineers & power station & system operators
- Train crew operating occ
- Crane operators, drillers, & blasters
- Printing press operators, commercial drivers, & other trades & related occ, NEC

**Intermediate occ in transport, equipment operation, installation, & maintenance**
- Motor vehicle & transit drivers
- Heavy equipment operators
- Other transport equipment operators & related workers
- Other installers, repairers & servicers
- Longshore workers & material handlers

**Trades helpers, construction labourers & related occupations**
- Trades helpers & labourers
- Public works & other labourers, NEC

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

**Occupations unique to Primary Industries**

**Skilled occ in primary industry**
- Supervisors, logging & forestry
- Supervisors, mining, oil, & gas
- Underground miners, oil & gas drillers & related workers
- Logging machinery operators
- Contractors, operators, & supervisors in agriculture, horticulture, & aquaculture
- Fishing vessel masters & skippers & fishermen/women

**Intermediate occ in primary industry**
- Mine service workers & operators in oil & gas drilling
- Logging & forestry workers
- Agriculture & horticulture workers
- Other fishing & trapping occ

**Labourers in primary industry**

**Occupations unique to Process, Manufacturing, and Utilities**

**Processing, manufacturing & utilities supervisors & skilled operators**
- Supervisors, processing applications
- Supervisors, assembly & fabrication
- Central control & process operators in manufacturing & processing

**Processing & manufacturing machine operators & assemblers**
- Machine operators & related in metal & mineral products processing
- Machine operators & related in chemical, plastic & rubber processing
- Machine operators & related in pulp & paper production & wood processing
- Machine operators & related in textile processing
- Machine operators & related in fabric, fur, & leather products manufacturing
- Machine operators & related in food, beverage, & tobacco processing
- Printing machine operators & related occ
- Mechanical, electrical, & electronics assemblers
- Other assembly & related occ
- Machining, metalworking, woodworking, & related machine operators

**Labourers in processing, manufacturing & utilities.**

# APPENDIX C
# POPULATION DATA FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

# ABORIGINAL POPULATION DATA SOURCES

Reliable, accurate population data on the Aboriginal population is difficult to find. To understand these data, a general distinction must be made about the "Aboriginal" population which is a general term and the specific Aboriginal populations of Indian, Métis, and Inuit.

**Three Data Sources**

There are a variety of data sources for Aboriginal population and they provide different counts because they measure different populations in different ways using different methodologies. This paper describes the only three data sources for the Aboriginal population that are both publicly-available and comprehensive .

- The Department of Indian Affairs (INAC) via the Indian registry, measures the Registered, Treaty, or Status Indian population.
- The "covered population" data available from Saskatchewan Health have counts for the Registered Indian population with a health card.
- The Statistics Canada Census measures the Aboriginal population according to a number of subcategories, as well as the members of a First Nation and the Registered Indian population.

**Indian Registry**

The INAC data provide counts of all members on the Indian Registry. Breakdowns are available by age and sex and by residence categories of:

- on own Reserve;
- on other Reserve;
- on Crown land; and
- off Reserve.

The registry data are based on information supplied by the First Nations to INAC and verified periodically by actual counts.

The counts on the Indian registry are generally thought to be somewhat overstated because the First Nations do not have up-to-date information about persons living off the Reserve and because there may be a financial incentive to have the population as high as possible. On the other hand, there is often a delay in getting newborns added to the registry so counts of newborns tend to be low. Some additions to the Registry can come later in life, the Bill C31 registrants, for example.

Publicly available data from the Registry cannot be used to count the actual number of Registered Indians living in Saskatchewan; the data include only counts for members of First Nations in Saskatchewan.

**Saskatchewan Health Covered Population**

Saskatchewan Health compiles statistics about the population that is "covered" for the purposes of the health care system, that is, has a registration card. These statistics are generally quite reliable although the population included is quite restrictive — Registered or "Status" Indians living in Saskatchewan for at least three months or in another province for the first three months after they move. Registered Indians in the RCMP or in federal penitentiaries are not included because their health coverage is provided by Canada rather than Saskatchewan. Registered Indians in provincial correctional facilities are, however, included.

Historically, First Nations members were recorded in the Saskatchewan Health database according to their membership rather than their actual residence. Since 1991, Saskatchewan Health has attempted to provide an actual residence for First Nations members living in Saskatchewan. The residence information is obtained from the mailing address on the Health Insurance card supplemented with information about where health services are accessed. The precise location of the residence is not possible using this method because it is difficult to distinguish between persons living in a particular community and those who live near the community and pick up their mail in the community.

The main difficulty with this population data is the unreliability of the address information. Card holders are unlikely to update their address unless they use a health service. Saskatchewan Health mails out update forms every three years which tends to produce a correction in population counts.

**Statistics Canada Census**

Statistics Canada data from the Census measures a different kind of population. Using survey techniques (the previous data are derived from administrative sources), the census counts persons whose "normal residence" is in a geographic area. Census counts for Reserve residents include, therefore, any persons who are not Registered Indians. In spite of a good deal of criticism, and an acknowledgement that there is some undercounting (typically 1% to 2% provincially), Census data are generally very reliable.

Census data are more useful than data from INAC or Saskatchewan Health because other census questions cover information about the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the persons surveyed. The most recent census data available are for June of 1996; all but one of the Saskatchewan First Nations participated fully in the Census. Basic population counts from the June 2001 Census should be released in the first quarter of 2002; population by age and sex will not be available until the summer of 2002.

The Census also included three questions about Aboriginal identity and status.

- Identity: Are you "an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit (Eskimo)?"
- Status: Are you "a Treaty Indian or Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada?"
- Membership: Are you "a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?"

For the final question, respondents were asked to write in the name of the First Nation. These write-in responses were captured but not used by Statistics Canada.

**Summary**

The different data sources all provide useful information but the particular source used will depend on the application.

1. The INAC population counts are best used to measure total Saskatchewan First Nation Registered population, regardless of residence. The provincial health population is best used to measure the Registered Indian population living in Saskatchewan, and the Census data is best used to measure the on-Reserve population and the population of Aboriginal people generally.

2. In spite of the drawbacks, the covered population data are currently the most useful in determining where off-Reserve members live. This will change when the 2001 Census data are released and more current information is available.

3. Although somewhat out of date, the most reliable information about the population on Reserve is the Census.

**Comparison of Population Counts**

As an illustration of the different population measures, the three population sources are compared at a specific year, namely 1996. In fact, these counts measure the population at slightly different times. The Census counts were conducted in May, Saskatchewan Health counts are as of July, and the INAC registry counts are as of December.

As Table 1 shows, the Saskatchewan First Nation membership from the Registry is 94,953. Approximately one-half of the persons on the Registry are living on a Reserve and a small number on crown land. Saskatchewan Health estimates that 47,340 out of the 81,400 Registered Indians in Saskatchewan live on or near a Reserve. The 1996 Census estimates the total Registered Indian population at 74,095 of which 37,075 are living on-Reserve. The Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan is estimated at 109,545.

Taken at face value, then, we can conclude that, in 1996,

- there were 109,545 Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan, excluding those in institutions;
- there were 94,953 members of Saskatchewan First Nations, not all of whom live in Saskatchewan;
- there were 81,400 Registered Indians living in Saskatchewan excluding those in the RCMP and federal corrections facilities; and
- the on Reserve population was 37,075 Registered Indians.

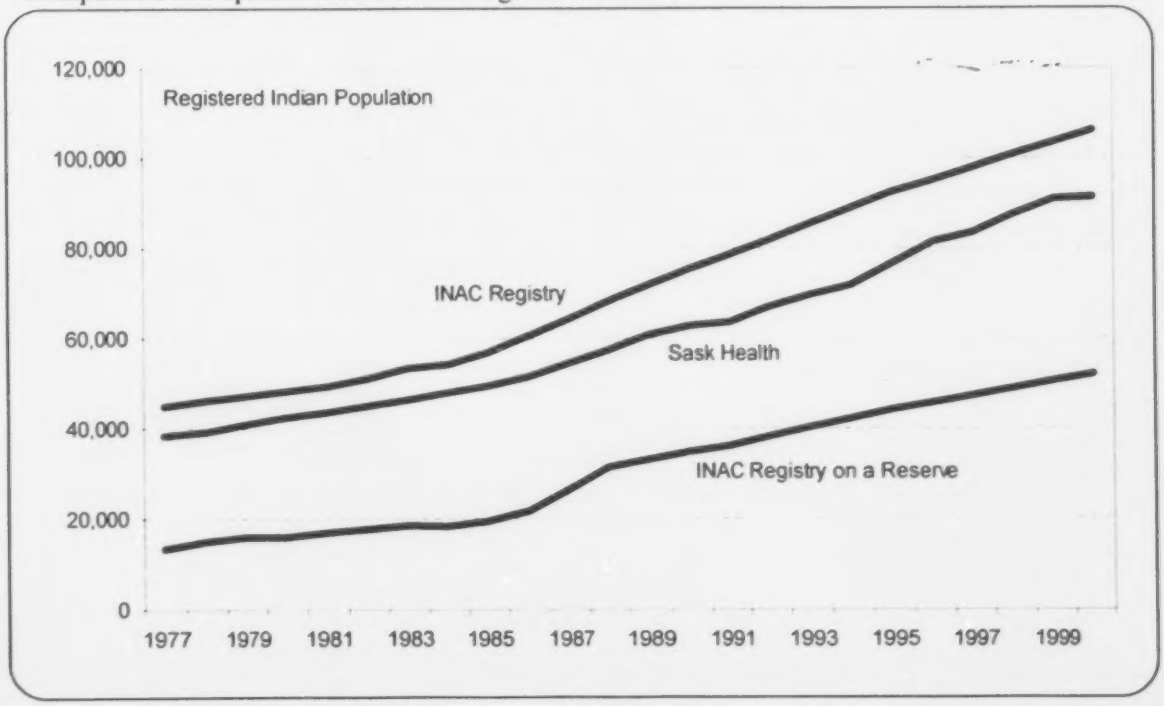
The figure below shows how several of these figures have changed over time. Until 1990, the Registry counts and the covered population counts tracked one another quite closely. Since then they have diverged, suggesting that an

Table 1 Saskatchewan Aboriginal Counts in 1996

| | | Population in 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| INAC Registry for Sask First Nations | On Reserve | 47,536 |
| | On crown land | 1,640 |
| | Off Reserve | 45,777 |
| | Total | 94,953 |
| Sask Health | Total Saskatchewan | 81,400 |
| | On or Near Reserve | 47,340 |
| Census - Aboriginal Identity | Indian (single response) | 72,830 |
| | Métis (single response) | 35,855 |
| | Other or multiple | 860 |
| | Total Aboriginal identity | 109,545 |
| Census - Registered Indian Status | | 74,095 |
| Census - Member of a First Nation | | 73,860 |
| Census - On Reserve Registered Indian | | 37,075 |

Note: all of the Census counts exclude the Joseph Bighead First Nation – population approximately 400 in Saskatchewan

Comparison of Population Counts for Registered Indians



increasing number of Registered Indians from Saskatchewan First Nations are living in other provinces.

The figure used in this report for the population living on Reserves in the rural area is 26,611. The equivalent figure "on or near Reserve" from Saskatchewan Health's covered population is 29,777. The equivalent "on own Reserve" figure from the INAC registry would be approximately 31,000 although a precise estimate is not possible because the Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation has Reserves both in the far North and in the "South".

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# Appendix D

Farm Data by Rural Municipality

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada | Rural Municipality | | No. of | Aggregate Acres | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) | | | | Average Farm size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | No. | Name | Farms | Farmed | Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | (acres) |
| 4701001 | 1 | Argyle | 126 | 128,904 | $56 | $12.3 | $9.6 | $2.7 | 1,023 |
| 4701006 | 2 | Mount Pleasant | 158 | 199,322 | $95 | $22.8 | $17.6 | $5.3 | 1,262 |
| 4701011 | 3 | Enniskillen | 170 | 214,017 | $106 | $18.8 | $13.7 | $5.1 | 1,259 |
| 4701016 | 4 | Coalfields | 129 | 176,917 | $67 | $10.3 | $8.0 | $2.3 | 1,371 |
| 4701022 | 5 | Estevan | 187 | 194,127 | $103 | $13.4 | $9.7 | $3.7 | 1,038 |
| 4702001 | 6 | Cambria | 121 | 203,008 | $105 | $17.0 | $11.9 | $5.1 | 1,678 |
| 4702006 | 7 | Souris Valley | 154 | 201,211 | $90 | $18.2 | $13.0 | $5.3 | 1,307 |
| 4702011 | 8 | Lake Alma | 123 | 181,785 | $63 | $9.6 | $6.9 | $2.8 | 1,478 |
| 4702014 | 9 | Surprise Valley | 105 | 218,520 | $58 | $10.9 | $7.8 | $3.1 | 2,081 |
| 4702018 | 10 | Happy Valley | 69 | 156,558 | $35 | $7.4 | $5.8 | $1.6 | 2,269 |
| 4703001 | 11 | Hart Butte | 120 | 184,563 | $63 | $12.3 | $8.2 | $4.1 | 1,538 |
| 4703006 | 12 | Poplar Valley | 113 | 178,422 | $62 | $11.8 | $8.8 | $3.0 | 1,579 |
| 4704003 | 17 | Val Marie | 166 | 646,714 | $142 | $24.0 | $15.9 | $8.1 | 3,896 |
| 4704006 | 18 | Lone Tree | 92 | 221,907 | $66 | $11.1 | $7.4 | $3.7 | 2,412 |
| 4704011 | 19 | Frontier | 131 | 434,042 | $107 | $17.7 | $12.2 | $5.4 | 3,313 |
| 4701043 | 31 | Storthoaks | 116 | 166,595 | $77 | $18.0 | $14.7 | $3.3 | 1,436 |
| 4701039 | 32 | Reciprocity | 159 | 152,587 | $83 | $17.0 | $13.0 | $4.0 | 960 |
| 4701036 | 33 | Moose Creek | 151 | 184,070 | $89 | $15.8 | $11.8 | $4.0 | 1,219 |
| 4701031 | 34 | Browning | 187 | 221,170 | $113 | $21.3 | $15.8 | $5.5 | 1,183 |
| 4701027 | 35 | Benson | 164 | 197,382 | $102 | $15.9 | $11.4 | $4.5 | 1,204 |
| 4702037 | 36 | Cymri | 173 | 228,287 | $99 | $15.5 | $11.5 | $4.0 | 1,320 |
| 4702033 | 37 | Lomond | 129 | 202,711 | $76 | $14.4 | $10.7 | $3.7 | 1,571 |
| 4702029 | 38 | Laurier | 150 | 222,072 | $83 | $17.1 | $12.1 | $5.0 | 1,480 |
| 4702026 | 39 | The Gap | 130 | 194,687 | $69 | $12.2 | $8.4 | $3.8 | 1,498 |
| 4702024 | 40 | Bengough | 160 | 247,179 | $73 | $12.2 | $8.5 | $3.7 | 1,545 |
| 4703026 | 42 | Willow Bunch | 192 | 249,986 | $97 | $18.2 | $13.2 | $4.9 | 1,302 |
| 4703011 | ... | Old Post/Waverley | 351 | 668,808 | $196 | $32.5 | $25.5 | $7.0 | 1,905 |
| 4703022 | 44 | Waverley | 146 | 265,137 | $83 | $12.5 | $10.1 | $2.4 | 1,816 |
| 4703018 | 45 | Mankota | 168 | 402,042 | $124 | $19.1 | $14.3 | $4.8 | 2,393 |
| 4703016 | 46 | Glen McPherson | 65 | 155,162 | $44 | $7.4 | $5.5 | $1.9 | 2,387 |
| 4704024 | 49 | White Valley | 224 | 493,446 | $163 | $26.8 | $19.4 | $7.4 | 2,203 |
| 4704019 | 51 | Reno | 191 | 881,150 | $168 | $24.8 | $18.2 | $6.6 | 4,613 |
| 4701047 | 61 | Antler | 183 | 192,711 | $95 | $20.0 | $15.3 | $4.6 | 1,053 |
| 4701053 | 63 | Moose Mountain | 192 | 187,806 | $94 | $17.5 | $13.8 | $3.7 | 978 |
| 4701058 | 64 | Brock | 130 | 154,452 | $65 | $11.6 | $9.6 | $2.0 | 1,188 |
| 4701063 | 65 | Tecumseh | 163 | 203,540 | $85 | $14.9 | $11.7 | $3.3 | 1,249 |
| 4702042 | 66 | Griffin | 155 | 183,759 | $85 | $16.4 | $11.5 | $4.9 | 1,186 |
| 4702044 | 67 | Weyburn | 219 | 242,239 | $132 | $22.1 | $16.6 | $5.5 | 1,106 |
| 4702051 | 68 | Brokenshell | 129 | 197,037 | $84 | $15.5 | $11.1 | $4.4 | 1,527 |
| 4702052 | 69 | Norton | 147 | 188,364 | $71 | $12.4 | $9.2 | $3.2 | 1,281 |
| 4702057 | 70 | Key West | 185 | 221,819 | $79 | $14.3 | $10.2 | $4.1 | 1,199 |
| 4703029 | 71 | Excel | 187 | 250,823 | $93 | $19.1 | $13.7 | $5.5 | 1,341 |
| 4703034 | 72 | Lake of the Rivers | 158 | 192,835 | $92 | $15.5 | $10.7 | $4.8 | 1,220 |
| 4703038 | 73 | Stonehenge | 246 | 254,434 | $131 | $21.8 | $16.2 | $5.6 | 1,034 |
| 4703042 | 74 | Wood River | 153 | 203,103 | $89 | $15.7 | $11.3 | $4.4 | 1,327 |
| 4703048 | 75 | Pinto Creek | 130 | 219,382 | $90 | $15.7 | $11.2 | $4.5 | 1,688 |
| 4703054 | 76 | Auvergne | 146 | 203,963 | $76 | $16.0 | $11.2 | $4.8 | 1,397 |
| 4704028 | 77 | Wise Creek | 123 | 205,192 | $75 | $12.5 | $9.0 | $3.5 | 1,668 |
| 4704034 | 78 | Grassy Creek | 115 | 232,701 | $70 | $11.7 | $8.7 | $3.0 | 2,023 |
| 4704038 | 79 | Arlington | 114 | 187,035 | $59 | $11.5 | $9.0 | $2.6 | 1,641 |
| 4701094 | 91 | Maryfield | 151 | 175,637 | $78 | $17.7 | $13.5 | $4.1 | 1,163 |
| 4701091 | 92 | Walpole | 160 | 191,389 | $89 | $21.7 | $16.5 | $5.2 | 1,196 |
| 4701076 | 93 | Wawken | 166 | 156,606 | $76 | $15.0 | $12.2 | $2.8 | 943 |
| 4701072 | 94 | Hazelwood | 128 | 134,830 | $58 | $10.3 | $8.3 | $1.9 | 1,053 |
| 4701069 | 95 | Golden West | 141 | 164,954 | $62 | $13.3 | $10.1 | $3.2 | 1,170 |

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada | Rural Municipality | | No. of | Aggregate Acres | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) | | | | Average Farm size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | No. | Name | Farms | Farmed | Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | (acres) |
| 4702076 | 96 | Fillmore | 192 | 213,768 | $88 | $17.0 | $13.0 | $4.1 | 1,113 |
| 4702073 | 97 | Wellington | 180 | 202,311 | $86 | $13.5 | $10.1 | $3.5 | 1,124 |
| 4702069 | 98 | Scott | 170 | 200,089 | $125 | $20.6 | $14.8 | $5.8 | 1,177 |
| 4702066 | 99 | Caledonia | 148 | 206,382 | $91 | $15.9 | $12.0 | $3.8 | 1,394 |
| 4702061 | 100 | Elmsthorpe | 146 | 199,235 | $78 | $15.4 | $11.2 | $4.1 | 1,365 |
| 4703096 | 101 | Terrell | 143 | 187,449 | $56 | $10.6 | $7.9 | $2.7 | 1,311 |
| 4703093 | 102 | Lake Johnston | 115 | 152,677 | $74 | $11.8 | $9.4 | $2.5 | 1,328 |
| 4703074 | 103 | Sutton | 152 | 171,116 | $77 | $13.1 | $9.2 | $3.9 | 1,126 |
| 4703068 | 104 | Gravelbourg | 187 | 230,369 | $117 | $18.7 | $12.7 | $6.0 | 1,232 |
| 4703064 | 105 | Glen Bain | 169 | 199,011 | $91 | $17.0 | $11.8 | $5.2 | 1,178 |
| 4703059 | 106 | Whiska Creek | 159 | 202,707 | $101 | $16.5 | $12.2 | $4.3 | 1,275 |
| 4704061 | 107 | Lac Pelletier | 150 | 199,949 | $88 | $14.1 | $10.6 | $3.5 | 1,333 |
| 4704058 | 108 | Bone Creek | 144 | 187,986 | $87 | $16.1 | $11.2 | $4.9 | 1,305 |
| 4704054 | 109 | Carmichael | 130 | 208,110 | $85 | $14.9 | $11.5 | $3.4 | 1,601 |
| 4704050 | 110 | Piapot | 161 | 402,635 | $99 | $17.3 | $13.0 | $4.3 | 2,501 |
| 4704045 | 111 | Maple Creek | 276 | 702,071 | $235 | $38.8 | $29.5 | $9.3 | 2,544 |
| 4705001 | 121 | Moosomin | 145 | 132,516 | $75 | $15.1 | $11.6 | $3.5 | 914 |
| 4705007 | 122 | Martin | 123 | 117,209 | $47 | $11.3 | $9.1 | $2.1 | 953 |
| 4705011 | 123 | Silverwood | 163 | 198,650 | $87 | $17.9 | $14.3 | $3.6 | 1,219 |
| 4705014 | 124 | Kingsley | 171 | 186,082 | $80 | $17.3 | $14.2 | $3.0 | 1,088 |
| 4705018 | 125 | Chester | 187 | 201,185 | $82 | $17.7 | $14.3 | $3.5 | 1,076 |
| 4705037 | ... | Rocanville/Spy Hill | 303 | 353,653 | $156 | $35.2 | $28.5 | $6.7 | 1,167 |
| 4706001 | 126 | Montmartre | 248 | 234,192 | $110 | $20.6 | $16.1 | $4.6 | 944 |
| 4706004 | 127 | Francis | 297 | 272,115 | $152 | $33.8 | $26.7 | $7.2 | 916 |
| 4706011 | 128 | Lajord | 220 | 233,281 | $168 | $27.5 | $20.1 | $7.4 | 1,060 |
| 4706013 | 129 | Bratt's Lake | 189 | 199,691 | $144 | $22.6 | $16.0 | $6.6 | 1,057 |
| 4706016 | 130 | Redburn | 166 | 199,095 | $125 | $22.9 | $16.7 | $6.2 | 1,199 |
| 4707001 | 131 | Baildon | 181 | 213,618 | $100 | $18.3 | $13.8 | $4.5 | 1,180 |
| 4707004 | 132 | Hillsborough | 45 | 73,228 | $19 | $3.0 | $2.4 | $0.6 | 1,627 |
| 4707006 | 133 | Rodgers | 100 | 185,195 | $60 | $12.2 | $8.9 | $3.3 | 1,852 |
| 4707011 | 134 | Shamrock | 129 | 197,660 | $73 | $14.0 | $10.4 | $3.6 | 1,532 |
| 4707014 | 135 | Lawtonia | 162 | 211,575 | $87 | $16.0 | $11.9 | $4.1 | 1,306 |
| 4707018 | 136 | Coulee | 203 | 217,782 | $103 | $14.8 | $11.6 | $3.2 | 1,073 |
| 4708001 | 137 | Swift Current | 339 | 318,614 | $172 | $29.2 | $23.4 | $5.8 | 940 |
| 4708006 | 138 | Webb | 160 | 249,443 | $100 | $19.9 | $14.7 | $5.1 | 1,559 |
| 4708009 | 139 | Gull Lake | 111 | 204,133 | $64 | $12.0 | $8.4 | $3.6 | 1,839 |
| 4708016 | 141 | Big Stick | 99 | 239,825 | $71 | $11.2 | $8.1 | $3.1 | 2,422 |
| 4708021 | 142 | Enterprise | 122 | 236,502 | $110 | $15.8 | $10.8 | $5.0 | 1,939 |
| 4705033 | 153 | Willowdale | 149 | 150,656 | $58 | $11.8 | $9.6 | $2.2 | 1,011 |
| 4705028 | 154 | Elcapo | 210 | 222,908 | $104 | $20.6 | $16.1 | $4.5 | 1,061 |
| 4705027 | 155 | Wolseley | 188 | 196,254 | $91 | $18.3 | $14.4 | $4.0 | 1,044 |
| 4706038 | 156 | Indian Head | 166 | 161,797 | $83 | $17.7 | $14.5 | $3.2 | 975 |
| 4706034 | 157 | South Qu'Appelle | 314 | 225,472 | $146 | $25.0 | $19.1 | $5.9 | 718 |
| 4706029 | 158 | Edenwold | 406 | 247,271 | $175 | $25.7 | $21.9 | $3.8 | 609 |
| 4706026 | 159 | Sherwood | 244 | 192,229 | $183 | $25.7 | $19.8 | $5.8 | 788 |
| 4706021 | 160 | Pense | 205 | 208,817 | $140 | $26.7 | $21.5 | $5.2 | 1,019 |
| 4707038 | 161 | Moose Jaw | 256 | 218,717 | $137 | $38.0 | $32.3 | $5.7 | 854 |
| 4707036 | 162 | Caron | 135 | 148,176 | $74 | $12.9 | $10.0 | $2.9 | 1,098 |
| 4707032 | 163 | Wheatlands | 101 | 159,420 | $45 | $7.6 | $5.8 | $1.8 | 1,578 |
| 4707029 | 164 | Chaplin | 88 | 196,300 | $54 | $6.9 | $5.2 | $1.6 | 2,231 |
| 4707024 | 165 | Morse | 231 | 327,768 | $103 | $17.3 | $12.8 | $4.5 | 1,419 |
| 4707021 | 166 | Excelsior | 278 | 303,584 | $143 | $27.6 | $19.8 | $7.8 | 1,092 |
| 4708038 | 167 | Saskatchewan Lan | 154 | 184,962 | $96 | $16.1 | $11.6 | $4.6 | 1,201 |
| 4708031 | 168 | Riverside | 214 | 325,967 | $138 | $23.0 | $16.7 | $6.4 | 1,523 |
| 4708028 | 169 | Pittville | 129 | 279,005 | $75 | $13.4 | $8.6 | $4.8 | 2,163 |

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada Number | Rural Municipality No. | Name | No. of Farms | Aggregate Acres Farmed | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | Average Farm size (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4708024 | 171 | Fox Valley | 162 | 243,789 | $104 | $16.7 | $12.2 | $4.5 | 1,505 |
| 4705047 | 181 | Langenburg | 199 | 159,222 | $93 | $18.5 | $14.5 | $4.0 | 800 |
| 4705051 | 183 | Fertile Belt | 268 | 246,388 | $109 | $22.2 | $19.0 | $3.1 | 919 |
| 4705057 | 184 | Grayson | 200 | 202,136 | $81 | $15.2 | $12.4 | $2.8 | 1,011 |
| 4705063 | 185 | McLeod | 268 | 225,235 | $110 | $20.2 | $16.5 | $3.7 | 840 |
| 4706042 | 186 | Abernethy | 193 | 189,181 | $108 | $22.0 | $17.9 | $4.1 | 980 |
| 4706048 | 187 | North Qu'Appelle | 142 | 121,289 | $71 | $11.1 | $9.3 | $1.9 | 854 |
| 4706053 | 189 | Lumsden | 272 | 203,740 | $143 | $27.3 | $23.4 | $3.9 | 749 |
| 4706059 | 190 | Dufferin | 184 | 242,010 | $97 | $16.5 | $12.7 | $3.8 | 1,315 |
| 4707042 | 191 | Marquis | 165 | 187,795 | $94 | $16.8 | $12.4 | $4.4 | 1,138 |
| 4707047 | 193 | Eyebrow | 148 | 212,231 | $81 | $15.3 | $10.9 | $4.5 | 1,434 |
| 4707053 | 194 | Enfield | 158 | 224,447 | $87 | $14.7 | $10.8 | $4.0 | 1,421 |
| 4705093 | 211 | Churchbridge | 266 | 239,003 | $119 | $24.6 | $19.9 | $4.7 | 899 |
| 4705077 | 213 | Saltcoats | 226 | 189,837 | $90 | $19.3 | $15.8 | $3.5 | 840 |
| 4705073 | 214 | Cana | 263 | 188,154 | $90 | $18.4 | $15.6 | $2.8 | 715 |
| 4705067 | 215 | Stanley | 252 | 198,059 | $96 | $17.7 | $14.9 | $2.9 | 786 |
| 4706099 | 216 | Tullymet | 147 | 140,728 | $76 | $13.9 | $11.4 | $2.6 | 957 |
| 4706096 | 217 | Lipton | 217 | 197,626 | $92 | $15.8 | $12.9 | $2.9 | 911 |
| 4706091 | 218 | Cupar | 246 | 230,199 | $101 | $19.0 | $14.4 | $4.6 | 936 |
| 4706070 | 219 | Longlaketon | 306 | 272,119 | $132 | $23.3 | $18.5 | $4.8 | 889 |
| 4706071 | 220 | Mckillop | 162 | 156,603 | $64 | $13.6 | $10.0 | $3.5 | 967 |
| 4706063 | 221 | Sarnia | 186 | 225,640 | $91 | $17.1 | $12.1 | $5.0 | 1,213 |
| 4707091 | 222 | Craik | 137 | 214,578 | $87 | $16.6 | $11.9 | $4.7 | 1,566 |
| 4707076 | 223 | Huron | 82 | 193,955 | $65 | $12.7 | $8.3 | $4.4 | 2,365 |
| 4707071 | 224 | Maple Bush | 79 | 150,989 | $49 | $10.0 | $7.0 | $3.0 | 1,911 |
| 4707058 | 225 | Canaan | 90 | 121,126 | $51 | $10.8 | $8.1 | $2.7 | 1,346 |
| 4707063 | 226 | Victory | 136 | 350,546 | $104 | $19.3 | $13.3 | $6.0 | 2,578 |
| 4708042 | 228 | Lacadena | 325 | 457,464 | $211 | $35.9 | $23.9 | $12.0 | 1,408 |
| 4708046 | 229 | Miry Creek | 180 | 317,748 | $142 | $28.9 | $21.0 | $7.8 | 1,765 |
| 4708053 | 230 | Clinworth | 153 | 353,430 | $113 | $19.7 | $14.8 | $4.9 | 2,310 |
| 4708056 | 231 | Happyland | 269 | 317,081 | $154 | $23.2 | $15.3 | $7.9 | 1,179 |
| 4708061 | 232 | Deer Forks | 92 | 163,711 | $57 | $11.2 | $8.0 | $3.2 | 1,779 |
| 4709001 | 241 | Calder | 191 | 169,836 | $74 | $13.4 | $11.6 | $1.7 | 889 |
| 4709006 | 243 | Wallace | 263 | 212,711 | $118 | $22.7 | $19.4 | $3.3 | 809 |
| 4709011 | 244 | Orkney | 299 | 202,810 | $107 | $20.0 | $17.3 | $2.6 | 678 |
| 4709019 | 245 | Garry | 204 | 176,419 | $73 | $12.8 | $10.4 | $2.4 | 865 |
| 4710003 | 246 | Ituna Bon Accord | 223 | 199,280 | $78 | $13.6 | $10.9 | $2.7 | 894 |
| 4710008 | 247 | Kellross | 227 | 184,499 | $80 | $19.1 | $16.8 | $2.3 | 813 |
| 4710014 | 248 | Touchwood | 169 | 154,860 | $67 | $12.8 | $10.5 | $2.4 | 916 |
| 4711003 | 250 | Last Mountain Valle | 195 | 223,028 | $96 | $20.4 | $14.6 | $5.7 | 1,144 |
| 4711006 | 251 | Big Arm | 123 | 185,868 | $78 | $18.6 | $14.2 | $4.4 | 1,511 |
| 4711011 | 252 | Arm River | 115 | 142,716 | $62 | $12.3 | $8.7 | $3.5 | 1,241 |
| 4711016 | 253 | Willner | 133 | 179,440 | $75 | $15.8 | $11.6 | $4.3 | 1,349 |
| 4711018 | 254 | Loreburn | 227 | 250,134 | $110 | $22.2 | $15.2 | $7.0 | 1,102 |
| 4707067 | 255 | Coteau | 151 | 199,739 | $86 | $17.0 | $13.4 | $3.7 | 1,323 |
| 4707066 | 256 | King George | 105 | 168,688 | $64 | $10.5 | $7.6 | $2.9 | 1,607 |
| 4708092 | 257 | Monet | 227 | 385,964 | $191 | $31.2 | $21.7 | $9.4 | 1,700 |
| 4708074 | 259 | Snipe Lake | 290 | 400,662 | $231 | $37.9 | $26.7 | $11.2 | 1,382 |
| 4708071 | 260 | Newcombe | 144 | 225,859 | $95 | $16.9 | $11.0 | $5.9 | 1,568 |
| 4708065 | 261 | Chesterfield | 224 | 432,294 | $170 | $33.3 | $22.9 | $10.4 | 1,930 |
| 4709037 | 271 | Cote | 187 | 177,637 | $81 | $16.5 | $13.9 | $2.6 | 950 |
| 4709033 | 273 | Sliding Hills | 223 | 185,576 | $103 | $19.0 | $15.4 | $3.7 | 832 |
| 4709029 | 274 | Good Lake | 224 | 182,368 | $74 | $13.3 | $11.4 | $1.9 | 814 |
| 4709023 | 275 | Insinger | 217 | 195,522 | $76 | $14.2 | $11.8 | $2.4 | 901 |
| 4710036 | 276 | Foam Lake | 337 | 313,381 | $143 | $27.3 | $22.7 | $4.6 | 930 |

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada | Rural Municipality | | No. of | Aggregate Acres | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) | | | | Average Farm size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | No. | Name | Farms | Farmed | Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | (acres) |
| 4710031 | 277 | Emerald | 229 | 189,559 | $90 | $15.0 | $12.7 | $2.2 | 828 |
| 4710026 | 278 | Kutawa | 112 | 92,679 | $43 | $7.1 | $5.9 | $1.2 | 827 |
| 4710021 | 279 | Mount Hope | 232 | 314,645 | $139 | $28.6 | $21.7 | $6.9 | 1,356 |
| 4711042 | 280 | Wreford | 114 | 172,968 | $70 | $13.9 | $10.9 | $3.0 | 1,517 |
| 4711039 | 281 | Wood Creek | 137 | 206,636 | $84 | $18.8 | $13.7 | $5.1 | 1,508 |
| 4711034 | 282 | McCraney | 185 | 239,000 | $95 | $19.4 | $15.3 | $4.1 | 1,292 |
| 4711031 | 283 | Rosedale | 180 | 211,675 | $103 | $19.9 | $13.2 | $6.7 | 1,176 |
| 4711026 | 284 | Rudy | 192 | 196,434 | $100 | $23.1 | $17.0 | $6.2 | 1,023 |
| 4712020 | 285 | Fertile Valley | 224 | 272,114 | $132 | $27.7 | $19.8 | $7.9 | 1,215 |
| 4712011 | 286 | Milden | 158 | 185,367 | $112 | $19.2 | $13.3 | $5.9 | 1,173 |
| 4712004 | 287 | St. Andrews | 213 | 234,922 | $166 | $29.2 | $19.7 | $9.4 | 1,103 |
| 4712001 | 288 | Pleasant Valley | 133 | 187,232 | $88 | $18.1 | $13.0 | $5.1 | 1,408 |
| 4713006 | 290 | Kindersley | 371 | 540,131 | $251 | $43.0 | $30.4 | $12.7 | 1,456 |
| 4713011 | 292 | Milton | 99 | 166,413 | $70 | $11.7 | $8.3 | $3.3 | 1,681 |
| 4709042 | 301 | St. Philips | 139 | 111,073 | $47 | $8.6 | $7.8 | $0.9 | 799 |
| 4709046 | 303 | Keys | 162 | 121,469 | $56 | $10.1 | $8.8 | $1.2 | 750 |
| 4709049 | 304 | Buchanan | 194 | 154,390 | $72 | $13.9 | $11.9 | $2.0 | 796 |
| 4709054 | 305 | Invermay | 192 | 156,471 | $63 | $10.8 | $9.1 | $1.7 | 815 |
| 4710041 | 307 | Elfros | 188 | 164,132 | $82 | $15.9 | $12.6 | $3.2 | 873 |
| 4710046 | 308 | Big Quill | 218 | 191,083 | $106 | $27.2 | $22.8 | $4.4 | 877 |
| 4710052 | 309 | Prairie Rose | 142 | 168,212 | $114 | $57.6 | $53.6 | $3.9 | 1,185 |
| 4711046 | 310 | Usborne | 168 | 215,831 | $90 | $22.1 | $17.1 | $5.0 | 1,285 |
| 4711052 | 312 | Morris | 169 | 199,727 | $97 | $19.2 | $14.9 | $4.3 | 1,182 |
| 4711059 | 313 | Lost River | 111 | 116,726 | $52 | $9.4 | $6.8 | $2.6 | 1,052 |
| 4711061 | 314 | Dundurn | 106 | 242,261 | $76 | $13.1 | $9.5 | $3.6 | 2,285 |
| 4712026 | 315 | Montrose | 153 | 189,523 | $72 | $15.3 | $12.5 | $2.8 | 1,239 |
| 4712029 | 316 | Harris | 132 | 188,657 | $76 | $24.4 | $20.1 | $4.3 | 1,429 |
| 4712034 | 317 | Marriott | 152 | 205,415 | $97 | $18.9 | $12.8 | $6.0 | 1,351 |
| 4712038 | 318 | Mountain View | 161 | 195,716 | $109 | $18.0 | $12.9 | $5.2 | 1,216 |
| 4713028 | 319 | Winslow | 164 | 205,817 | $109 | $17.5 | $13.0 | $4.6 | 1,255 |
| 4713024 | 320 | Oakdale | 141 | 197,423 | $88 | $15.2 | $10.4 | $4.7 | 1,400 |
| 4713019 | 321 | Prairiedale | 79 | 115,210 | $55 | $10.7 | $7.8 | $2.9 | 1,458 |
| 4713016 | 322 | Antelope Park | 68 | 136,654 | $39 | $5.8 | $4.4 | $1.4 | 2,010 |
| 4709075 | 331 | Livingston | 160 | 139,429 | $51 | $10.1 | $8.7 | $1.4 | 871 |
| 4709067 | 333 | Clayton | 315 | 252,455 | $108 | $21.4 | $18.5 | $2.9 | 801 |
| 4709062 | 334 | Preeceville | 372 | 252,861 | $103 | $16.7 | $14.8 | $2.0 | 680 |
| 4709060 | 335 | Hazel Dell | 235 | 213,898 | $68 | $11.4 | $9.9 | $1.6 | 910 |
| 4710071 | 336 | Sasman | 273 | 273,188 | $139 | $26.9 | $21.2 | $5.7 | 1,001 |
| 4710066 | 337 | Lakeview | 170 | 161,077 | $78 | $14.9 | $11.9 | $3.0 | 948 |
| 4710061 | 338 | Lakeside | 138 | 145,418 | $87 | $18.0 | $14.1 | $3.9 | 1,054 |
| 4710056 | 339 | Leroy | 217 | 219,552 | $134 | $25.8 | $20.4 | $5.3 | 1,012 |
| 4711096 | 340 | Wolverine | 182 | 193,773 | $92 | $23.0 | $17.9 | $5.1 | 1,065 |
| 4711091 | 341 | Viscount | 166 | 203,489 | $88 | $24.7 | $20.0 | $4.7 | 1,226 |
| 4711076 | 342 | Colonsay | 147 | 139,326 | $68 | $12.8 | $10.0 | $2.7 | 948 |
| 4711069 | 343 | Blucher | 226 | 200,940 | $110 | $20.2 | $16.5 | $3.7 | 889 |
| 4711065 | 344 | Corman Park | 1,071 | 499,252 | $483 | $82.0 | $66.9 | $15.1 | 466 |
| 4712054 | 345 | Vanscoy | 320 | 230,049 | $142 | $29.7 | $23.3 | $6.4 | 719 |
| 4712050 | 346 | Perdue | 154 | 184,143 | $89 | $18.9 | $14.4 | $4.6 | 1,196 |
| 4712042 | 347 | Biggar | 274 | 410,395 | $169 | $50.0 | $40.7 | $9.3 | 1,498 |
| 4713032 | 349 | Grandview | 148 | 181,585 | $89 | $17.1 | $13.4 | $3.7 | 1,227 |
| 4713038 | 350 | Mariposa | 113 | 165,461 | $74 | $13.6 | $10.2 | $3.4 | 1,464 |
| 4713041 | 351 | Progress | 162 | 207,490 | $97 | $17.1 | $12.7 | $4.4 | 1,281 |
| 4713046 | 352 | Heart's Hill | 130 | 213,877 | $94 | $16.5 | $12.1 | $4.4 | 1,645 |
| 4714021 | 366 | Kelvington | 208 | 191,712 | $81 | $15.8 | $13.7 | $2.1 | 922 |
| 4714023 | 367 | Ponass Lake | 245 | 192,637 | $99 | $18.3 | $15.2 | $3.1 | 786 |

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada | Rural Municipality | | No. of | Aggregate Acres | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) | | | | Average Farm size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | No. | Name | Farms | Farmed | Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | (acres) |
| 4714026 | 368 | Spalding | 205 | 180,183 | $104 | $21.9 | $18.8 | $3.1 | 879 |
| 4715001 | 369 | St. Peter | 267 | 235,008 | $158 | $32.7 | $25.2 | $7.4 | 880 |
| 4715007 | 370 | Humboldt | 253 | 225,998 | $145 | $27.5 | $22.1 | $5.4 | 893 |
| 4715011 | 371 | Bayne | 247 | 212,341 | $116 | $26.2 | $22.0 | $4.3 | 860 |
| 4715014 | 372 | Grant | 198 | 169,250 | $83 | $16.2 | $13.2 | $3.0 | 855 |
| 4715018 | 373 | Aberdeen | 204 | 161,248 | $102 | $17.7 | $14.5 | $3.2 | 790 |
| 4712064 | 376 | Eagle Creek | 147 | 203,576 | $104 | $20.1 | $14.7 | $5.4 | 1,385 |
| 4712069 | 377 | Glenside | 119 | 189,842 | $67 | $12.2 | $9.7 | $2.4 | 1,595 |
| 4712072 | 378 | Rosemount | 80 | 125,175 | $50 | $8.0 | $5.8 | $2.2 | 1,565 |
| 4713064 | 379 | Reford | 162 | 173,969 | $90 | $16.6 | $11.2 | $5.4 | 1,074 |
| 4713059 | 380 | Tramping Lake | 126 | 155,869 | $98 | $17.1 | $11.8 | $5.4 | 1,237 |
| 4713056 | 381 | Grass Lake | 198 | 219,940 | $120 | $22.3 | $16.5 | $5.8 | 1,111 |
| 4713049 | 382 | Eye Hill | 197 | 212,362 | $125 | $22.7 | $17.1 | $5.6 | 1,078 |
| 4714001 | 394 | Hudson Bay | 291 | 195,648 | $93 | $13.8 | $12.7 | $1.1 | 672 |
| 4714006 | 395 | Porcupine | 348 | 304,474 | $148 | $26.8 | $21.9 | $5.0 | 875 |
| 4714034 | 397 | Barrier Valley | 174 | 159,185 | $58 | $10.1 | $8.4 | $1.7 | 915 |
| 4714035 | 398 | Pleasantdale | 197 | 169,100 | $75 | $16.2 | $13.5 | $2.6 | 858 |
| 4715048 | 399 | Lake Lenore | 147 | 150,330 | $73 | $14.9 | $12.1 | $2.8 | 1,023 |
| 4715044 | 400 | Three Lakes | 223 | 170,224 | $90 | $17.4 | $14.6 | $2.7 | 763 |
| 4715039 | 401 | Hoodoo | 259 | 191,499 | $128 | $23.8 | $19.8 | $4.1 | 739 |
| 4715036 | 402 | Fish Creek | 169 | 122,059 | $67 | $10.8 | $8.6 | $2.1 | 722 |
| 4715031 | 403 | Rosthern | 352 | 234,556 | $181 | $39.2 | $30.6 | $8.7 | 666 |
| 4715026 | 404 | Laird | 292 | 190,635 | $161 | $33.8 | $26.2 | $7.7 | 653 |
| 4716008 | 405 | Great Bend | 182 | 211,318 | $95 | $18.7 | $15.1 | $3.7 | 1,161 |
| 4716005 | 406 | Mayfield | 145 | 188,510 | $92 | $18.1 | $13.7 | $4.5 | 1,300 |
| 4712076 | 408 | Prairie | 190 | 193,190 | $87 | $16.0 | $11.6 | $4.4 | 1,017 |
| 4713068 | 409 | Buffalo | 170 | 212,205 | $117 | $24.2 | $17.3 | $6.9 | 1,248 |
| 4713072 | 410 | Round Valley | 148 | 187,223 | $91 | $17.7 | $13.6 | $4.1 | 1,265 |
| 4713076 | 411 | Senlac | 110 | 222,252 | $73 | $10.7 | $8.9 | $1.9 | 2,020 |
| 4714038 | 426 | Bjorkdale | 311 | 278,199 | $105 | $20.7 | $17.7 | $3.0 | 895 |
| 4714043 | 427 | Tisdale | 227 | 226,119 | $129 | $28.0 | $21.6 | $6.4 | 996 |
| 4714047 | 428 | Star City | 239 | 197,253 | $131 | $26.0 | $21.4 | $4.6 | 825 |
| 4715051 | 429 | Flett's springs | 235 | 237,321 | $162 | $35.4 | $27.3 | $8.1 | 1,010 |
| 4715054 | 430 | Invergordon | 231 | 195,372 | $100 | $19.3 | $16.3 | $3.0 | 846 |
| 4715057 | 431 | St. Louis | 273 | 191,159 | $129 | $26.9 | $21.4 | $5.5 | 700 |
| 4716013 | 434 | Blaine Lake | 165 | 184,469 | $102 | $19.4 | $15.7 | $3.7 | 1,118 |
| 4716018 | 435 | Redberry | 219 | 199,305 | $80 | $14.6 | $12.5 | $2.1 | 910 |
| 4716023 | 436 | Douglas | 181 | 191,290 | $97 | $17.5 | $14.7 | $2.8 | 1,057 |
| 4716028 | 437 | North Battleford | 225 | 221,140 | $149 | $24.8 | $18.7 | $6.1 | 983 |
| 4712078 | 438 | Battle River | 164 | 170,739 | $98 | $18.8 | $13.9 | $4.9 | 1,041 |
| 4713096 | 439 | Cut Knife | 127 | 211,442 | $111 | $21.3 | $16.0 | $5.3 | 1,665 |
| 4713092 | 440 | Hillsdale | 163 | 229,332 | $105 | $22.1 | $15.9 | $6.2 | 1,407 |
| 4713079 | 442 | Manitou Lake | 150 | 214,031 | $114 | $22.1 | $16.4 | $5.6 | 1,427 |
| 4714059 | 456 | Arborfield | 187 | 166,909 | $87 | $18.3 | $14.4 | $3.9 | 893 |
| 4714056 | 457 | Connaught | 227 | 214,589 | $128 | $28.7 | $22.3 | $6.4 | 945 |
| 4714053 | 458 | Willow Creek | 268 | 197,569 | $121 | $23.2 | $18.4 | $4.8 | 737 |
| 4715071 | 459 | Kinistino | 250 | 189,946 | $111 | $21.3 | $17.6 | $3.7 | 760 |
| 4715067 | 460 | Birch Hills | 198 | 145,099 | $98 | $19.0 | $14.8 | $4.3 | 733 |
| 4715064 | 461 | Prince Albert | 405 | 266,342 | $159 | $27.0 | $23.0 | $4.0 | 658 |
| 4715061 | 463 | Duck Lake | 188 | 168,326 | $73 | $14.2 | $12.0 | $2.2 | 895 |
| 4716041 | 464 | Leask | 263 | 314,892 | $122 | $22.5 | $19.2 | $3.3 | 1,197 |
| 4716038 | 466 | Meeting Lake | 147 | 217,087 | $69 | $11.5 | $9.4 | $2.0 | 1,477 |
| 4716033 | 467 | Round Hill | 153 | 190,373 | $67 | $13.7 | $10.7 | $2.9 | 1,244 |
| 4717001 | 468 | Meota | 163 | 178,345 | $92 | $18.3 | $14.2 | $4.2 | 1,094 |
| 4717008 | 469 | Turtle River | 126 | 138,492 | $56 | $11.3 | $8.7 | $2.6 | 1,099 |

**Appendix D**
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

| Statistics Canada | Rural Municipality | | No. of | Aggregate Acres | Aggregate values in 1995 ($ millions) | | | | Average Farm size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | No. | Name | Farms | Farmed | Farm capital | Receipts | Expenses | Net income | (acres) |
| 4717013 | 470 | Paynton | 86 | 121,594 | $48 | $8.1 | $7.1 | $0.9 | 1,414 |
| 4717017 | 471 | Eldon | 185 | 236,741 | $130 | $22.8 | $17.4 | $5.4 | 1,280 |
| 4717022 | 472 | Wilton | 257 | 263,904 | $178 | $30.5 | $23.2 | $7.3 | 1,027 |
| 4714067 | 486 | Moose Range | 363 | 289,547 | $138 | $32.9 | $26.9 | $6.0 | 798 |
| 4714072 | 487 | Nipawin | 283 | 203,949 | $115 | $22.9 | $18.7 | $4.2 | 721 |
| 4714077 | 488 | Torch River | 530 | 423,140 | $194 | $40.8 | $33.6 | $7.2 | 798 |
| 4715079 | 490 | Garden River | 198 | 154,529 | $82 | $13.6 | $11.1 | $2.6 | 780 |
| 4715094 | 491 | Buckland | 261 | 152,011 | $100 | $15.3 | $12.6 | $2.7 | 582 |
| 4716046 | 493 | Shellbrook | 307 | 281,077 | $149 | $26.9 | $21.8 | $5.1 | 916 |
| 4716051 | 494 | Canwood | 441 | 411,441 | $159 | $29.1 | $24.3 | $4.8 | 933 |
| 4716056 | 496 | Spiritwood | 415 | 524,209 | $173 | $32.8 | $27.8 | $5.0 | 1,263 |
| 4716062 | 497 | Medstead | 177 | 174,458 | $71 | $15.9 | $13.5 | $2.4 | 986 |
| 4717047 | 498 | Parkdale | 169 | 251,288 | $86 | $17.4 | $14.0 | $3.4 | 1,487 |
| 4717045 | 499 | Mervin | 292 | 329,012 | $138 | $26.0 | $21.8 | $4.2 | 1,127 |
| 4717032 | 501 | Frenchman Butte | 275 | 403,952 | $161 | $29.1 | $24.2 | $4.8 | 1,469 |
| 4717028 | 502 | Britannia | 260 | 271,477 | $174 | $27.2 | $22.2 | $5.0 | 1,044 |
| 4715099 | 520 | Paddockwood | 203 | 157,562 | $66 | $11.7 | $9.7 | $2.1 | 776 |
| 4716075 | 555 | Big River | 203 | 138,068 | $48 | $6.5 | $6.3 | $0.2 | 680 |
| 4717056 | 561 | Loon Lake | 214 | 294,561 | $86 | $13.8 | $11.1 | $2.7 | 1,376 |
| 4717054 | 588 | Meadow Lake | 422 | 434,322 | $169 | $24.7 | $21.0 | $3.8 | 1,029 |
| 4717062 | 622 | Beaver River | 206 | 349,141 | $92 | $13.9 | $11.9 | $1.9 | 1,695 |
| Provincial total | | | 114,136 | 131,572,313 | $29,865,071 | $5,629,500 | $4,361,078 | $1,268,423 | 1,153 |
| Average per farm | | | | 1,153 | $262,000 | $49,300 | $38,200 | $11,100 | 1,153 |

*Note: to be considered a farm operation, aggregate receipts from farm products must exceed $2,500 per year*